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ART. I. *Notices of the city of Borneo and its inhabitants, made during the voyage of the American brig Himmaleh in the Indian Archipelago, in* 1837. From a Correspondent.

From the Chinese Repository, for August,

[Continued from last week.]

Friday, May 26th. A white flag has been hanging before the *masjid* during the day, and at 10 o'clock the drum was beaten. Saw a few persons, perhaps fifty, go to the mosque. But though the mosque seems to be neglected, all those about us, whose habits we have had an opportuity of observing, are careful to say their prayers several times a day, their faces of course turned towards Mecca. Among the slaves about the sultan's house, there is one whose appearance is more than ordinarily interesting. I have for some time been watching for an opportunity to speak to him. I find that he does not speak Malay, but Spanish. I ascertained from another slave, that this interesting youth is from the Sooloo islands, and was brought hither by our old acquaintance raja Muda, and sold to the sultan for a mere trifle. The sale was doubtless only a sham to save appearances the slave being in fact a present to the sultan, to secure, if not his protection, at least his connivance, towards piracy and the slave trade.

May 27th. We have succeeded at last in purchasing some cloth; and this morning we presented to the sultan 15 dollars' worth of cloth and other articles, which we thought would be a liberal compensation for the rice we have eaten. He said he was pleased, and that it was proper we should make these offerings, as he had furnished us food for a long time. He then contrived to send one out of us as much more, by sending all his slaves to receive each a piece of cloth. There was no refusing them, as they came declaring, and no doubt truly, that the sultan had sent them. Last of all, the sultan himself came in and begged for more cloth. We were afterwards told that he took from the slaves the cloth we had given them. Today one of the couriers requested me to write down and preserve his name, and also the names of several others, seven in all, who he said were the *orang biekara*, or men near the sultan, to consult with and assist him, a sort of privy council. They are councellors worthy to surround such a sovereign. If seven men were to be taken at random from the dregs of any city, Christian or pagan, they would probably not be inferior to these seven wise men of Brunei. This privy council is a burlesque upon all dignity, when sitting, as their custom is, a few yards from the sultan, listening to his harangues on the superiority of Brunei to all the armies and navies of the white men, and occasionally receiving with profound respect the betel which he condecends to give them from his royal mouth.

Monday, May 29th. Captain F. and captain M., with all their men and goods, left early in the morning for the vessels, our captain promising to send for us in the evening by the return of tide. Though I had been ill for two or three days, and was still weak, I ventured to accompany Mr. Lay to the hills, as it was to be the last time. Our walk was a long one, not less than 12 miles altogether. The path was much of the way through the forest. Sago trees were numerous. We passed a place where several men were washing the wood, previously chopped fine, to procure the edible sago. The higher ground and the sides of the hills, were covered with pine apples, which were growing abundantly, and without much labor of the husbandman. Passed over a number of small creeks, a single log being placed across, to serve as a bridge. Ascended and descended several high hills. From the top of one these, which we supposed to be 500 feet high, we had a noble view of the sea, the island of Labuan, the river's mouth, and a broad landscape of hills and valleys, skirted by high lands and distant mountains. On this hill, the natives who were with us pointed out a camphor tree. It was a stately looking tree, with a trunk at least a foot and a half in diameter, perfectly straight, and growing up to the height of fifty or sixty feet before it put forth branches. We passed several houses of the Kadayons, some of which we entered. Called upon an *orang kaya*, a title of distinction conferred upon some rich men (the words themselves signifying rich man). He was the chief man of the district. He treated us kindly, and gave us coffee and excellent plantains and pine apples. On our return we stopped by the side of a pleasant stream, (the Rianggi, before noticed,) under the shade of some large trees, to rest ourselves. Here Mr Lay struck his hammer upon a rock, and found it was coal. On further examination, it appeared that *there was a large vein of superior bituminous coal*, easily accessible, being not over a mile from the town, and capable of being transported most of the way by water. We had all things ready in the evening for our departure, but the boat did not come for us.

May 30th. A day of suspense and anxiety. We hear nothing of the boat, which according to promise should have come last evening. Two of the servants, who have shown themselves friendly to us, were put in the stocks yesterday. The reason of this probably is, that the sultan fears they may make their escape in our vessel. One of these men has acted as our cook, and, under the stimulus of kind words, and an occasional rupee, put into his hand by stealth, lest the sultan seeing is should take it from him, has done as well for us in the way of furnishing food as the allowance dealt out to him by the sultan could enable him to do. This fellow came to Brunei, a few years since, a free man, and the sultan finding him useful, has made a slave of him. Another man who came here from Sambas, and who, supposing he had a right to leave whenever he pleased, had engaged his passage to Singapore on board our vessel, and had laid in his stock of provisions, and put them on board the captain's boat, was ordered by the sultan to get out of the boat, and not to think of going away.

Two priests called. They were talkative and friendly. One of them asked for something, and on receiving a rupee, he thanked me, and seemed to be truly grateful. This man, and our poor old cook and his companion now in the stocks, are the only instances of even apparent gratitude which I have met with here. The sultan promised that his boat, which was going at night to the vessels, should take us along, but we were not surprised to find that this promise was not regarded. We have still some cloth and other articles, which he hopes to get hold of before we go. At midnight there was a brightness in the east, which, when we were first called up to see it, and before knowing the hour of the night, I imagined to be the rising of the sun. It resembled the Aurora Borealis, but exhibited none of the sudden changes and oscillations of light which are so conspicuous in the polar lights. It was a brilliant but steady light, extending some twenty degrees above the horizon, and confined to the one spot where I first saw it. I watched it about half an hour, and saw it gradually fade away. The sultan's people say that they saw the same appearance last night in the south. They wish to know what evil it portends.

May 31st. No boat. The sultan and some of his men declare that our vessel has sailed. Whether they really think so, or whether they say it only to vex us, we cannot tell. They at least seem pleased at our disappointment. Several pieces of cloth stolen. Mr. L. has had things stolen before. On the whole, though our situation here, particularly of late, has been sufficiently uncomfortable, both for body and mind, yet it is better for our object that we be in such circumstances, than to have been so situated that we could have commanded the services and good-will of all around us. By being on what they consider a level with themselves, they have had free access to us, have laid aside reserve, have exhibited their faults, and thus have presented to our view much more of their real character than we should otherwise have seen. The contradictory accounts given by different travelers and voyagers among the same people, often arise from one person's having seen the favorable, and another the unfavorable side of things. The picture of a barbarous people drawn by a shipwrecked sailor, cast friendless upon their shores, and first stripped of his clothing, and then reduced to slavery, would differ widely from the representations given of the same people by a captain or supercargo going among them with a well laden and well armed vessel, and thus having, for the time being, all power to command their smiles and their kind treatment.

Today the chief *imam* called and requested us to visit a sick friend of his, a *pangeran*. We found him in the last stage of disease of the lungs. The manner in which the sick man was treated by those around him, the kind and delicate attention which was paid him, could not but be gratifying to our feelings; and had this been the only scene we had witnessed in Brunei, we should have come away with a favorable impression in regard to the character of the people. The *imam*, just referred to, desired me to present his compliments and thanks to a gentleman in Singapore, (Mr. Tracy probably,) who had given books and shown kindness to the people of Brunei.

Several of the sultan's men have been to the mouth of the river, and on board captain M's brig, to search for the Spanish boy before spoken of, who it seems has made his escape. They returned without having found him. With all my heart I wish him safe deliverance from bondage.

We had at length obtained permission of Hasim to go in his boat to our vessel in the morning, and were just putting our effects on board a *gobang* to go to Hasim's house, where we were to spend the night, and be ready for an early start. At this moment our captain arrived.

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The sultan finding that we were about to leave, changed his manner, professed the highest regard for us, and hoped we should not be displeased at him. At 9 o'clock in the evening we took leave, and at half past two we reached the vessel, the distance being not less than 20 miles. With a grateful heart I laid my head once more upon my pillow.

DUTCH POSSESSIONS ON THE COAST OF BORNEO.

From a Correspondent.

As early as 1608 the Company had already established several factories at the mouth of rivers along the west coast. But the natives being a very treacherous race, and dissatisfied with seeing strangers taking possession of their trade, extirpated one settlement after the other. It was not until 1770 that Abdul Rachman invoked the aid of the Batavian Government in order to carry his ambitious views into effect. To reward the Dutch for the services they had done him in subjecting the neighbouring princes to his sway, he ceded to them the territory of Succadana, Pontianak and Sevangoe. From that period the Company obtained a firm footing, and its territory along the coast was more and more enlarged. At present the following places constitute their colony. The states of the Sultan of Sambas, in the interior of which the goldmines of Semini and Lara are found; the territory of Mumpawa, containing the goldmines of Mantrado and Mandor, famous all over the east; Pontianak, the most flourishing settlement on the coast; the districts of Landak and Sangou farther in the interior; Simpang under the government of a native prince; Matan, formerly called Succadana, once famous for its trade, and acknowledging the prince of Bantam as liegelord; Kandawangan in the interior. Some of these places are more or less under the administration of petty Rajahs, but Dutch influence is greatly preponderating and their sway is extending. The whole population of all those territories amounts to 545,000, 380,000 of whom are Dayaks, 138,000 Malays and Bugis, and 27,000 Chinese. Their income was in 1822—278,417 guilders, and the public expenditure 479,440. Since that the revenues have become much larger, and if they not yet cover the expences, it is expected that they will soon be quite sufficient and even leave a surplus.

The colony on the South coast is of an earlier date. In 1733 the Dutch took formal possession of Banjermassing, which they have retained until this very hour. This colony yielded in 1822, 171,928 guilders, whilst it cost the Government only 134,828.

The Dutch have repeatedly come in hostile contact both with the Chinese as well as the Dayaks. The former maintain obstinately their independence, whilst the latter fight upon the instigation of their Malay lords. Two years ago a very interesting exploring expedition under the command of a Colonel proceeded into the interior, but the results are not generally known. This will however not be the last attempt, for it has been satisfactorily proved by several travelling mineralogists in the pay of Government, that the soil contains rich gold and tin mines, and no means will be left untried to fetch these treasures from the bowels of the earth.

DUTCH TRADE WITH JAPAN. The question has often been asked, whether it would be prudent and advantageous to carry on a commerce with a country, where so many restrictions press upon the enterprize of the merchants and the foreign residents are reduced to honorable imprisonment. But it appears, that there is sufficient profit to cover all disgrace and trouble, and therefore the factory is continued. According to the official account of 1822 the outlay was 718,642 guilders for the articles of trade; expences of the factory 115,452 guilders; sundries 473; Total 834,577. The receipts were, sundries 43 guilders, sale of the copper, camphor, lackered ware etc, 938,764 guilders; clear profit 124,230 guilders, a sum sufficient to indemnify two ships for visiting that distant country.

DECLINE IN OUR EXPORT TRADE AND THE CORN LAWS.

Last week we showed how our export trade was gradually falling off. The year 1837, as compared with 1836, showed a decline in the declared value of exports of £11,143,634. But if we look backward, we shall find that for several years our export has been on the decline, though not so much for any one year as that of 1837, which is accounted for by our monetary unhingement. This great decline, however, for one year is not so alarming as the regular and stated decline of this important branch of trade. And to what are we to look as the principal cause of this decrease of business? To the CORN LAWS, doubtless, which operate by a constant exclusion of foreign grain from our ports to prevent our manufactured produce from finding its way to foreign grain growing countries. The extent of mischief inflicted by these laws must be enormous; and every attempt to impress the landlords of the country with a sense of their injustice and mischief, so as to produce a modification of them, has failed. The landlords are sturdy in their resistance to every measure that has any possibility of being interpreted as hostile to the operation of these laws. COL. SEALE'S Bill for grinding foreign grain in bond in the government warehouses, to be exported within two months after ground, under heavy penalties, and British grain to an equal value being taken in its stead, has been thrown out of the House of Commons during the past week. Nothing could be guarded more than this bill was to prevent the Corn Law advocates from taking alarm, still after all they would not listen to it; and the most cogent reason they could adduce was, "that the agricultural interest was quiet, and did not wish to be disturbed." When we consider that industry is suffering and that trade is suffering, while this interest is enjoying its repose, reminds us of some poor wretches, prisoners in the East Indies, who were dying of thirst in the Black Hole, and yet the governor, who had the care of the water, and without whose permission they could not have any, was asleep, and must not be disturbed! This, if not very sublime, is very beautiful; and can be construed into nothing else than insult added to the injury the Corn Laws inflict. How long this great mercantile country will tamely submit to such oppression remains to seen. MR. HUME has moved for a return of all the places that have joined the Prussian commercial confederation, the amount of their population, and the dates when they joined. This confederation has arisen very naturally out of the Corn Laws; and when the return is made, we shall call attention to its particulars, and we have no doubt but they will show how great is the mischief inflicted on our commerce, and likely to be, by these odious regulations. *English paper for May.*

A FEW OBSERVATIONS ON THE TEA PLANT OF ASSAM.

From the report by M. C. A. Bruce.

The Tea plants in Assam have in general been found to grow, and to thrive best, near small rivers and pools of water, and in those places where, after heavy falls of rain, large quantities of water have accumulated, and in their struggle to get free, have cut out for themselves numerous small channels. The sort of land to which I allude will be perhaps better explained by means of a diagram. *

The dotted line shews the limit of the highest flooding. On the top of this land you must fancy a thick wood of all sorts and sizes of trees, and amongst these the Tea tree, struggling for existence; the ground here and there having a natural ditch cut by the rain water, which forms so many small Islands. The largest piece of ground that I have met with, I think was about 600 paces without a break. I also add a section of the little river Kahong, where the Tea plant abounds, exhibiting many small Islands, every one of which is covered with trees of various sizes, and the Tea among them; the land being never wholly inundated in the rains, though nearly so. This kind of land is called Coo-kah Mutty. I have never met with the Tea plants growing in the sun, but invariably under shade, in thick woods, or what we call treejungle, and only there, and in no other jungle whatever. It struggles for existence amongst so many other trees, that it becomes tall and slender, with most of its branches high up. The largest Tea tree I ever met with was 29 cubits high, and four spans round; very few I should say attain that size. I have taken great numbers of Tea plants from the jungles, brought them 4 to 8 days journey to my own house, and planted them in the sun, that is, without any shade; during the first six months the half of them died, at the end of the year about one quarter of what I had originally brought only lived; at the end of the 3d year there was still less; those that did live threw out leaves and blossoms, but the fruit never came to perfection. The plants I speak of were from one to three feet high; if they have grown any thing since they were transplanted, it has hardly been perceptible, either in height or thickness; many of them have had the advantage of a little shade from the trees in my garden, and those that had the most shade did look healthier than those that had none, and they threw out more leaves. I have often read and heard of the China Tea plant growing no higher than three feet; their being planted in the sun and their leaves constantly gathered. I think accounts for it. A short time ago I requested and got permission from Government to try some experiments in my own way. About the middle of last March, I brought three or four thousand young plants from their native soil in the Muttuck country, about eight days journey, and planted them in the tree-jungles of this place, eight and ten close together, in deep shade. From 4 to 300 were planted in different places some miles from each other; in the latter end of May I visited them and found them as fresh as if they had been in their native soil, throwing out fresh leaves. As these thrived so well, last June I brought from the same place 17,000 more young plants, and planted them in Coorkah Mutty, about two miles from this place in deep shade; they are now throwing out new leaves and thriving as well as could be expected, although the soil here is nothing like that from whence they were taken—in which point alone the places differ. To shew how very hardy they are I may mention, that they were in the first instance plucked out by the roots by the village people who were sent to bring them from their native jungles, put upright into baskets without any earth, brought two days journey on men's backs, put upright into canoes, a little common earth only being thrown amongst their roots, and were from seven to twenty days before they reached me; and then they had to be carried half a day's journey to the intended new plantation, and were four and five days with only a little moist earth at their roots, before they were finally put into the ground. And yet these plants are doing well; at least the greater part of them. I will give another instance of their hardiness. Last year the Government sent a deputation of three scientific gentlemen to examine the Assam Tea plant, Dr. Wallich, Mr Griffith, and Mr. McClelland,—the two former Botanists, the latter a Geologist. Dr. Wallich who conducted the deputation, requested me to accompany them, being the only European who had ever visited the Tea tracts, as the different localities are called. One day after having seen some Tea in company with these gentlemen, and as we were returning, I was informed by some natives of another patch or tract of Tea that had been cut down. We went and examined it, and found the plants just coming up, about 6 inches high. On enquiry we were told that the villagers took the Tea plant to be so much jungle, and therefore nearly cut all of it down close to the ground, and set fire to the whole, and then planted paddy or rice on the spot. The crop of paddy had just been cut and brought in; when we saw the plants, the shoots were coming up from the roots and old stumps, thick and numerous. Some Tea plants I noticed had only been cut a foot, and some two to four feet from the ground; all these threw out numerous shoots and leaves an inch or two below where they had been cut. I afterwards converted this piece of ground into a Tea garden on account of the Government, and now it is one of the finest I have; where there was formerly one Tea plant, there are now upwards of a dozen, the new shoots from the old cuttings forming a fine bush, and shewing a great contrast to some of the original trees, which I have permitted to stand, with slender trunks and a few branches only at the top. This tract or garden has yielded more Tea this season, than twelve times the same space of ground in the jungles would have done. I found that as the plants that had been cut down grew up again, the leaves acquired a yellowish tinge from their exposure to the sun, and were much thicker than those in the jungles; but this yellow tinge has worn off, and the leaves are now as green as those in the shade. As this tract answered so well by being cut down and set fire to, I tried the same experiment upon another tract close by, and it has come up to what I expected of it, eight to twelve new shoots having risen from the old stump, in the place of one. It is now a very fine Tea tract. Not knowing how this plan of cutting down might answer eventually, and how it might effect the plant, I took another tract in hand, allowed all the Tea plants to remain, but cut down all the other trees, large and small, that gave them shade, piled them up, and what I could not set fire to, I threw into the water courses. These Tea plants are doing well, but still each plant remains single, consequently has not many leaves, and is much in the same condition as when under shade. We have not had sufficient time to show what effect the sun may have on the leaves, and the Tea made from them. This tract has a curious appearance, the plants appearing hardly strong enough to support themselves now they are deprived of their friendly shade. I have some other tracts under experiment; some where I have permitted the jungle trees to grow, and only

* This we are not able to furnish Ed. C. P.

cleared away the brushwood and other small trees to admit the rays of the sun; others with very little shade. I have cut off branches of the Tea plants and laid them horizontally in the ground, with an inch or two of earth on them, and they have thrown out numerous shoots the whole length of the branch; other branches were simply pushed into the earth, and they have grown; but this was all in the shade. I do not think they would answer so well in the sun.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Sir,—Being a very poor fellow and a simple, minded man, whose ideas do not rise above his business, I hope you will excuse the plain unvarnished way in which I relate to you the story of my griefs. I have received, Sir, great injury from the grand Hoppo of Canton and his ministers and they all refuse me satisfaction! I am ready to decide the question either in a boxing match or with my ell-wand, like a true English operative, as pistols make my blood freeze, and swords make me shiver. I would have no objections to fix a bill in chancery against my arch enemy the Hoppo, and (like a true born Englishman who loves fair play) give the d——d chinaman the advantage of "The Glorious Perfection of human reason," but I don't know that the superintendents have authority to settle questions of the kind, and the judge with the bigwig, now on his way out, will I fear arrive too late to redress my wrongs.

To come to the point Mr. Editor: a few days ago, I received my first consignment consisting of 2 Bales containing just 100 pieces of white longcloths known in this market as 66s and 72s. The Hoppo's minister, a strapping Tartar, full six feet high, dressed in blue crape, with a tirly wirly cap and button, and so ugly that he looked for all the world like an avatar of the evil one, classed my first consignment as 90 pieces No. one, and 10 pieces No. two! I thought "surely there must be some mistake in this" and got the linguist to intercede for me, but the big Tartar scowled and gave me a look that I translated "go to h—" you lousy English weaver!" Upon this I felt my English blood boil in my veins! my bunch of fives involuntarily curled up, and I told the linguist to give my defiance to the mandarin and tell him that "altho' surrounded by his followers, I'd waive every consideration as to time and place, and giving him all the benefit of his inches, decide this affair of honor on the spot;" The linguist soothed me with something that looked like reason, besides, just at the moment, the saying of "Catching a Tartar" occurred to me, else, I verily believe that my bones would have rattled on the mandarin's ivories! The linguist said "alla longcloth just now countee number one—cause number one number two just now alla same, number one pay one dollar duty, no hab got Consoo—inside, number two pay half dollar duty, —half dollar Consoo—truly countee alla same same!" Now I understood very little more of this than that two half dollars make a whole dollar, which is as plain to my humble capacity, as that one *bob* is equal to two *benders*. But, to make sure, I waited on the Hong-merchant, who said very nearly the same thing, only adding "my frend! your countee welly small pigeon—more better no so much bobbery!" and with this he bowed me out of his Hong in the *civilest* way imaginable!—With that noble spirit so worthy of Englishmen which will never suffer them to remain quiet under oppression, I got a friend to draw up a petition to the Hoppo stating the hardship of my case! In three or four days he brought me an answer to the effect "that the laws of the Hoppo were like the laws of the Medes and Persians, which never alter, that he, the Hoppo, was a just and upright man, that he had treated me with the utmost tenderness, and that I had better give him no more lip lest I might chance to catch the worst of it!" "Well" said I to myself "I'm blessed but this is like giving a dog a bad name, and killing him afterwards because he has it! I must go and seek advice from wiser heads than my own," so I went to a friend who is "old Canton" and laid my case before him. He said "that it is very true that No. 1. longcloth pays no consoo, whereas No. 2. longcloth does pay consoo, which brings the duties pretty nearly the same. There is, however, this difference, that if charged No. 1, the half dollar goes into the *Hoppo's* pocket, if charged No. 2, the half dollar goes into *our own*." My friend further expressed his wonder at the apathy of the foreigners generally, and at the Chamber of Commerce in particular, for said he, what is the case with your first consignment, is at this moment the case with every foreign merchant in Canton! Not only do they quietly allow this money to go into the Hoppo's treasury instead of into their own, but they allow the Hoppo just now to establish a precedent which he will be loath to give up, even when the debts of the bankrupt Hong-merchants shall be paid, and there shall be no occasion for continuing the Consoo charge! The Chinese have a proverb, "the first time we give it you as a favor, the second time you plead it as a right," and they are continually casting this in the teeth of the foreigners as a reason for granting them no favors. Why then cannot the foreigners retort it upon the Hoppo, especially when backed by the edict of the Vice-roy which expressly states that there are fixed laws and that there shall be no innovations! Now for my part" said my friend" I remember in the Company's time, all cloth of the 66 and 72 qualities used to be classed as No. 2. Three years ago, if cloth of this quality was taxed as 3 or 4 ps. of No. 1 and 6 or 7 ps. of No. 2, it was accounted enormously high; these facts are fresh in the memory of every Hong-merchant and foreign merchant in the place! But if the foreigners tamely submit to have this cloth taxed as No. 1, and leave the spiritless Hong-merchants to fight their battles for them, they will find the truth of the old saying

——"Facilis descensus Averni

Sed revocare gradum, superasque evadere ad auras, Hic labor, hoc opus est."

"which being interpreted means, that it is a very "easy matter now to let the Hoppo go on increasing his charges, but if you sit by calmly and suffer it, you will find it no easy job to get matters brought back to their old footing!"

So spake my friend, and it seemed to me as if there was a little reason in what he said. It was certainly most consolatory for me to learn that others were in the same situation as myself! Only I felt annoyed at the insults heaped upon me personally! I have got a stomacher from a petty mandarin—a cross buttock from a saucy Hong merchant,—and my head is at this moment in chancery to the Grand Hoppo! and yet no satisfaction! no revenge! What would you advise me to do?

I am, Mr. Editor,

Your Humble Servant to command,

SHIRTINGS PIECE GOODS.

N B. The linguist who assisted me on the occasion was a regular goodun, and a very honest feller. I had him home with me when he took off a quart of Alsop without winking! This with me, was quite conclusive, for I have travelled a good deal, Mr Editor, and, blow me, if I ever know'd a cove who chinked the pewter like a gentleman, as turned out a rogue yet.

S. P.

CANTON PRESS.

Saturday, 8th Sept.

We have had several arrivals from Bombay and Singapore, as will be seen from our shipping report: The *Mary* left the latter port on the 23d of last month, but, though from a private source, we have received the *Free Press Price Current* of the 16th, our papers yet come to hand are of no later date than the 9th August. The *Vansittart*, we hear, spoke H. M. S *Larne* in about 16° North, but the latter had not succeeded as yet in hearing any thing of the fate of the *Antonio Pereira*.

From a notice circulated by the Chamber of Commerce we learn that the Co hong has through that body informed the community, that a security-merchants charge for a ship secured by him will in future be as follows, viz:

On Rice-ships	$	1,800
On Country-ships	,,	700 —
On Company's-ships....	,,	1,000 —
On American-ships	,,	700 —

This charge on Rice-ships is the whole of the harbour dues to which they are liable, they being, by imperial order, free from all duty, but the local authorities have contrived to levy, in various charges, the above sum. On the other three descriptions of ships the above charge made by the Hong-merchants is over and above the measurement dues and cumshaw, the former paid according to the size of the vessel, the latter being the same on all vessels and amounting to 1,600 Taels. The Hong-merchants charge covers linguist and compradore fees and a variety of other charges payable to petty mandarins. We suppose the class of vessels here called country ships to comprize all English or other vessels, whether from India or Europe, of less size than the ships formerly employed by the Company, and of which a number is still in this trade and retaining their old denomination of the Company's.

The Co-hong have also answered the letter addressed to them by the Chamber of Commerce complaining of the many grog-shops in Hog-lane, to which sailors are enticed, and getting there drunk in bad liquor, not only commit all kinds of noisy excesses, but also ruin their health. The Co-hong promise to exert themselves to shut up these shops.

We are informed that a new weekly paper, to be called "Buletin do Governo" is about to be published in Macao, subject to a Censorship. We hear that the Gentleman who was supposed to be the Editor of the Macaista Imparcial, has been appointed to the management of this new journal, which will be entirely under the control of the local authorities of Macao.

THE NEW CONSU TAX. Our readers will find, in another column, a letter from our correspondent SHIRTING PIECEGOODS, complaining of higher duties being now levied on white Cottons than have been customary hitherto, and that this extortion is partly owing to the manner in which the new Consu-tax is levied on these articles, for though No. 1 white cottons pay a dollar per piece *duty*, and No. 2 only 50 cents, yet they are in reality subject to the same payment, of a dollar each, for the Cohong levy half a dollar on the inferior, and nothing on the superior quality. The great difference is however that in one instance is the duty paid to the Government altogether, and in the other one half of it goes towards the Hong-yune or Consu-tax out of which the bankrupt debts are to be paid, and any unjust decision by rating as first quality the second of white cottongoods, is a fraud committed on the fund, and, through it, on the creditors of the bankrupt merchants. It is therefore of the greatest importance, that no such unfair decisions from the Hoppo should be submitted to, and if the promise on the part of the government, to expose musters of the different qualities at the Consu-house, has been complied with, there can be no difficultty whatever in the settlement of such disputes. But we fear that such musters, as was the case with the last thus deposited, would soon be used for the Hoppo's or his friends necessities, and the quality remain as open to discussion as before. The easiest way of settling what quality was meant to be number one, two, or three, would be to count the threads of a square of a given size and have their number registered. This may however perhaps be a new method to the Chinese, and therefore not palatable to them, to whom moreover an uncertainty in all such affairs must be more pleasing, as leaving more openings for extortion.

Being on the subject of duties, we are naturally led to review those lately imposed on the foreign trade by the Hong-merchants, by them called *Hong yune* (i e. Hong necessities). For the following statement as to their amount we are indebted to a gentleman who has taken much pains to get at the truth, and in which, probably he has been successful, though he does not vouch for their perfect correctness.

The following then is the tariff:

Tea	per Picul	T.	1,	4
Cotton	,,	,,	—,	6
Silk (Nanking)	,,	,,	7,	
,, Canton	,,	,,	2,	
White or gray Longcloths No. 3 p. Pc.		$	—,	25
White do ,, 2	,,	,,	—,	50
Longells	,,	,,	—,	50
Woollen-cloth	,,	,,	1,	—
Cotton yarn	per Picul	,,	3,	—
Pepper	,,	,,	4	
Betelnut	,,	,,	—,	20
Tin	,,	,,	—,	75
Lead	,,	,,	—,	25
Ebony	,,	,,	—,	20
Sandalwood	,,	,,	1,	—
Sharks-fins	,,	,,	1,	—
Fish-maws	,,	,,	1,	50
Ivory	,,	,,	2,	—
Iron	,,	,,	—,	20
Quicksilver	,,	,,	2,	—

On most articles this duty is equal to about 5 per Cent on the market value, but on Long cloths, No. 2, it amounts to 10 per cent, and to nearly that on the present value of Cotton yarn. On Iron also it is very high, whilst on Quicksilver again it is not 2 per cent. This duty falls heavy on Cotton, being nearly one dollar per Picul. The duty which will yield most is that on Tea, equal to 8 2 per Picul; thus estimating the whole annual exports at 400,000 Piculs, and they exceeded this in 1836-37, would alone give the large sum of $ 800,000.

The article of exports next in importance is that of RAW SILK, of which, taking the annual exportation of Nankin silk to be about 10,000 Piculs at 7 Taels or 10 dollars, the duty would be equal to ,, 100,000

CANTON SILK. 5,000 Piculs @ 3 ,, 15,000

Of Imports it may be estimated as follows.

COTTON 600,000 Piculs @ 6 m. ,, 502,000

COTTON YARN, 18,000 Piculs. @ 8 3 ,, 54,000

LONGCLOTHS, of which one half will probably come under the denomination of No. 2—say 70,000 Ps. ,, 35,000

Do., one quarter will be grey and No. 3 @ 25 cents ,, 8,000

WOOLLENS. Broad cloths and Spanish Stripes, say 60,000 Ps. ,, 60,000

LONG-ELLS say, 100,000 Pieces @ 50 cents ,, 50,000

Other smaller articles, such as PEPPER, BETELNUT, TIN, LEAD, EBONY, SANDALWOOD. IRON, QUICKSILVER, FISHMAWS, etc., will probably yield a duty of about ,, 125,000

Thus giving a total of $ 1,750,000

for the Hong-yune duty, wherewith to defray the necessities of the Co-hong. This duty is, of course, independent of the regular imperial duties: the Hong-merchants call it a Commission, and say that out of it they defray the numerous calls made upon them by the Imperial Government and their servants, whose extortions, they say, amount to 700,000 dollars per annum. But even, if this be really the case, the residue is much larger than what they can possibly require for the payment of the bankrupt merchants debts, which do not quite come up to $ 400,000 per annum. Whether they mean that the Hong-expenses of their respective establishments are likewise to be paid out of it, we know not, but the excessive amount of the duty seems to hint at it;—moreover the name they give it, as *their* commission or remuneration seems to justify this supposition. It would therefore appear that the Hong-merchants wish to appear in their connexion with the foreign trade, as brokers only, content with a fixed percentage. That they should however continue acting as such the very narute of their establishment forbids, and as soon as they feel that either through the possession of property of their own, or of credit, they can control the market, they become speculators; and from their privilege are enabled to injure the foreign trade very sensibly. There can be little doubt but that the system of the Co-hong has an injurious influence upon the trade generally, and we heartily wish it's discontinuance. How this latter is to take place it is difficult to say, though of late the mode of transacting business with them seems to have somewhat changed; they are, generally, no longer trusted to such large amounts, neither by foreigners, nor the natives; this has caused them to confine themselves more generally to strict agency; their want of credit has brought a great many Chinese into contact with foreigners, and the trade carried on between them, undermines that of the Co-hong; and, finally their exposure to extortion and vexation of all kinds from the local auhorities renders it extremely difficult to keep their ranks filled up by any but such as have nothing to lose. We can therefore but repeat what we have attered many times before, that the Free-trade must, at no very distant period, subvert the bulwark which under the name of the Co-hong the Chinese have hitherto opposed to the more general intercourse between their nation and the white men from the west.

What, however, we would recommend most particularly to our neighbours, is to watch the Co-hong in the collection and appropriation of the Consu-tax, that it may really be put to the use it is partly intended, viz. that of paying the creditos of the bankrupt hongs. It is in the recollection of most that similar Consu-taxes have before been levied for the payment of the debts of former Hong-merchants, but that it is generally understood now that, after paying those debts, the tax was continued to provide for the always increasing extortions of the Imperial court and the local authorities. The article alone of Ginseng for the court, which the Hong-merchants are obliged to provide, is a heavy sum; moreover, the repairs of the yellow river cost annually a very large sum; and many presents the Co-chong is besides obliged to send to Peking. The extortions of the local authorities are equally heavy, and, if any more *barbarian eyes* threaten the Provincial City with a visit, but little will remain in the fund wherewith to satisfy the creditors who have the only just claim upon it. It is said that the late military preparations, to repel the British squadron, in case it should attempt to force a passage up the river, have cost the Co hong upwards of 100,000 Taels. This expense, we presume, is still going on, we hear at least that the war-junks still remain at and near Macao to watch the motions of the British Admiral, who has, for some time, been quietly anchored at Tung koo Bay. The best way to prevent the fund being squandered upon objects with which the foreign trade has nothing to do, is, to press upon the Hong-merchants the necessity of making distributions among the creditors of the bankrupt hongs as soon as any sufficiently large sum shall have accumulated. This will prevent its being diverted for other purposes, and at same time compel the merchants to collect the duty in *cash*, instead of the former inefficient manner of debiting each Hong with the whole amount, but calling for payment only such quota as the expenditure of the year warranted.

THE LOSS OF THE RUBY. We mentioned in our last the circumstance of this vessel having foundered at sea, and having since seen the protest of the carpenter, William Crail, who with 35 lascars had left the ship in a boat, and was picked up by the Jupiter, we procred to give from it the following abstract. The *Ruby* passed Anjer on the 25th May, and about 20 days after, when, at about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, the carpenter sounded the well, he found six feet water, though, when, as customary, he sounded in the foregoing watch the vessel had no more than 15 or 16 inches, her usual quantity. It became evident that she had sprung a leak, though the crew was unsuccessful in finding it. To keep the ship afloat, Cargo was thrown overboard, and the pumps were worked incessantly for five days and six nights, in hopes of reaching the Seychelle Islands, when at last the crew took to the boats, and abandoned the ship, which went down about half an hour after. Capt. Randle, with about 13 of the crew, took one of the cutters, while the mate, with the same number of men, took the other, and the carpenter and 34 lascars got into the long-boat. The boats kept together during the first three days, but parted company during bad weather then coming on, nor did the longboat's crew see anything again of the two cutters, and the latter were, as already said, picked up by the Jupiter, Capt. Elder, bound for Bombay, when about 180 miles to the eastward of the Seychelle Islands.

From the evidence of the crew it appears moreover that the vessel foundered on about the 20th June, about 900 miles to the eastward of the Seychelles Islands, and was going 8 knots an hour when her having sprung the leak was discovered. Hopes are entertained that the two cutters will have reached the Seychelles in safety. The loss of this vessel is likely to be severely felt in the bazar of Bombay, remittances in bullion having been made to native merchants there, many of whom are not insured. A few packages of gold leaf, altogether 43, landed by Mr. Crail is, we are told, all that has been saved of the valuable cargo unless Capt. Randle reaches land, he having also taken charge of a quantity of the precious metal. The whole loss of this vessel is estimated at about 9 lakhs of Dollars.

On Thursday last, at about 3 o'clock of the afternoon, during a very short thunderstorm, the lightning struck and killed a barber while engaged in his profession in the street Se-ying-ho. The razors and number of other iron instruments there people carry with them, probably attracted the electric fluid.

Statistics of France—Territory.—France extends 537½ miles in greatest length, and in greatest breadth 512½ miles; the circuit of her extreme boundaries comprises 2500 miles, and her superficial are contains 202 500 square miles, in which number are included 25,153 square miles of forest land.

Forests.—The most extensive forests are situated in the eastern and southern parts; in those provinces which are also the most fertile. Of the whole forest land of France, an extent of rather more than 4210 square miles is the property of the State; about 7120 belong to corporations and public institutions; 247 to the crown; 720 to the royal princes; and 12,162 to private individuals. In the forest thirty-seven kinds of trees are found; they grow to a height of between thirty and forty feet: only seven species are applicable to ship building and carpenter work. The yearly produce of all the forest land of France is valued at 4,000,000.

DIED.

At MACAO, after a brief illness, on the 26th ultimo, B. R. LEACH, Esq. a native of "Salem" (Essex County) Massachusetts, United States.

It must be a source of consolation to his bereaved relatives to know, that if the most assiduous attentions of friends, and the best medical skill could have sufficed to arrest the destroyer, they never would have been called upon to deplore his demise in a foreign land.

NOTICE.—The Second annual meeting of the *Morrison Education Society* will be held in the Rooms of the General Chamber of Commerce, No. 2 Danish Hong, at 11 o'clock A. M., on Wednesday the 26th of September next. The members of the Society, and all others interested in the object of the Society, are invited to attend.

By order of the Trustees,
E. C. BRIDGMAN.

Canton, 25th August, 1838.

NOTICE—The interest and reponsibility of Mr. JAMES STARKEY in our firm ceased on the 31st Ulto.
DROM & Co.

Canton, 1st August, 1838.

NOTICE—Mr. ANDREW JARDINE is admitted a partner in our Firm from the 1st Instant.
JARMINE MATHESON & Co.

Canton 2d July 1838.

NOTICE—ADVANCES ON SHIPMENTS TO BRITAIN, will be made, *in Cash*, on current terms by
JARDINE MATHESON Co.

Canton, 20th July, 1838.

NOTICE—Mr. CRAWFORD KERR is admitted a partner in our firm, from the 1st inst.
LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 7th July, 1838.

NOTICE.—A SHOP is opened by a *European* No 26, old China Street, for sale, BY RETAIL, of all British goods; and as the late interference of the Honys with the small shop-owners has caused a stop to business, the support of the Public, both Chinese and Foreigners, is sanguinely expected, as being their joint interest.

Canton, 1 Creek, 6th July 1838.

NOTICE—Mr. LOUIS BOVET will be admitted a partner in my establishment to morrow, and our business transacted under the firm of BOVET BROTHERS & Co.
C. BOVET.

Canton, June 30th, 1838.

NOTICE. — Is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Agents are ready to receive bonafide Tenders for Advances on Bills of Exchange, secured by Consignments to England of Tea and Nanking Raw Silk, in the manner prescribed in a paper entitled, "Terms and Conditions for making Advances in China," at the rate of Four Shillings and Seven pence (4s. 7d.) per Spanish Dollar.

Until further Notice, Twenty five per Cent of the same will be made in cash, and the residue in Bills on the Supreme Government of India, at the rate of Two hundred and ten (210) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, payable thirty days after Sight.—

(Signed.) J. H. ASTELL,
" H. M. CLARKE.

Agents to the Honorable E. I Company.

Canton, 13th July, 1838.

NOTICE—Is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Treasury is open for the receipt of Cash for Bills upon the Supreme Government of India at the Exchange of Two hundred and ten (210) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, and payable thirty days after sight.

(Signed.) J. H. ASTELL,
" H. M. CLARKE.

Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company.

Canton, 4th June, 1838

NOTICE—Translations made at the Canton Press Office from and into the English, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese languages at twelve cents a line or where under seventeen lines at two Dollars for each translation.

NOTICE.

ORDERS for printing will be carefully attended to at the Canton Press Office, at the following charges;

for printing Bills of lading, Bills of exchange, Opium orders and boat notes } $ 100 & 1
" Linguist reports, reports of Cargoes &c..... " " " 1. 50.
" Policies and folio pages. " " " 5.

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 Copies.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are empowered to grant Policies payable in CALCUTTA, LONDON and CANTON. An advantage is offered by this Society of making Policies payable at thirty days after adjustment in case of loss when the premium is paid in cash, or when in a Bill at the same term at which the Bill is drawn, and an allowance of five per Cent on the amount of premium paid in cash will be made to all parties giving risks to this office.

DANIELL & Co.

Agents in China Asiatic Marine Insurance Office.
Canton, 24th May, 1838.
Secretaries in Calcutta Messrs. R. C. Jenkins Fergusson & Co.
Agents in London Messrs Forbes Forbes & Co.
" " Batavia " Wilson Smith & Co.

INSURANCE OFFICE
OF
"LOS AMIGOS DEL PAIS"
IN
MANILA,

THE undersigned is authorised to take risks on account of the said Office, on Spanish Vessels from China to Manila, to the extent of $ 40,000, payable in that City.

G. YRURETAGOYENA.

Macao, 13th June, 1838.

TROPIC INSURANCE COMPANY.

PARTIES, previous to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the same, that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expence to the assured) before any outward Cargo is put on board.

The Agents for the Society are

CALCUTTA,	MESSRS.	CARR, TAGORE & Co.
BOMBAY,	"	WM. NICOL & Co.
SINGAPORE,	"	SHAW, WHITEHEAD & Co.
LONDON,	"	RICKARDS, LITTLE & Co.
LIVERPOOL,	"	RATHBONE, BROTHERS & Co.
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE,	"	THOMPSON, WATSON & Co.
MAURITIUS,	"	ROWLANDSON, WHYE & Co.

DENT & Co.
Agents in China.

Canton 17th February 1838.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Subscribers are duly constituted and appointed Agents for this Company, and can grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta, Canton, Bombay, Madras, and elsewhere—parties contributing business to the office, will be entitled to a return of five per cent on the amount of premium actually paid in.

Canton, January 4th 1838. WETMORE & Co.

ORIENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY CALCUTTA

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents to the above Company, and can grant Policies payable in Calcutta, London, or this place.

Canton, 1st January 1838. LINDSAY & Co.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents to the above Company, and can grant policies, on goods, payable in Calcutta, London, or this place.

Canton, 1st January 1838. LINDSAY & Co

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE Fast Sailing English Brig SAGUENAY, (185 Tons) Captain D. WHITE, Now at Hong-Kong. Apply to
ROBT. WISE, HOLLIDAY & Co.

Canton, 7th September, 1838.

FOR LONDON.

THE FAERIE QUEENE, having the greatest part of her Cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch. Apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Canton 6th September, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

TO leave Hong-Kong on the 1st October next, Ship FORTH, Capt. Sanders. For Freight apply to
L. DE SOUZA.
Danish Hong No. 5.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE fast sailing Ship FUTTAY SALAM, Capt. GILLET, will be despatched on the 20th September. For freight apply to
D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.

Canton, 24th August, 1838.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

THE Spanish Brig "NARCISA," 180 Tons Burden, ROGERS Master, very fast, extra found with ground Tackle and with stores on board for 3 months. Apply to
JA: INNES.
Canton, 14th August, 1838. No. 1 Creek hong.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

THE Fast sailing Portuguese Schooner GENOVEVA, about 180 tons, well found in stores and Ground Tackle, can be ready for sea at a few hours notice. For Particulars apply to
MARKWICK & SMITH.
3 Imperial hong.

Macao, 15th August, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE fast sailing Ship LORD CASTLEREAGH, Capt. P. TONKS, will leave Whampoa about the middle of September. For particulars apply to
FRAMJEE JAMSETJEE.
French Hong No. 7.

Canton 8th August 1838.

FOR SALE

THE British Ship "FALCON," 372 tons, lying at Whampoa. Apply to
RUSSELL & Co.

Canton, 30th July, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE "CALEDONIA," Captain J. F. BURN, will sail early in September. For freight apply to
SHAWUXSHAW RUSTOMJEE.

Canton, 19th July, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE SHAW ALLUM, E. EVANS Commander will leave Whampoa on the 20th September. For freight apply to
D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.

Canton, 17th August, 1838.

SINGATORE AND BOMBAY.

THE "CHARLES GRANT," W. PITCAIRN, Commander, will positively leave Whampoa in middle of September. For freight apply to
Canton, 13th July, 1838. H. & N. CURSETJEE.
Powson hong No. 3.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE EDMONSTONE, Captain MAC. DOUGALL, will be despatched on the 20th Sept. For freight apply to
RUSSELL & Co.

Canton, July 14th, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE LOWJEE FAMILY, Capt. ROWLAND, to sail about the 25th September. For freight apply to
RUSSELL & Co.

Canton, July, 14th 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE Ship ALLALEVIE, Capt. CLARKE, will leave Whampoa on the 20th September. For freight apply to
D. & M RUSTOMJEE.

ON SALE.

BEER in HOGSHEADS, just landed in good order. To be had at the Godowns of
BIBBY ADAM & Co,

Canton, 7th Septembea, 1838.

ON SALE.

MANILA PLANCHADO SEGARS at 8 $ per box. FRESH SELTZER WATER received per *Logan*
Apply to
EDMUND MOLLER.

31 Hatton Garden, 19 Sept. 1837.

NOTICE.—Mr. D. R. CALDWELL, No. 27 Old China Street is our sole Agent in China for sale of our TYRIAN HAIR DYE: and any others dealing therein the purchaser takes his own risk of its being Genuine.

A. ROWLAND & SON.

SHIPS PROVISIONS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE;—19 Casks PRIME SALT BEEF, in whole or by Casks.—Apply at No. 27 Old China Street where a muster can be seen.

D. R. CALDWELL.

Canton, 13th August, 1838.

TO SELL OR LET.

ON very moderate terms A HOUSE OF TWO STORIES, BUILT FOUR YEARS AGO, situated in Macao in the street near the church of Santo Antonio. The house is very commodious and well ventilated, commanding excellent views. For particulars apply to it's present owner, the MAJOR ALMADA of Macao.

ON SALE.

SUPERIOR Sherry in Butts and hogsheads from the House of DUFF GORDON & Co Apply to
LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 18th November, 1837.

ON SALE.

At the CANTON PRESS OFFICE

THE second volume of the CANTON PRESS NEWSPAPER AND PRICE CURRENT, at 12 $ per file.

BILLS OF LADING, BLANK POWERS OF ATTORNEY, BLANK RESPONDENTIA BONDS OPIUM ORDERS, all neatly printed and on Europe paper.

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DIRECTIONS for using the LOGARITHMIC TONNAGE ROD, as invented by Mr. STANSBURY.

At the price of 10 cents each, Statements of AMERICAN IMPORTS & EXPORTS for 1836 & 37, and at 15 cents each, these together with BRITISH IMPORTS & EXPORTS, on one sheet of Postpaper.

TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press and Price Current.
For one year payable in advance..... $ 12
For six Months..... " ..... $ 7
For three " ..... " ..... $ 4
Single numbers of the Canton Press and Price Curren, may be had at the Office No. 3 British Factory, at 50 cents, and Price Currents at 10 cents each.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—Brit. *Helen*, Setford from Bombay. *City of Poonah*, Wilson, from Bombay, 22d July, *Mary*, Macauley, Bombay 25th July, Singapore 23d pore August. *Vansittart*, ——— from Bombay. Amer. *Mermaid*, ———, from Manila, Brit. *Viscount Melbourne*, Drayner, from Bombay 24th July and Singapore 22d August. *Penang*, ———, from Liverpool.

PASSENGER.—per Mermaid. Mr. A. Matheson.

SAILED OR DESPATCHED.—Dutch *Catherina Cornelia*, Taylor, for Singapore. Brit. *Bengal Packet*, Stewart, for Singapore and Calcutta. *Tyrer*, Ellis, for Liverpool. *Parkfield*, Jacob, for London. The *Lady Grant* for Bombay is to be despatched in a few days.

When the *Mary* left Singapore, the *Inglis* had arrived there. The *Viscount Melbourne* reports she saw the *General Palmer* off Pedra Branca.

Laid on for England: *Parkfield*, *Hero*, *Faerie Queene*.

LATEST DATES, from ENGLAND, 14th May via *Bombay*. UNITED STATES, 1st May per *Girard*. CALCUTTA, 18th July & *Forth*. BOMBAY, 25th July & *Mary*. SINGAPORE, 23d August & *Mary*. JAVA, 30th July & *Hope*. MANILA, 14th August & *Mermaid*.

VESSELS EXPECTED.—From ENGLAND, *Hereford*, *Clifton*, *Ranger*, *St. Vincent*, *Penang*, *Crescent*, *Orwell*, *David Salomons*, *Malcolm*, *Kellie Castle*, *Java*, *Asia*, *Covington*, *York*, *Horatio*, *Eliza*. BOMBAY, *General Palmer*, *Benares*, *Claremont*, *Inglis*, *Oriental*. CALCUTTA, *Antonio Pereira*, *Mermaid*, *Neptune*, *Upton Castle*, *Recovery*, *Lady Raffles*, *Brigand*, *Theresa*, *Bolton*. CHILE, *Henry Clay*. From the UNITED STATES, via South America, *St. Louis*, *Natchez*; via London, *Lotos*; direct *Courier*, *Annawan*, *Surat*.

SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

Vessel's Name.	*Flag.*	*Commander.*	*Tons*	*Where from.*	*Consignees.*
Commerce	Ameri.	Rogers		Manila	S.W. Lewis & J.C. Thpson.
Lowjee Family....	British	Rowland		Bombay	Russell & Co.
Charles Grant....	"	Pitcairn	1311	"	H. & N. Cursetjee.
Edmonstone	"	Macdougal		"	Russell & Co.
Allalevie	"	Clarke	800	"	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Shaw Allum	"	Evans	900	"	"
Lord Castlereagh..	"	Tonks	762	"	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Fort William	"	Melville	1247	Bombay	"
Scaleby Castle....	"	Morgan	1256	"	"
Myaram Dyaram..	"	Dicey	374	Bombay	Shawuxshaw Rustomjee.
Hero	"	Smith	408	"	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Caledonia....	"	Burn	710	Bombay	Shawuxshaw Rustomjee.
Castle Huntly...	"	Johnston	1359	"	H. & N. Cursetjee.
Charlotte	"	Liebschwager	691	"	T.Rustomjee&C.Sapoorjee
Gunga	"	Young husband..	477	Liverpool	Fox Rawson & Co.
John Bull	"	Ormond	398	"	"
Mangles	"	Carr	500	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Cornwallis	"	Clark	666	"	"
Futtay Salam	"	Gillet	495	"	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Maulmien..	"	Pike.		Calcutta	Heerjeebhoy Rustomjee.
Trenton	Ameri.	Hallet		Boston	Russell & Co.
Falcon	British	Middlemist	372	London	"
Lulworth	"	Graham		Manila	———
Moffat	"	Bolton		Batavia....	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Hope	"	Cockburn..		"	"
Melrose	"	Nicholson		London....	Wetmore & Co.
Hopkinson	"	Stevens	400	Bombay	Bibby Adam & Co.
London	"	Tait	239	"	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Vansittart	"	———, ...		Bombay	"
Helen	"	Setford....		"	———
City of Poonah ..	"	Wilson		"	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Mary	"	Macaulay..		"	Daniell & Co.

SHIPPING AT HONG-KONG &c.

The following Ships are stationary at Lintin &c. The *Jane*, Wm. Clark; *Lord Amherst*, Wm. Dodd; *Aurelia*, Gregorio; *Psyche*, Kennedy; *Emily Jane*, T. Rees; to Dent & Co. The *Hercules*, Parry; *Austen*, Rees; *Col. Young*, Baylis; *Jardine*, Strachan; to Jardine Matheson & Co. The *Lintin*, (Am.) Macondray; to Russell & Co. The *Agnes*, Wallace; to D. & M. Rustomjee. The *Isabella*, Peterson; to Robert Edwards.

Vessel's Name.	*Flag.*	*Commander.*	*Tons*	*Where from.*	*Consignees*
Governor Findlay	British	Jauncey	276	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Rose	Ameri.	Foster	143	Lima	Russell & Co.
Izabella Robertson	British	Hudson	350	Calcutta	Pereira & Co.
Mavis	"	Franklin	160	"	Cowasjee Eduljee.
Anna	Port.	Thomas	166	Damaun	H. Rustomjee.
Saguenay	British	White	185	Liverpool..	R. Wise Holliday Co.
Ternate....	"	Walker		Bombay	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Red Rover	"	Wright	254	Calcutta	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Pearl	"	Boulton		Bombay	H. & N. Cursetjee.
Corsair....	"	Porter		Singapore..	Lindsay & Co.
Harlequin ..	"	Chiene	290	Manatlan	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Hellas	"	Scanlan	208	London	"
Lady Grant	"	Jeffries	239	Bombay	"
Swift	"	van der Heeren....		Singapore	D. & M Rustomjee.
H. M. S. Wellesley	"	—Maitland Esq....		Singapore	———
H. M. S. Algerine	"	—Thomas Esq....		"	———
Brooklyn	Ameri.	———, ...		Valparaiso	Wetmore & Co.
Correo de Manila..	Span.	———, ...		Manila	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Lambton	British	Hart		"	Russell Sturgis & Co.
Unity	Ameri.	Blime		Oahu	Russell & Co.
Narcisa	Span.	Rodgers	180	Manila	Ja. Innes.
Wm. Jardine	British	Crosbie....		Batavia....	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Attaran	"	Smith		Calcutta	L. de Souza.
Faerie Queene	"	Hughes		Liverpool..	Gibb Livingston & Co.
Mary Frazier	Ameri.	Summers..		Singapore	Russell & Co.
Girard	"	Drinker		Philadelphia	F. H. & M. Teirs.
Ann	British	Guy		Calcutta	H. Rustomjee.
Forth	"	Landers		"	L. de Souza.
Euphrates	"	Wilson		Liverpool	Jamieson and How.
Canada	Ameri.	Hicks		"	Wetmore & Co.
Jane Blair	British	Mc.Allister		Madras	"
Layton	"	Austin		Singapore	Bell & Co.
Mermaid	Ameri.	———, ...		Manila	———
V. Melbourne....	British	Drayner		Bombay	Daniell & Co.

THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

A breviations (Pl.) Pecul. (Cy.) Catty. (Pce.) Piece. (Pr.) Pair. (Cht.) Chest. (Yrd.) Yard. ($) Spanish Dollars. (T) Tael. (M.) Mace. (Cn.) Candarin. (Ch,) Cash. Comml. Weights. 16 Taels, 1⅓ lb. avods
1 Catty.—100 Catties 133⅓ lb avods, 1 Pecul.—16 Pls. 80 Cys, 1 Ton.—84 Cys, 1 Cwt.—¼ Cy. 1 lb.—Money weight.—10 Cash. 1 Candarin.—10 Candarin, 1 Mace. 1 Tael.—1 Tael, 580 Grains Troy.—1 Span. dol
7 Mace 1 cn. 7 ch.

VOL. 4. No. 1. **Canton, Saturday, 8th September, 1838.** **No. 157**

IMPORTS.

	PER.	PRICES.	REMARKS.
COTTON MANUFACTURES			
Cambrics - - 40 yds. -	Pce.	$ 3. a 4.	
Chintzes - - 28 ,, -	,,	3 a 5	
Handkfs. Monteiths scarlet -	,,	1.75 a 2.	dull.
,, ,, blue - -	,,	1.25 a 2	
Long-cloths white 40 yds. 36 in	,,	4. a 5½.	
,, ,, 80 ,, - -	,,	8. a 11.	
,, grey - 40 ,, 38 in	,,	3½ a 4½.	Large stock.
,, ,, - 60 ,, 38 in	,,	5½ a 6½.	
,, ,, - 80 ,, 38 in	,,	7. a 8½.	
Ann. brown Cots. 30 ,, 36 in	,,	3.	
Cotton yarn Nos. 16 @ 28 in	Pl.	22 a 30	
,, ,, ,, 30 @ 32 in	,,	30 a 36	Large stock and little demand.
Calcutta - - 18 @ 24 in	,,		None.
WOOLLENS.			
Broadcloth Ex. Sup'r 60@62 in	Yrd.	90 a 2 80.	
,, Span[h] Stripes 60@62 in	,,	1.25 a 1 40.	
,, Supers - - 58@60 in	,,	80 a 90.	
,, Worsted - - - -	,,	60 cts.	
,, Worleys - 25 yds. in	Pce.	11 a 11½	No sale.
,, Sup[r] Selet. Cutgslarge	Pl.	30 a 40.	Cts. dull.
Flannel - - - - -	yd.	15 a 20.	
Camblets, double 55 yds. 30 in	Pce.		
Fine singles - - - -	,,	20 a 22.	dull.
Second - - - - -	,,		
Dutch - - - 40 yds. 33 in	,,	22 a 24	
,, - - - 40 ,, 28 ,,	,,	20 a 22	
Bombazets - - - -	,,	7 a 8	
Longells scarlet - - -	,,	10	
Assorted colors - - -	,,	8½ a 9	
Woollen yarn - - - -	,,	70 3 90	Limited demand.
COTTON.		Tael.	
Bengal old or inf'. - - -	Pl.	9. a 10 8	
,, sup[r] and fine -	,,		
Bombay old or inf'. - -	,,	7. a 9.7	
,, sup'. and fine - -	,,		
Madras - - - - -	,,	8. a 10 3	
Manila - - - - -	,,		None.
METALS.			
Copper Shea'g. 16 oz. @ 32 oz	Pl.	$ 34½	
,, S. American slab -	,,	24.	None.
,, nails assorted -	,,	40.	
,, old - - - -	,,	18.	
Lead English Pig - - -	,,	5¼	
,, Spanish ,, - - -	,,		
Iron Bar 1 @ 3 in - - -	,,	2.50	
,, Rod ½ @ in - -	,,	3½ a 4	
,, Nailrod ¼ and under	,,		
,, Hoop. - ½ @ in -	,,	4 a 4½	
,, Scrap - - - -	,,		
Steel English - - - -	,,	1. a 1.20	Not Saleable.
,, Swedish - - - -	Tub	3½ a 4	
Spelter English - - -	Pl.	5½ a 5¾	
Tin Plates - - - - -	Box	8¾ a 9½	
Quicksilver - - - -	Pl.	110 a 115	
SKINS Rabbit - - - -	100	60. a 65.	
Beaver - - - - -	each	4. a 6.	
,, Fox - - - - -	,,	1. a 1.15.	
Otter-Sea - - - - -	,,	40. a 55	
,, tails - - - -	,,	2.50 a 3	
,, Land - - - - -	,,	5. a 7.	
Seal - - - - - -	,,	2. a 2.50	
OPIUM Patna old 1836	Ch'.		
,, ,, - 1837	,,	560	
,, ,, new - -	,,	600 a 610	
Benares old - - 1837	,,		
,, new - - - -	,,	560	
Malwa old - - - - -	,,	640	
,, new - - - - -	,,		
Turkey - - - - -	Pl.	380	Little demand.
RICE Bengal - - - -	,,	1.30 a 1.40	
,, Java - - - -	,,	1.20 a 1.30	
,, White table- - -	,,		
,, Manila - - - -	,,	1.20 a 1 3	
STRAITS PRODUCE &c			
Bird's nest, fine white -	Cr.	30.	
,, ,, inf'. ,, - -	,,	11. a 16.	
,, ,, black - - -	,,	1½. a 5.	No demand.
Bees Wax - - - - -	Pl.	26. a 28.	
Betel nut - - - - -	,,	3. a 3 10	
Cloves Mauritius 22 @ 24	,,	34.	Moluccs.
,, Mother - - - -	,,	10. a 12.	Overstocked.
Camphor Baroos - - - -	Cr.	6. a 25.	
Gambir - - - - - -	Pl.	2½. a 3.	
Mace - - - - - -	,,		
Nutmegs - - - - -	,,		
Pepper - - - - - -	,,	7½	
Rattans - - - - - -	,,	3. a 3½.	In demand.
Tin Banca - - - - -	,,	20¾.	
,, Singapore &c. - - -	,,	19¾.	First quality.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Amber large 1st quality -	Cy.	3. a 13.	
,, small fragments - -	,,	20 cts a 1½.	
Asafœtida - - - - -	Pl.	4½.	
Bichdemar - - - - -	,,	6. a 25.	
,, good - - - - -	,,	25. a 36.	
Cochineal - - - - -	,,	180. a 220.	
Coral large beads or pieces	Cy.	.....	
,, fragments - - - -	Pl.	40. a 50	
Cow Bezoar - - - - -	Cy.	16. a 25.	No demand.
Cudbear - - - - - -	Pl.	12.	
Dutch Pegue - - - - -	,,	4. a 4½.	
Elephants Teeth or Ivory -	,,	70. a 100.	
,, ,, cuttings - -	,,	60. a 65.	
Fish-maws - - - - -	,,	25. a 55.	
Flints - - - - - -	,,	40 cents	
Ginseng crude - - - -	,,	65.	
,, clarified. - - - -	,,	90	
Mother of Pearl Shell - -	,,	9. a 10.	
Myrrh - - - - - -	,,	3. a 4.	
Olibanum - - - - - -	,,	3½. a 8.	Large stock.
Putchuck - - - - - -	,,	15. a 16	Little demand.
Rose Maloes - - - - -	,,		
Saltpetre at Lintin - - -	,,	4½ a 5	
Shark's fins - - - - -	,,	15. a 30.	
Smalts - - - - - -	,,	40. a 55.	Limited demand.
Stock fish - - - - -	,,	3½. a 4.	Large stock.
Thread Gold and Silver -	Cy.	40 a 45	
Wood Ebony Mauritius -	Pl.	3.	
,, ,, Ceylon - -	,,	2.	dull.
,, Sandal Indian - -	,,	14 a 18	
,, ,, Timor - -	,,	8 a 12.	
,, ,, Sand[h] Islands	,,		
Sapan - - - - - -	,,	1.80	

EXPORTS.

	WT. in T.	PRICE	REMARKS.
SILK MANUFACTURES.			
Camlets blk. 18 yds. by 24 in	30	$ 12	
,, col'd ,, ,, by ,,	28	13.	
Hkfs. 4-4 black Levantine fringed	17	5 20. a 6.30	
,, 7-8 ,, ,,	15	4.50 a 5.60	
Hkfs. 7-8 cross barren - -	11	5.30 a 5.40	
,, Sarsnet, Nankin silk			
,, ,, Canton - - -	—	5.20	
Hkfs. white Pongee 32 in	18	6.50	
,, ,, ,, 30 ,,	16	5.80	
,, figured ,, 32	20	8 10	
,, ,, ,, 30 ,,	18	7 20	
Levantines col'd 30 yds. 24 ,,	24	11.50	
,, ,, 30 ,, 29 ,,	32	15. a 15.50	
,, black ,, 24 ,,	27	11.	
,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	30	14. a 15.	
Satins Levantines 30 29 ,,	33	14.50 a 15.	
,, ,, ,, 24 ,,	30	13.	
Lutestrings mixt 18 ,, 24 ,,	18	6.70	
,, black ,, ,, 29 ,,	28	9.50 a 9.75	
Pongees white 30 ,, 30	30	10.	
,, ,, 30 ,, 29 ,,	29	9.75	
,, ,, 30 ,, 32 ,,	32	11.	
,, Szechuen 19 ,, 19 ,,	27	3.60 a 3.75	
Sarsnets black N. 30 ,, 29 ,,	27	9 70	
,, ,, C. ,, ,, 29 ,,	25	8	
,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	22	7.	
,, wh te 60 ,, 29 ,,	34	14 25 a 14 50	
,, colored 30 ,, 29 ,,	21	11 80 a 12.	
,, crossbarr'd ,, 24 ,,	18	9 20 a 9 30	
Satins black 18 ,, 29 ,,	44	11.50 a 15	
,, ,, 18 ,, 29 ,,	36	11. a 11 50	
,, colored 18 ,, 29 ,,	33	14.	
,, high ,, 18 ,, 29 ,,	36	12.	
,, damasked crimson ,,	38	12 a 17 50	
,, ,, colored ,,	38	14. a 16.50	
Senshaws Nank. blk 29 29 ,,	40	14.50	
,, ,, colored ,, ,,	33	12.50	
,, Canton black 29 ,,	32	11 90	
,, Canton black 29 ,,	33	8 90 a 9.40	
Sewing silks assort. colors. 1st	Pl.	425	
,, ,, black - - -	,,	385	
Shawls crape 7 4 embrd. - -	?	3.40	According to embroidery.
,, ,, 55 @ 58 in - -	5½	2.90	
,, 8-4 Satin figd. 63 -	5	1.80	
,, 7-4 ,, ,, 58 -	4	1.50	
,, ,, damasked silk 54 @ 57	4	1.85	
Water silks col'd. 18 y. 29 in	32	14.50 a 15	
BLACK TEAS.	Pl	Tael.	
,, Bohea Canton - - -	,,		
,, Fokeen - - -	,,		
,, Congou Soug. k'd. - -	,,	12 a 24	
,, Bl. Lf. & Pek. k'd	,,		
,, Campoi - - - - -	,,		
,, Souchong - - - -	,,	15 a 24	Low quality.
,, Hung muey - - -	,,	18 a 22	
,, Pekoe - - - - -	,,		
,, Ning Yong - - - -	,,		
,, Ankoi - - - - -	,,		
,, ,, Pouchong - -	,,		
,, Orange Pekoe - -	,,	18 a 20	Low quality.
,, ,, New- - - -	,,	28 a 35	
GREEN TEAS.			
,, Twankay - - - -	,,		
,, Skin - - - - -	,,		
,, Hyson- - - - -	,,	36 a 50	
,, Young Hyson - - -	,,		
,, Imperial - - - -	,,	43 a 50	
,, Gunpowder - - -	,,	46 a 54	
RAW SILK. Canton No. 1	,,	T. 275 a 280	
,, ,, ,, 2	,,	265	
,, ,, ,, 3	,,	230 a 240	None.
,, ,, ,, 4	,,		
,, ,, ,, 5	,,	80 a 100	
Nankin Tsatlee - - - 8	,,		
,, Taysaam- - - - -	,,		
SUGAR RAW. Canton 1st	,,	T. 5 3	
,, ,, 2d.	,,	4 8 a 5.	
,, Pingfa - - - - -	,,	6.2	
,, Candy Canton - - -	,,	6 6 a 6.8	
,, ,, Chinchew - -	,,		
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Alum - - - - - -	,,	1.85 a 1.95	at Macao.
Aniseed star - - - - -	,,	10½	
Camphor - - - - - -	,,	33 a 34	
Cassia at Whampoa - - -	,,	10¾ a 11	
,, Lintin - - - -	,,		None.
,, buds - - - - -	,,	14 a 5	
Canes bamboo - - - -	1000	10 a 11¼	
,, Wangees - - - -	,,	7 a 12	
China Root - - - - -	Pl.	3¾	
Cubebs - - - - - -	,,	17 a 18	
Dragon's blood - - - -	,,	80 a 100	
Galangals - - - - - -	,,	3¾ a 3½	
Gamboge - - - - - -	,,	65 a 70	None good.
Glass beads - - - - -	,,	17 a 22	
Glue - - - - - - -	,,	9 a 11	
Ginger in Jars - - - -	Case	5 a 5½	
Hartall or Orpiment - -	Pl.	15 a 16	
Lead white - - - - -	,,	9 a 10	
,, red - - - - -	,,	10	
Mo.of Pear' Shells 5ooloo large	Pl.		
,, blue edged small	,,		No demand.
Musk warranted- - - - -	Cy.	45 a 60	
Nankeens, blue 10¼ yds. 13 in	100	92	
,, 9¼ yds. 12 in - - - -	Pa.	85	
,, Canton made - - - -	,,	79	
,, ,, large - - - -	,,	82	
,, ,, small - - - -	,,	65	None.
Yellow yds. in 1st. st.	,,	79 a 80	
,, ,, ,, 2d ,,	,,	66 a 70	None.
,, ,, ,, 3d. ,,	,,	58	
,, small ,, ,, - -	,,		
,, white ,, ,, - -	,,	55 a 85	Wanted
Oils Aniseed - - - - -	Cy.	1.10 a 1.20	
,, Cassia - - - - -		1.65	
Rhubarb - - - - - -	Pl.		
,, Dutch cut - - - -	,,	None.	
Soy in Jars - - - - -	Case	8 a 8	
Tobacco in baskets - - -	Pl.	14 a 15	
Tortoiseshell - - - -	P.		
Turmeric - - - - - -	,,		
Vermillion 50 catties - -	Box.	80.	

N B. OF IMPORTS ALL DUTIES ARE PAID BY THE PURCHASER, AND OF EXPORTS BY THE SELLER ... BOATHIRE IS PAID BY THE SELLER.

Note. *Alum*, and *Cassia* are procurable cheaper at Lintin, Macao, &c; a
Raw Silk, *Silk* piece goods &c, are sometimes shipped thro' the latter Port
avoid double duties, chargeable on those goods, if more than 100 Peculs a
required for the ship when at Whampoa.

RATES OF INSURANCE AT CANTON.

On first class vessels in the 10th Canton and Union Offices of China, & variou
Agents of Offices established in Calcutta and Bombay.

GOODS TREASURE		GOODS TREASURE		GOODS TREASURE	
Bombay	2½	Singapore	1½	Hol or Hamburg ..	3½
Ceylon		Manila		Spain or Portugal.	3½
Madras		Malacca		America U States ..	3
Calcutta		Penang	1½	Chili or Peru	4
Rangoon	3..2½	Batavia		Mexico	3
Mauritius		Gt. Britain via Sg.	3½	E.coast of China ..	1 pr
Australia		,, direct	3	Lintin &c....	½ d
Sand. Islands ..		France	3		

Note. Above rates are from 20th April to 20th Oct. annually: during re
maining 6 months the premiums are somewhat lower. Risks on Block
are $ 9 per Cent per annum, $ 4½ for 6 months, $ 2½ for 3 months an
$ ¾ per month.

The Local Insurance Offices grant Policies payable in London, Calcutt
and Bombay, or in Canton.

WHAMPOA PORT CHARGES, &c.

1st class ves. measg. 1600 cubits & upwards pay 0.7874756 of a Tl. per cubi
2nd ,, ,, ,, 1200 do. & under 1600 ,, 0.7221091 ,, ,,
3rd ,, ,, ,, under 1200 do. ..... 0.5062341 ,, ,,

N.B. The cubit is 14½ inches: measurement is taken on each entry of th
vessel with cargo (except Rice) and is from the Foremast to the Mizen mas
or Uller head in Brigs; and across at the main mast; these are multiplie
together for the above products—The largest class pay from $ 4300 to $ 4320
2d class from $ 3700 to $ 3780; 3rd class from $ 3700 and under. The Cum
shaw Present Fee is paid by all vessels 1600 Taels or $ 2223. Linguists fee
$ 17¾ and Comprador's fees $ 50. Also Pilotage $ 60, inwards and out
wards the same. A sum of from $ 5 @ 600 is also usually required by th
Hong-merchant, for securing a Cargo-ship, to defray fees and charges usuall
incurred by him. On French and other Foreign vessels the charges are slightl
varied. The several fees paid to the Hoppo &c. on Rice laden ships amount
ing to $ 939 50, by a decision of the General Chamber of Commerce, are t
be considered a charge on the vessel, as also the sum of $ 2.50—paid to th
Linguist—making the whole charge on a Rice-ship, $ 1189.50—besides Pilotag
inwards and outwards.

RATE OF EXCHANGE AND PRICE OF BULLION.

	s. d.
On London or Liverpool, 6 months sight private Bills.	4.6. @ 4.7.
Government Bills 10 @ 30 days	4. 4.
United States Bank Bills 6 months sight..	4. 6.
Bills under advances made on goods by the E. I. Company's Agents.	4s. 7d.
E. I. Company's Agents Bills on Calcutta 30 ds. sight C. Rs. 210	
E. I. Directors Bills 60 ds. sight, and private C. Rs. 210.	
Private Bills, on Bombay, ,, Co's. Rs.	212 @ 214.

Gold, 98 a 100 touch, in leaves $ 23.85 per Tael weight.
Sycee at Lintin &c. large Ingots 97 a 99 touch 7 per Cent premium } very
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, small 96 a 98 ,, 6½ per Cent ,, } scarce.
Spanish Dollars Pillar Perdinand, ... 1 per Cent ,,
,, ,, Old Carolus IV. .. .. .. 12 per Cent ,,
South American Republics .. .. at par.

Freight to London, Liverpool, &c. per Ton. 50 cub: feet £ 5
to foreign Europe, American and British Ships, none .. ..
to United States, American Ships Per Ton. 40 cub. feet. .. 25 $

DELIVERIES OF OPIUM AT LINTIN.

FROM 1ST APRIL TO 31ST AUGUST 1838.

	IN AUGUST.			FROM APRIL TO JULY INCLUSIVE.		
	Chests.	*Price.*	*Value in Dollars.*	*Chests.*	*Value in Dollars.*	*Stock 1st Sept.*
Patna ..... old.	313	540	169.020	3,359	1 671,980	301
,, ... new	540	580	313,200			1078½
Benares ..... old	27½	500	13 750	1,121	519,895	36½
,, ... new	201	530	108,120			312
Malwa	1,065½	645	687.248	3,651½	2,108,110	2091
	2,150		1,291 339	8,131½	4,299,985	3,849

Total of deliveries in the five months from April to August inclusive
10,281½ chests, value, Sp. Drs. 5,591,323.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

IMPORTS.

COTTON MANUFACTURES.—Some sales of LONGCLOTHS have been effected during the week, both of Grey and White, but at about 10 cents decline on previous rates. COTTON YARN. The inferior descriptions are as unsaleable as ever; but there has been a little more inquiry within these few days for good yarn. CHINTZES; one or two small parcels have been sold within the week, of good quality and fair patterns at from 4½ a 5 $.

WOOLLENS.—The market for SPANISH STRIPES, is again a little more languid, the dealers for the present being fully supplied. LONGELLS, are also rather duller; for CAMLETS the demand appears to be reviving a little.

METALS.—LEAD is rather down but we have heard no sales of it or IRON.

STRAITS PRODUCE.—PEPPER is advancing from the short supplies, and would now fetch 7½ $. BETELNUT cannot be quoted higher than 3 $. TIN continues the same; RATTANS rather lower.

RICE.—remains at it's former low prices.

COTTON.—In the Bengal and Madras staples, of which the stock is very small, there have been no transactions, but the nominal price is rather lower. Several sales of Bombay have taken place of the middling and inferior kinds at the previous low rates or rather under. The holders of the finer kinds, of which the supply is moderate, are firm for an advance; the present rates may be given at 9.3 @ 9 5.

OPIUM.—The principal demand for Malwa for the supply of the Junks having ceased, and the news of the advance having induced parties to send it on more freely, there has been a considerable decline, and sales to some extent have been made at 640 @ 650, and for a time it may be lower. Patna on the contrary is advancing, from the stock being short, and in few hands. Sales were made we belive yesterday even rather above our quotation for new Patna. For deliveries last month see above.

EXPORTS.

NANKIN SILK.—There is nothing new to report. We do not hear of much more having arrived, and the holders are not at all inclined to relax in their demand for high prices.

TEA.—The only movement we hear of in the tea-market is a purchase of 2 chops of the new *Caper* at 21 and 25 Tales, the latter for 10 Catty boxes. The prices are about 20 per Cent above the rates at which the market opened last year, and fully 50 above those to which it subsequently declined.

CANTON, 8th September, 1838.

THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 4. No. 2. Canton, Saturday, 15th September, 1838. No. 158.

ART. I. *Notices of the city of Borneo and its inhabitants, made during the voyage of the American brig Himmalch in the Indian Archipelago, in* 1837. From a Correspondent.

From the Chinese Repository, for August,

[Continued from last week.]

June 1st. At 10, A. M. pangeran Hasim, with 50 or 60 attendants and slaves, arrived. Captain F. arrived at the same time, and a scene occurred which must have made a most unhappy impression upon the minds of Hasim and the other natives who witnessed it. * * * * * * *

The Bruneans though troublesome enough on board the vessel, are far less so than on their own ground. Many of them are begging one thing or other; but usually one or two refusals silences, without offending, them. After drinking wine, for which they manifest a fondness (notwithstanding their Mohammedanism) those who before had too much sense of propriety to beg, waxed bold and became beggars like the rest. Even Hasim sent one of his men to request that I would give him a pair of pantaloons, a request which was readily complied with, as Hasim was a great man, and had never before asked for any thing, although he had received from us several pieces of nankin as a present.

June 2d. Persons on board most of the day trading, or talking about trading. They are excessively cautious and tedious in making a bargain, and their word is not to be relied on. They break their promisses, and then seem not at all ashamed of what they have done. They are not worse, however, in commercial transactions, than some who are called Christians. Indeed it must be admitted, to the disgrace not of Christianity or of civilizations, but of *some* who live under their protection, that there are persons in Christian countries who are in all respects worse than the people of Brunì.

June 3d. Before sunrise Kini Balu distinctly visible, N. E. ½ E., its well defined outline projected upon a deep red sky, distant more than a hundred miles. At sunrise we weighed anchor, but did not leave the port till the next day.

The question naturally arises, What is the origin of the people of Brunì? From what country or countries have they come? This question has often been proposed to the better informed among them, and the reply uniformly received has been, that the Brunians came from Johore. They further say that Menangkabau was the parent country of their race: that from Menangkabau the Malays emigrated to Johore, thence to Malaca, Rhio, Licuga, and Brunì, and from Brunì to Sambas and Matan. The time of this emigration we have no means of ascertaining except from the number of rajas that they reckon. According to one of the most intelligent *pangerans*, the numbes of rajas who have reigned in Brunì is twenty-nine. Another *pangeran* makes the number twenty-four, and others thirty Allowing fifteen years for a reign, which is probably sufficient in a country like this, we shall be carried back to about the year 1400 as the period when the Malays established themselves here. According to some of the *pangerans*, the Brunians derive their origin from two other sources besides Johore. One of these they call the *banzsa Sirip* (Sirip race) which came from the country Type, the other the *bangsa China* (Chinese race). They could give no information concerning the country which they called Type.

The government of Borneo proper, in theory, approaches near to a pure despotism, all power being supposed to rest in the hands of the sultan. And were the sultan a man of sufficient talent to make the most of the advantages of his position, and were the higher *pangerans* at the same time inferior men, his will would be the only will. But practically, the government is a feudal aristocracy, the power of the sultan and of each of the nobles depending upon personal ability, the number of dependents and slaves, and amount of wealth. In theory the government is hereditary also, but only partially so in fact. Much depends upon the qualifications and popularity of the different aspirants to the sovereignty. In the event of the present sultans death, there can be little doubt that Hasim would be his successor, although there are five persons whose claims on the ground of inheritance would stand before his, viz. two brothers, and Yusuf the sultan's uncle by the father's side. Hasim being his uncle on the mother's side. There seems to be nothing like a regular tax for the support of government. The sultan is supported partly by voluntary tribute, which is probably very small, partly by the privilege which he possesses of calling upon all persons for any labor or service which he may require, partly by the labor of his own slaves, and partly by traffic. The *pangerans* support themselves by traffic and the labor of their slaves.

The territory over which the sultan claims and exercises control, extends from the north end of the island to the district of Sambas, a distance of 50 miles, his authority being confined mostly to the coast. Formerly the territory of Brunì extended around on the eastern side of the island, into the strits of Makassar, embracing half the coast of the whole islands. The eastern coast was long since ceded to Sulu, and by Sulu to the English.

Of the number of inhabitants subject to Brunì it is impossible to give anything more than a guess. To put down a mere conjecture is undesirable, and yet it may be better than nothing in the absence of precise knowledge. The limits below which the population will not fall, and above which it will not be found to rise, may be fixed at 80,000 and 180,000 In this conjectural estimate the Morats (Dayaks), over whom the sultan claims authority are not included. The reply of the *pangerans* to all questions in reference to the amount of population, was: '*Allah tau, orang-ta'bulh bilang*' (God knows, but men cannot count them). They seemed to have no definite conceptions of numbers beyond a few tens of thousands. They inquired as to the number of the English, and when told that their number is twenty millions, they said the subjects of Brunì are more numerous.

A large proportions of the inhabitants of the town are slaves. Many of these slaves have been purchased from the Illanun pirates. Others have been reduced to slavery in consequence of debt or crime. The ordinary price of a slave is said to be 50 dollars. The debasing effects everywhere attendant upon slavery, both on master and servant, are visible here. A middle class, consisting of the younger and weaker brothers of the chief *pangerans*, and of a few of plebeian birth, also suffer in consequence of slavery—being thrown out of employment, and made dependent upon their relatives or some great man to whom they have attached themselves.

Piracy does not now exist here, at least the subjects of the sultan, strictly so called, are not allowed to engage in piracy. The port, however, is open to pirates, who come here to dispose of their booty, and to obtain their supplies. Under the last sultan it was notorious for piracy. The present government have adopted a different policy, partly from fear of the European powers, and partly, probably, from a persuasion, on the part of Hasim at least, that commerce in the long run is more profitable. The very name of Singapore is a salutary restraint upon the people of Brunì. Having formerly assassinated a Dutch resident, and having in their piratical excursions captured and carried into slavery many of the inhabitants of the Philippines, they are thus by their bad character excluded from Dutch and Spanish ports, and Sinzapore is the only mart to which they dare resort For a few years they have taken, and will probably continue to take, some pains to preserve a fair reputation, in order that their commercial intercourse with Singapore may not be interrupted. The seeds of piracy, however, are still in their minds. With most of the inhabitants of the Archipelago, except the Javanese, piracy, especially when committed against white men and Christians, is popular, and it is too deeply wrought into their minds and habits to be easily eradicated. The influence of the Arabs, in connection with the treatment often received from men bearing the Christian name, has tended to foster this spirit of freebooting. The commerce of Brunì is carried on chiefly with Singapore, and employs 40 or 50 prahus. Besides the prahus, a country or a European vessel is occasionally seen here. Chinese junks have long since forsaken the port. The staple article of export is pepper. The quantity annually furnished is said to be about 4 0.0 peculs. Campuor of the best quality is obtained to the amount of a few peculs. The articles imported are cotton goo is, silks, brass wire, brass plates, iron, iron-cooking utensils, &c. Opium, by a wise prohibition of the government, is excluded. Only a very small quantity finds its way into the country by smuggling. All business is carried on by barter. Our vessel was well supplied with dollars, but no use could be made of them in tradi g. Pieces of iron are employed as coin in buying articles of small value, such as fruits and fish in the market. The small traffic of he market is chiefly in the hands of women, who meet together in their little canoes, sometimes in one part of the town, and sometimes in another. Comparing the statements of Leyden, Hamilton, Hunt, and others, with the present condition of Brunì, it would appear that commerce has declined during the last century. This would be the necessary result of such a government as that of the present sultan. According to Foster, as quoted by Leyden, there were seven Amoy junks at Brunì, in 1775. It was natural that the wealth of the Chinese should have tempted the cupidity of the government, and that their influence should have excited its jealousy, and then followed oppression and the ruin of the Chinese trade.

The Brunian exhibits some skill in manufactures. They succeed well in filagree work. Their *krises* (dirks) are elegant, and of superior temper. They make *surongs* of great beauty. But the article of most extensive manufacture is brass cannon. Large quantities of the Chinese brass coin called *cash*, have been melted up in making cannon. All the brass pieces in town, (most of which are made here) are said to be worth several hundred thousand dollars. Indeed the wealth of the place consists almost exclusively in cannon, krises, and slaves, so that a through change in the customs and character of the people, from wrong to right, would go far towards annihilating all that they now call property. Almost every householder is to some extent a manufacturer and a mechanic. He makes his own cloth, his own kris, his own boat, builds and keeps in repair his own house, and thus relies in a great measure upon himself and his dependents for every article which he needs.

Roman Catholic Religion in China.

It is now fifteen years since the Roman Catholic priests were banished from Pekin, and sent with all those who were discovered in the Chinese provinces, to Macao. Yet the French monks of the order of St. Lazarus, among whom there is no want of money, union, or enthusiasm, have been secretly labouring for the maintenance of the Roman Catholic Church in China, and their exertions have succeeded even beyond their own expectations. For some years they have annually sent two or three young priests to China, who quietly proceed to the headquarters of the Missions in the interior of the country, and join in the work of conversion. There are now Roman Catholic communities in all the provinces; and in many places there are public chapels, where service is performed uninterruptedly, since the mission have had the good sense to train native Chinese as priests. In furtherance of this subject, the mission have founded two seminaries; one of these establishments is for the southern provinces, and is situated in Macao, whence the Chinese candidates are sent to Manila, where they are ordained by the Archbishop. On their return they are sent into the interior of the country, where they live in the midst of their flocks as peaceably as ecclesiastics in Europe. The other seminary is in Tartary, beyond the wall of China. In this establishment the priests destined for the northern provinces and for Pekin, are educated; for, incredible as it may appear, there is in Pekin a Catholic community amounting to more than 24,000 members! There are at this moment two French priests in the community at Pekin; for the chief direction of ecclesiastical matters cannot yet be intrusted to the Chinese priests. The provincials are therefore always Europeans, though the necessity of averting the suspicion of the government obliges them to travel clandestinely, and often places very great difficulties in the way of the mission. Christian worship is publicly performed in many of the principal towns. In Tschingtufu, the capital of the province of Setchuen, Christians are interred in the church-yard and over their graves are erected crosses and other symbols of Christianity. The government, when not suspecting the presence of Europeans, observe the most perfect indulgence towards Christians. Christian communities, too, being generally remarkable for moral and peaceable conduct, are liked by the local authorities, who having once tolerated them are greatly interested in preventing their detection by higher quarters, because they would then be called to account for their previous want of vigilance. When, therefore, a community is once formed, it incurs very little risk of being molested. An additional guarantee of its security exists in the peculiarity of legal forms in China. The first attempt to establish a community are not very readily appreased, because the transport of suspected persons to the seat of the higher tribunal must be at the expense of the local authorities, who are therefore naturally disposed to wink at such matters, as long as they do not apprehend disturbance or publ c preachings, which might render them responsible. The reason why so little is known respecting the Chinese Mission is, that formerly the missionaries were chosen from among the most ignorant of the clergy, and on their return they were unable to write intelligible accounts of their proceedings. The Last rists, however, have seen their error for some time past, and have sent out persons who, in addition to the possession of theological knowledge, have, like the Jesuits in earlier times, passed through a regular course of scientific education. They have now in China astronomers, botanists, &c. from whom interesting narratives may be looked for. It may reasonably be expected that ere long the Roman Catholic Missions will recover the extensive influence which they enjoyed in former times. They have, indeed, already established themselves on a better footing than they have maintained since the expulsion of the Jesuits, and should they hereafter succeed in secretly forming a native Christian clergy, competent to dispense with the direct superintendence of European provincials, Christianity will undoubtedly make rapid and uninterrupted progress; for the government seeks to suppress it not on religious grounds, but because it is an instrument of European influence. This observation is sufficiently corroborated by the following curious fact. Some time ago the protestant missionaries distributed on the coast of Fokien 20.000 copies of Bibles, prayer books, catechisms, &c. translated into the Chinese language. These books were sent to the Emperor who immediately issued a very severe decree on the subject of the distribution of foreign publications. But, singularly enough, this decree made no mention of the religious books, and merely referred to some of the publications of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, consisting of treaties on geography, history, politics, &c. which had been distributed also with the bibles.—M. S. T. R. A.—*Christian Observer for July. Sing. Free Press.*

A FEW OBSERVATIONS ON THE TEA PLANT OF ASSAM.

From the report by M. C. A. Bruce.

Continued from our last,

I have the pleasure of furnishing a map which I have made of all the Tea tracts I have discovered. Since it was composed several more tracts have been discovered, which I have not had time to enter. It should be observed, that south from Suddeeah to the Debree river is generally termed Chyguah. South of Debree river is called the Muttuck country, as far the Burro Dehing river. South of the Burro Dehing, river is situated Rajah Purundah Sing's country. From the hill and river called Jowrah Poong, which is nearly at the source of the Debree river, to a place called Beesa, south of the above hill, on the Burro Dehing river, near the little river Juglow Pauney, is called the Singpho country, being all to the east of the above line. Now it will be perceived, that not a single Tea tract has been discovered north of the Debree river, and that they are all on the south side of it. The Muttuck country, which I have traversed most, appears to me to be one vast Tea country, and I feel confident that not one half of its Tea tracts have been yet discovered. The whole of the soil of the Muttuck country appears well adapted for Tea; I have taken particular notice of it, digging and examining it at every place where I have stopped. Great numbers of the Tea tracts have been cut down in sheer ignorance by the natives and converted into paddy fields. I know of three tracts, where the paddy had been collected, and the Tea plants had sprung up again; when these are neglected they all rise up into thick wood jungle. Several of these places have been pointed out to me by some of the old inhabitants. Almost every inhabitant of the Muttuck country know now the Tea leaf, seeing how much we prize it, and getting little rewards from me when they bring in a branch from any new tract. There is plenty of Tea in Rajah Purundah's country, but he is too lazy to trouble himself about it; he is not even acquainted with those places laid down in my map. I have lately heard of a very extensive tract in his country, said to be as large as a dozen tracts put together. Several tracts are 600 paces long and nearly the same in breadth, and others only 100; but they have not all been properly examined, and may prove much larger. All these tracts can be enlarged almost to any extent from he numerous seedlings that are found amongst the Tea plants, from the great number of seeds that can be collected every year, and from the immense number of cuttings that may be planted. With respect to the seedlings, I have sown numerous seeds at Suddeeah in the sun; many have come up and appeared to thrive very well for the first year, but there was an insect, the Mole Cricket I think it is called, which used to nip off the young and tender leaves, and carry them into a hole under ground near the root of the plant; and I never succeeded in getting one plant to live. But last year I sowed some seeds in my garden under the shade of trees and bushes, they have come up and are thriving very well. The seeds I sowed in the sun last year, in the Muttuck country, and in their native soil in one of my Tea tracts, have also come up and are doing well. The Tea tracts in the Singpho country are much larger than those in the Muttuck. The Singpho have known and drank the Tea for many years, but they make it in a very different way from what the Chinese do. They pluck the young and tender leaves and dry them a little in the sun; some put them out into the dew and then again into the sun three successive days, others only after a little drying put them into hot pans, turn them about until quite hot, and then place them into the hollow of a bamboo, and drive the whole down with a stick, boiling and turning the bamboo over the fire all the time, until it is full, then tie the end up with leaves, and hang the bamboo up in some smoky place in the hut; thus prepared the Tea will keep good for years. A good way further east they dig holes in the earth, line the sides with large leaves, boil the Tea leaves, throw away the decoction, put the leaves into the hole, which they cover over with leaves and earth, and then allow the whole to ferment; after which it is taken out, filled into bamboos, and in this manner prepared taken to market. There Singaphoe pretend to be great judges of Tea. All their country abounds with the plant, but they are very jealous and will give no information where it is to be found, like the Muttuck people. All the Singpho territories are overrun with wood jungle, and if only the under wood was cleared, they would make a noble Tea country. The soil is well adapted for the plant. Nearly three years ago I by accident left a few Singpho Peasants, which I had carried away, on the banks of the New Dehing, three days journey from the place where I had got them; they were discovered by some Singpho friends of mine and stuck into the earth; and there tehy are now growing, as if they had never been transplanted, and notwithstanding they were put in the shade The Singpho country is a fine one, but as long as that nation can get the Tea leaves from the jungles, they never will cultivate the plant; the country is thinly inhabited by a set of men, who are always fighting amongst themselves. The Tea is said to grow on the top of the Nagah Hills, marked in my map, South of Ningrew, on the banks of the Burro Dehing. All the Tea tracts laid down are in the vallies.

The above observations have been thrown together in a hurry, without much order. I therefore hope that allowances will be made for their imperfections. I may at some other time resume the subject if it is thought of any interest.

I was delighted with an observation of a Boston merchant who had made several voyages to China. He dropped a remark by his own fireside on the narrowness which causes us to conclude, avowedly or silently, that, however well men may use the light they have, they must be very pitiable, very far behind us, unless they have our philosophy, our Christianity, our ways of knowing the God who is the Father of us all, and the Nature which is the home of us all. He said that his thoughts often wandered back, with vivid pleasure, to the long conversations he had enjoyed with some of his Chinese friends on the deepest themes of philosophy, and the highest truths of religion, when he found them familiar with the convictions, the emotions, the hopes which, in religious New England, are supposed to be derivable only from the Christianity of the region. His observation gave me intense pleasure at the time I heard it; and now, though I have no such outlandish friends as the Chinese appear to narrow imagination, I can tell him, from a distance of three thousand miles, that his animating experience is shared by other minds.

Retrospect of Western Travel by Miss Martineau.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN.

The following appeared in part of our impression yesterday:—

BRISTOL KING'S ROAD,
TUESDAY, MAY 23, 12 O'CLOCK.

It is with the greatest satisfaction that I communicate to you the safe arrival of the Great Western steam-ship from New York here at half-past 10 o'clock this morning. Having lain in the Roads in expectation of her I

had a full view of the majestic vessel immediately after her passing the Holmes (about 21 miles down the Channel) and nothing could exceed the beauty of her appearance as she gallantly breasted the waves; and although a smart breeze was blowing from the N. W., she sailed triumphantly along, whithout rolling in the slightest degree, or appearing to be at all affected by them.

At the time of the departure of the Sirius from New York, on the 1st, she had not finished discharging her cargo, and upon departing from New York quay, at half-past 2 o'clock p. m. on the 7th inst., upwards of 100,000 persons were assembled to witness her departure with bands of music, and a variety of steam-boats attended her to Sandy Hook, which she left at 5 o'clock, with 68 cabin passengers at 35 guineas each (the greatest number of cabin passengers which ever came across the Atlantic in one ship), upwards of 20,000 Post-office letters, and a cargo consisting of cotton for our new factory, indigo, silks, and miscellaneous articles. During her voyage home she encountered head-winds 9 days out of the 14, and on one occasion a severe gale, yet she accomplished 7½ knots during its greatest severity, with the wind directly in her teeth, and completed her voyage to King's-road in 14 days and 17½ hours, her engines averaging from 17 to 19 strokes a minute, and with a consumption of less than a ton of coal per hour.

You will regret to perceive in the file of papers which I send you, that a most awful fire has taken place at Charleston, consuming whole streets, and occasioning a loss of property to the amount of $3,000,000, and that the French fleet are blockading the Mexican ports. Among her passengers are Lady G. Duncan, Lord James Butler, and Colonel Webb, the editor of one of the New York papers.—*The Times, May 24.*

India.

Without praising ourselves after the fashion of certain of our cotemporaries, who deal not in any but the most authentic *gup*, we shall now proceed to inform our readers that we take it upon ourselves to assert for reasons which we will presently give, that there will be *no war* for the present, either on the North West Frontiers, nor in Burma, unless circumstances undergo a very material change, and that a totally different order of things from that now subsisting shall make itself apparent. With respect to our relations with the Nepaulese, the chances of war are less easy of calculation, but upon that point also we shall presently give such information and reasoning as the case demands. To begin with King Tsarawaddi. It is quite evident that all is quiet there, and that Major Benson has been well received. For that officer's orders were, that upon the slightest reason being given him, by the conduct of the Burmese, to suspect them of hostile designs, he was to send back the Steamer—now the Steamer has not came back—ergo, King Tsarawaddi and the Resident are on excellent terms.

With reference to the treaty with Runjeet, it would appear that that Prince has undertaken to put Shan Soojah on the throne of Cabul, but that he thinks he is strong enough to compass the business, without the aid of the British power; and that it is only in the event of the Persian or other forces coming to assist Dost Nahoused, or in the event of the enterprise presenting greater difficulties than now contemplated that he wishes to have recourse to British assistance; and this is the subject of the treaty now concluded by Mr. Macnaghten with Runjeet—at least this is we incline to believe its principle article,—and constitutes, we believe, what in diplomacy is called an alliance, offensive and defensive, under certain provisos, modifications and stipulations. In these two quarters therefore it is quite clear that for some time to come, we shall have *no war*.

The Nepaulese question is not so easily settled. They have on foot an army of 40,000 fighting men, that is, their army is on the war establishment—they have occupied all the passes into their country, and have in fact assumed towards us, what is called, a threatening attitude. This for reasons of our own we think cannot be permitted by the British Government. Our army being on the peace establishment, and our relations with the Nepaulese being on an amicable footing, we have thought it necessary only to place our force on that frontier, on the pence establishment. It becomes necessary now, in consequence of their having placed themselves in a warlike attitude, to put the question to them as to their intentions, and they must either reduce *their* force, or we must encrease ours. The simplest and cheapest expedient will be to make them reduce their army—which must be done either by coaxing, or by cudgeling, and upon the persuasive powers of our resident, will, in a great measure, therefore, depend the mode in which this question is to be settled—for our own part, we love the Nepaulese, and we hope, that the good sense and good feeling of their Sovereign, will enable him to see the propriety of his putting his force on a footing more conducive to the maintenance of that harmony, which has so long, and ought always to submit between the two Governments.

Our Nepaulese ally has nothing to gain in a war with us. There is no chance of a general disturbance; the North Western Frontier is well cared for, and the Burmese King is quiet. The Nepaul Sovereign therefore will consult his interests in tranquility.—*Calcutta Courier, July 31.*

Trade of Bengal.

We have been furnished with a copy of Mr. Bell's "Comparative view of the external Commerce of Bengal, during the years 1836-37 and 1837-38," full of valuable information both to the merchant and the financier.

It is satisfactory to notice that the effect of the commercial crisis, which so powerfully affected Europe and America last yearr, have not fallen very conspicuously on the trade of Calcutta, as far as the aggregate amount of exports and imports to and from all countries is concerned. In 1836 37 the total value of imports of merchandize and treasure was

	Co's Rs.	3,72,65,602
In 1837-38	,,	4,06,99,504
Increase, ...	,,	34,33,903
The total value of Exports was,		
1836-37 .....Co.'s Rs.		6,70,71,409
1837-38..	,,	6,50,45,359
Decrease, ...	,,	20,31,450
Net total increase on Exports and Imports.....		14,02,452

The result would have been against 1837-38 had imported treasure been excluded from calculation. In this item the increase has been very great.

In 1836 37, the value was,	Co's Rs.	64 48,495
1837 38.....	,,	108,41.609
Increase,.....Co.'s Rs.		83 93,104

Of course the countries with which our commercial relations have principally decreased in 1837-38, as compared with 1837-36, are the United States and Great Britain.

In Imports the decrease with Great

Britain is	....Co's Rs.	98,09,881
United States.....	,,	3,05,866
Exports—Great Britain,	Co's Rs.	14,87,744
United States.....	,,	22,91,583

The whole decrease with Great Britain is,..... ..... Co's Rs. 29,97,625
and with United States..... Co's ,, 25.96,448

but the proportionate falling off is more serious with the latter than the former, inasmuch as the trade with Great Britain forms 56 per cent. of the whole *import* trade and above 37 per cent. of the whole *export* trade.

We could pursue our extracts to a much greater length, were we not fearful of depriving Mr. Bell of the fair reward of his labours; but we can truly say, no mercantile man, nor indeed any person desirous of ascertaining our commercial progress and the amount of revenue realizable from the customs department should be without a copy of this valuable work.—*Harkaru July 7.*

Honoluln.

From the Sandwich Islands Gazette.

Honolulu, the principal town and sea-port, in the Sandwich Islands, is situated on the S W. side of Oahu, and is in Lat. 21° 18' N. and Lon. 158° 1' W. The harbour is one of the best in the Pacific Ocean, and is accessible to vessels drawing not more than 24 feet. It affords good anchorage for at least 100 ships, and is defended against the action of the sea, and strong southerly winds, by a coral reef. Occasionally, the strong N. E trades cause vessels to drag from their anchorage, but no serious injury has resulted from this, nor is any likely to result, even in case a vessel should be driven as far as the reef; in as much as this is lined on the inner side with a mud bank. The harbor is protected by a fort of 34 guns, built upon a point which projects from the main land. But this fort, though it commands the channel and the outer road-stead, may itself be commanded by a fort of 14 guns, situated upon Punch-Powl Hill, at an elevation of about 550 feet, above the sea, and about ¾ of a mile distant from the lower fort. Honolulu is built on the western extremity of a level plain, which streetches some four or five miles along the shore, and from half a mile to one and a half miles inland, where it is met by hills, which, rising gradually at first, finally terminate in a range of mountains, which stretch across the interior, in a direction nearly parallel with the north-east side of the island. The town is about three quarters of a mile in length, and a half in breadth, and has been built up with very little of order or regularity. We are happy to state, however, that the governmeant are now taking prompt and efficient measures to improve the general appearance of the place. Several straight and broad streets are being opened through the town, to take the place of the narrow, and crooked, and filthy lances, which have heretofore been, at once, a serious inconvenience and a disgrace to the town. One of the streets is to be extended to the valley of Nuuanu; and soon, it is hoped, will reach as far as the Pali of Koolau. The houses of the natives are constructed, principally, after the common fashion of the country—upright poles covered with dried grass. A truly commendable spirit of improvement is exhibited, however, in this respect by many of the natives, who have adopted the stile of building introduced by foreigners. Some few of the houses erected by foreigners are wood, or are constructed of coral stone, an excellent material for buildings, and found at hand, in an exhaustless a bundance. But the larger proportion of buildings occupied by them, are constructed after the style of building which prevails extensively on the coast of Spanish America. The common soil is mixed up with dry grass and made in moulds into bricks, (called *adobe*,) of a large size; usually 18 inches or two feet long, one foot wide, and six to eight inches thick. These are dried in the sun, and are then laid up into walls. * As there is no frost to heave the ground, and no long continued rains, to destroy the bricks by accumulated moisture, walls constructed in this manner are very durable, and when plastered with lime and sand, as they usually are, present an appearance of singular neatness and comfort. The whole number of houses occupied by the natives, is probably about 600.

The native population of Honolulu proper, is about 6.000. The population of the Ahupuaa, or whole district, is about 9 000. The district of *Honolulu*, extends from *Cewalo*, on the east, to *Kapalama*, on the west; and from the sea to *Nuuanu*, north and south. *Kewalo* is the site of a house built a few years ago for the king, a short distance bo the right of the road leading to Waikiki. Kapalama is district commencing some 15 or 20 rods beyond the creek, on the west end of the town. The suburbs thus confined, contain about 3,000 inhabitants. The entire foreign population of Honolulu may be estimated at about 350—400: say 200 to 250 Americans, 75 to 100 Enulish; 30 to 40 Chinese; and a small number of French, Spanish, Portuguese, and from various other countries.

* This illustrates very clearly, the mode of making *bricks* and of building in Egypt, and the eastern countries. See Exodus, Chap. V.

CANTON PRESS.

Saturday, 15th Sept.

Capt Warden, of the *Ariel*, has favored us with the following particulars: spoke the *Cowajee Family* in Calcutta river, on the 6th Aug., with loss of topmasts—all well. The *Eliza* had left Calcutta before the *Ariel*, which latter passed her in the river. The *Bolton*, *Sir Edward Ryan*, *Virginia*, and *Imogene*, all from Calcutta, had arrived at Singapore. The *Ariel* spoke the *Syed Khan* on the 24th August off Pareelar Hill.

Capt. Lyon of the *Sir Charles Malcolm* reports his arrival in Anjer roads on the 16th Aug. and that of the *Thomas Lowrie* on the 13th, of the *Anna Maria* and *Bombay Castle* on the 14th, and of the *Bonanza* on the 15th.

We notice the arrival in England of the following. From China *Dankbarheid* passed Dover 23d May: *Eliza Siew art*, off Falmouth. *Abercrombie Robinson* off *Isle of Wight*. From Singapore: *Orissa* and *Ann*.

By the *Ariel* from Calcutta, 9th August, and Singapore 28th, papers from the former city up to the 5th have been received. By some it seems to be thought that a war with some of the native powers is unavoidable. We have recopied an extract from the Calcutta Courier who considers things to wear a more peaceable aspect, though he also thinks the position taken by the Nipalese to be threatening. They have, it seems, 40,000 soldiers and may give the Company a good deal of trouble, and should a war there break out, military operations will necessarily approach the Chinese or rather Tibetan frontier, and cannot fail to rouse the attention of the Chinese, between whom and the Nipalese diplomatic intercourse has existed for some time, and the latter may be tempted to invoke the aid of the former, though from the reluctance with which the Chinese Government have of late years entered on foreign wars, it is probable that they will quietly look on. This war may however cause British merchants here and their trade to be more narrowly watched than before.

By the *Alexander Baring* from Liverpool 26th May, London papers, to the 25th have been received. These represent the commercial affairs of the country to be somewhat improving. The two great steamboats the *Syrius* and *Great Western* had returned from New York, the former in 17 and the latter in 14 days, bringing advices from that City to the 8th May, according to which several banks had resumed specie payments, but the United States Bank not yet. The money affairs in the United States are represented as being rather more favorable than before, but the discount upon all notes from the west continued very great.

The French after an unsuccessful negotiation with the Mexican Government, for an indemnification of 600.000$, for losses alleged to have been suffered by French subjects, throughacts of the Mexican government, and for satisfaction for insults offered to the person of the French Minister, Baron Deffaudis, have blockaded the ports of Veracruz and Tampico, with a flottilla of 1 Frigate and 4 brigs of war, which was expected soon to be considerably reinforced, threatening not to raise the blocade until their demands are complied with. The Mexican President has issued a manifesto in which he declares his resolve not to treat with the French until the blocade shall have been raised. It is fortunate for the Mexicans that their quarrels with the United States are for the present so far settled, as to have mutually agreed to have their differences arranged by an Umpire.

Prince Talleyrand died at Paris, 83 years old, after having, by penance and submission, made his peace with the Roman Church, of which he was a bishop before the Revolution. His funeral has been magnificent.

The Irish Poor Bill was read in the Lords a second time on the 22d May. The bill for the immediate abolition of the apprenticeship of the negroes in the Westindies, which was thrown out in the Commons, has again been brought forwrad and carried by a majority against ministers. Lord Brougham stated in the House of Lords that within a few days he had received no less than 250 petitions to that house in favor of the bill.

The London Mercantile Journal of 22d July has the following:—"Advices from Canton to the 31st January have arrived, but they communicate nothing fresh watever, relative to trade in contradistinction from the last accounts. The Chinese Government, finding that the prohibition of opium is counteracted by smuggling, have agreed to admit it on paying a certain rate of duty, and the whole of the business in this commodity is to be under the sole management of the Hong-merchats".—Such erroneous information, coming from a paper which, on most commercial matters, is considered a good authoritiy, is likely to mislead people in England. The legalization of the Opium trade, as far as we or we believe our neighbours know, is a distant as ever, nor is there perhaps much probability of its ever taking place, for, though a party at the Court seems to be favorable to it, the opposition has been very great, and elicited from time to time, not only memorials from censors against the measure, but also Imperial edicts approving their views of the matter.

By the late arrivals we have received Singapore papers to the 23d August, of which we give some extracts. The *Penang Gazette* of the 11th has likewise reached us, and also, by way of Java, we suppose, the *Sandwich Island Gazette* to the 26th May, of which we have embodied a few articles in our columns.

Kin-qua Affairs.

Tang, President of the Board of War, Governor of the two Kwang Provinces &c. proclaims to the Senior Hong-merchants for their full information: On the 21st day of the 7th moon, of the 18th year of Taoukwang, Nanabhoy Framjee and others petitioned as follows:

"We, the foreigners, before petitioned your Excellency, urging our claims against the Teenpo Hong, when Y. E., for which we shall be ever grateful, was pleased to direct the Hong merchants to meet together and consult; and report to Y. E. the result of their deliberations, that you might pursue the necessary measures; and on the 11th day of the present month, we received the following Edict from Y. E."

"'I have examined into the subject of Kinqua's debts to foreigners, and find that Dent and others have before petitioned, when I directed the Hong-merchants to meet together and consult, and report to me the result of their deliberations, that I might act accordingly. Now it appears from their report that Dent and others in obedience to my order, had consented to the arrangement that the principal of their claims should be paid in ten years, and the interest after the expiration of that period: but that Nanaboy insists on obtaining interest at the rate of 12 per Cent. per annum, which interest is to be paid up regularly with the principal. In consequence, the Hong-merchants again met together to consult, but the said foreigners (Nanaboy &c.) continued obstinately deaf to all conviction, when it appears Dent and the others also turned round for similar terms, notwithstanding his former agreement. ——— It appears to me that the first great object of merchants is to amass riches:—failing which, to avoid losses. Kinqua of the Teenpo Hong contracts debts to foreigners, and is, of himself, totally unable to liquidate them: there is consequently no prospect of their being repaid:—but the other Hong-merchants, mindful of the respectability of their class, come forward with the assistance, in the shape of an annual sum of 100.000, to enable him to pay his debts, that the foreigners may not be without a guaranty for their claims. Thus the money, which was as lost, is, by their assistance, regained; and the foreigners extremely fortunate."'

"'Now Dent and the other Creditors whose claims amount to upwards of $ 800,000. have, in obedience to my orders, agreed to the arrangement of paying the principal in ten years, and the interest after the expiration of that term, thus evincing a most reasonable disposition; but Nanaboy, &c. whose claims do not exceed $300,00, insist upon being paid interest at the same time as the principal. The principal creditors of the Teenpo Hong, evince their reasonableness by an early acquiescence in my views, while the minor creditors obstinately withhold their concurrence, by which they evince the boundless avarice and meanness of their dispositions, and set all principles of reason at defiance — Considering the circumstances, I again issue an edict, that they (Nanaboy and others) may ponder o'er its contents and awaken to a sense of their errors. Let the Hong-merchants forthwith explain its contents to the said Nanaboy &c., and impress upon their minds the unreasonableness of their demand for interest: let them at once concur in the arrangement of Dent and the others, that the principal be paid in ten years and the interest after the expiration of that term. There must not be two plans for liquidating these claims. Let the Hong-merchants be unceasing in their endeavours to support the Teenpo Hong and let them not relax their former kind efforts. Their attention must be unceasing to this matter, and let not the foreigners again pester me with their petitions, 'This is of the first importance.'"

Our Parsee Neighbours, on receiving this answer, again addressed the Vice-roy, urging as a plea for the preference to be given to their claims, their being not so wealthy as their English neighbours, and, consequently, unable to wait ten years for the repayment of their claims on the Kin-qua hong. To this the Vice-roy answers:

"This coming before me, the Governor, I have examined, and find by the records that I have already clearly signified my pleasure on this subject for the guidance of the foreigners. Nevertheless Nanabhoy &c. persist in their obstinate disobedience. Why does not the debtor Leang shing he of the Teenpo Hong exert himself in this matter? Why does not he, in cojunction with his brother Hong-merchants, meet together and form some arrangment for quieting the said Nanabhoy &c.

"It appears by the petition of Nanaboy and others that they are poor and distressed, while Dent and the others are wealthy: and that large sums are due the latter, while only trifling ones to the former; and they consequently earnestly entreat that interest may be allowed them, and a shorter period allowed for the payment of their claims, and they pester me with their noisy and clamorous petitions. Is the recovery of a debt so very important a business, that they presume, notwithstanding my repeated orders, to trouble me with their petitions? Do they think that I, the Governor, have nothing to do, but to attend to them? Truly I am very indignant at such behaviour.

"I have now directed the Namboy-yune to take the said Hong-merchant Kinqua into his custody and there cause him to make some arrangement respecting these debts, and report same to me for my consideration, when he may be released.

"In order that I may not again be pestered with petitions, I issue this edict. When it reaches the said Hong-merchants let them transmit and explain its contents to Nanabhoy &c. for their information and obedience. Do not oppose. A Special Edict."

September, 12th 1838.

BIRTH.

At MACAO, on the 4th inst., the Lady of T. H. Layton Esq. of a Daughter.

THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

NOTICE—Mr. JAMES WARLY SMITH (in pursuance of his circular of March last) is now established as a Public Tea Inspector at No. 5 Dutch Hong.

Canton 14th September 1838.

NOTICE.—MADEIRA WINE in Pipes and Hogsheads from the well known house of KEIRS & Co., for sale by DENT & Co.

Canton, 14th Septbr. 1838.

NOTICE.—The Second annual meeting of the *Morrison Education Society* will be held in the Rooms of the General Chamber of Commerce, No. 2 Danish Hong, at 11 o'clock A. M., on Wednesday the 26th of September next. The members of the Society, and all others interested in the object of the Society, are invited to attend.

By order of the Trustees,
E. C. BRIDGMAN.

Canton, 25th August, 1838.

NOTICE—The interest and responsibility of Mr. JAMES STARKEY in our firm ceased on the 31st Ulto. DIROM & Co.

Canton, 1st August, 1838.

NOTICE.—Mr. ANDREW JARDINE is admitted a partner in our Firm from the 1st Instant.

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

Canton 2d July 1838.

NOTICE.—ADVANCES ON SHIPMENTS TO BRITAIN will be made, *in Cash*, on current terms by

JARDINE MATHESON Co.

Canton, 20th July, 1838.

NOTICE.—Mr. CRAWFORD KERR is admitted a partner in our firm, from the 1st inst.

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 7th July, 1838.

NOTICE.—A SHOP is opened by a *European* No 26, old China Street, for sale, BY RETAIL, of all British goods; and as the late interference of the Hongs with the small shop-owners has caused a stop to business, the support of the Public, both Chinese and Foreigners, is sanguinely expected, as being their joint interest.

Canton, 1 Creek, 6th July 1838.

NOTICE.—Mr. LOUIS BOVET will be admitted a partner in my establishment to morrow, and our business transacted under the firm of BOVET BROTHERS & Co.

C. BOVET.

Canton, June 30th, 1838.

NOTICE. — Is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Agents are ready to receive bonafide Tenders for Advances on Bills of Exchange, secured by Consignments to England of Tea and Nanking Raw Silk, in the manner prescribed in a paper entitled, "Terms and Conditions for making Advances in China," at the rate of Four Shillings and Seven pence (4s. 7d.) per Spanish Dollar.

Until farther Notice, Twenty five per Cent of the same will be made in cash, and the residue in Bills on the Supreme Government of India, at the rate of Two hundred and ten (210) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, payable thirty days after Sight.—

(Signed.) J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. I Company.

Canton, 13th July, 1838.

NOTICE—Is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Treasury is open for the receipt of Cash for Bills upon the Supreme Government of India at the Exchange of Two hundred and ten (210) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, and payable thirty days after sight.

(Signed.) J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company.

Canton, 4th June, 1838

NOTICE.—Translations made at the Canton Press Office from and into the English, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese languages at twelve cents a line or where under seventeen lines at two Dollars for each translation.

NOTICE.

ORDERS for printing will be carefully attended to at the Canton Press Office, at the following charges;

for printing Bills of lading, Bills of exchange, Opium orders and boat notes } $ 100 & 1
" Linguist reports, reports of Cargoes &c..... " " " 1. 50.
" Policies and folio pages. " " " 5.

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 Copies.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are empowered to grant Policies payable in CALCUTTA, LONDON and CANTON. An advantage is offered by this Society of making Policies payable at thirty days after adjustment in case of loss when the premium is paid in cash, or when in a Bill at the same term at which the Bill is drawn, and an allowance of five per Cent on the amount of premium paid in cash will be made to all parties giving risks to this office.

DANIELL & Co.

Agents in China Asiatic Marine Insurance Office.

Canton, 24th May, 1838:

Secretaries in Calcutta Messrs. R. C. Jenkins Fergusson & Co.

Agents in London Messrs. Forbes Forbes & Co.
" " Batavia " Wilson Smith & Co.

INSURANCE OFFICE OF "LOS AMIGOS DEL PAIS" IN MANILA,

THE undersigned is authorised to take risks on account of the said Office, on Spanish Vessels from China to Manila, to the extent of $ 40,000, payable in that City.

G. YRURETAGOYENA.

Macao, 13th June, 1838.

TROPIC INSURANCE COMPANY.

PARTIES, previous to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the same, that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expence to the assured) before any outward Cargo is put on board.

The Agents for the Society are

CALCUTTA, MESSRS. CARR, TAGORE & Co.
BOMBAY, " WM. NICOL & Co.
SINGAPORE, " SHAW, WHITEHEAD & Co.
LONDON, " RICKARDS, LITTLE & Co.
LIVERPOOL, " RATHBONE, BROTHERS & Co.
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, " THOMPSON, WATSON & Co.
MAURITIUS, " ROWLANDSON, WHYE & Co.

DENT & Co.
Agents in China.

Canton 17th February 1838.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Subscribers are duly constituted and appointed Agents for this Company, and can grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta, Canton, Bombay, Madras, and elsewhere,—parties contributing business to the office, will be entitled to a return of five per cent on the amount of premium actually paid in.

Canton, January 4th 1838. WETMORE & Co.

ORIENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY CALCUTTA

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents to the above Company, and can grant Policies payable in Calcutta, London, or this place.

Canton, 1st January 1838. LINDSAY & Co.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents to the above Company, and can grant Policies, on goods, payable in Calcutta, London, or this place.

Canton, 1st January 1838. LINDSAY & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY,

THE fast sailing new Ship CITY OF FOONAH, Capt. J. WILSON, will have early despatch. For Freight apply to

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.

Canton, 11th September, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE CHARLOTTE, Captain C. L LIEBSCHWAGER, to leave about the 1st November. For Freight apply to

TAMULJEE RUSTOMJEE & COWASJEE SAPOORJEE.

Canton, 12th September, 1838.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO LONDON.

THE fine new ship "Duteless of NORTHUMBERLAND" A. I. Captain ROXBURGH burthen p Regis'ter 541 tons apply to

TURNER & Co.

Canton 14th September 1838.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE Fast Sailing English Brig SAGUENAY, (185 Tons) Captain D. WHITE, Now at Hong-Kong. Apply to

ROBT. WISE, HOLLIDAY & Co.

Canton, 7th September, 1838.

FOR LONDON.

THE FAERIE QUEENE, having the greatest part of her Cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch. Apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Canton, 6th September, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

TO leave Hong-Kong on the 1st October next, Ship FORTH, Capt. Sanders. For Freight apply to

L. DE SOUZA.
Danish Hong No. 5.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE fast sailing Ship FUTTAY SALAM, Capt. GILLET, will be despatched on the 20th September. For freight apply to

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.

Canton, 24th August, 1838.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

THE Fast sailing Portuguese Schooner GENOVEVA, about 180 tons, well found in stores and Ground Tackle, can be ready for sea at a few hours notice. For Particulars apply to

MARKWICK & SMITH.
3 Imperial hong.

Macao, 15th August, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE fast sailing Ship LORD CASTLEREAGH, Capt. P. TONKS, will leave Whampoa about the middle of September. For particulars apply to

FRAMJEE JAMSETJEE.
French Hong No. 7.

Canton 8th August 1838.

FOR SALE.

THE British Ship "FALCON," 372 tons, lying at Whampoa. Apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Canton, 30th July, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE "CALEDONIA," Captain J. F. BURN, will sail early in September. For freight apply to

SHAWUXSHAW RUSTOMJEE.

Canton, 19th July, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE SHAW ALLUM. E. EVANS Commander will leave Whampoa on the 20th September. For freight apply to

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.

Canton, 17th August, 1838.

SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE "CHARLES GRANT," W. PITCAIRN, Commander, will positively leave Whampoa in middle of September. For freight apply to

Canton, 13th July, 1838. H. & N. CURSETJEE.
Powson hong No. 3.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE EDMONSTONE, Captain MAC. DOUGALL, will be despatched on the 20th Sept. For freight apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Canton, July 14th, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE LOWJEE FAMILY, Capt. ROWLAND, to sail about the 20th September. For freight apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Canton, July, 14th 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE Ship ALLALEVIE, Capt. CLARKE, will leave Whampoa on the 20th September. For freight apply to

D. & M RUSTOMJEE.

BEER in HOGSHEADS, ON SALE.

To be had at the Godowns of BIBBY ADAM & Co,

Canton, 7th Septembea, 1838.

MANILA PLANCHADO SEGARS ON SALE.

at 8 $ per box. FRESH SELTZER WATER received per *Logan* Apply to

EDMUND MOLLER.

31 Hatton Garden, 19 Sept. 1837.

NOTICE—Mr. D. R. CALDWELL, No. 27 Old China Street is our sole Agent in China for sale of our TYRIAN HAIR DYE: and any others dealing therein the purchaser takes his own risk of its being Genuine.

A. ROWLAND & SON.

SHIP'S PROVISIONS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE;—19 Casks PRIME SALT BEEF, in whole or by Casks.—Apply at No. 27 Old China Street where a muster can be seen.

D. R. CALDWELL.

Canton, 13th August, 1838.

TO SELL OR LET.

ON very moderate terms A HOUSE OF TWO STORIES, BUILT FOUR YEARS AGO, situated in Macao in the street near the church of Santo Antonio. The house is very commodious and well ventilated, commanding excellent views. For particulars apply to it's present owner, the MAJOR ALMADA of Macao.

SUPERIOR Sherry ON SALE.

in Butts and hogsheads from the House of DUFF GORDON & Co. Apply to LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 18th November, 1837.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED—Brit. *Ariel*, Warden, from Calcutta 9th, and Singapore 29th August; arrived in Macao roads on the 8th September. *Duchess of Northumberland* Roxburgh, from Sydney and Java. *Alexander Baring*, St. Croix, from London 26th May *Ingis*, Routh, and *General Palmer*, Down, from Bombay: *Patriot Queen*, Hoodley, from Cacutta and Singapore *Fansittart*, Macqueen, erroneously stated as arrived in our last, came in only on the 8th inst. Amer. *York*, Meyer, from Batavia and Liverpool *Covington*, Holbrook, from Liverpool

PASSENGERS.—per *Ariel*, Mrs. Ilbery, Miss. Charlotte Thamas, Messrs G. T. Braine and Fanning; per *Patriot Queen*, Mr. Maper; per *Ingis*, Messrs D. L. Burn, T. C. Beale,

SAILED OR DESPATCAED.—Brit. *Lady Grant*, Jeffrey for Singapore and Bombay.

The *Saguenay*, is under despatch for Manila. The *Emily Jane*, will be despatched for Bombay about the 20th.

Laid on for England: *Hero*, *Faerie Queene*.

LATEST DATES, from ENGLAND, 24th May per *Alexander Baring*. UNITED STATES, 8th May via England. CALCUTTA, 9th August P *Ariel*. BOMBAY, 25th July P *Mary*. SINGAPORE, 29th August P *Ariel*. JAVA, 15th August P *York*. MANILA, 14th August P *Mermaid*.

VESSELS EXPECTED.—From ENGLAND, *Hereford*, *Clifton*, *Ranger*, *St. Vincent*, *Crescent*, *Orwell*, *David Salamons*, *Malcolm*, *Kellie Castle*, *Java*, *Asia*, *Horatio*, *Eliza*. BOMBAY, *Benares*, *Claremont*, *Oriental*,. CALCUTTA: *Antonio Pereira*, *Mermaid*, *Neptune*, *Upton Castle*, *Recovery*, *Lady Raffles*, *Brigand*, *Theresa*, *Bolton*. CHILE, *Henry Clay*. From the UNITED STATES, via South America, *St. Louis*, *Natchez*; via London, *Luton*; direct *Courier*, *Annawan*, *Surat*.

SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

Vessel's Name.	*Flag.*	*Commander.*	*Tons*	*Where from.*	*Consignees.*
Commerce	Ameri.	Rogers		Manila	S.W.Lewis&J C.Thpson.
Lowjee Family....	British	Rowland		Bombay	Russell & Co.
Charles Grant....	"	Pitcairn	1311	"	H. & N. Cursetjee.
Edmonstone	"	Macdougal		"	Russell & Co.
Allalevie	"	Clarke	800	"	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Shaw Allum	"	Evans	900	"	"
Lord Castlereagh..	"	Tonks	762	"	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Fort William	"	Melville	1242	Bombay	"
Scaleby Castle....	"	Morgan	1256	"	"
Myaram Dyaram..	"	Dicey	374	Bombay	Shawuxshaw Rustomjee.
Hero	"	Smith	408	"	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Caledonia....	"	Burn	710	Bombay	Shawuxshaw Rustomjee.
Castle Huntly	"	Johnston	1359	"	H. & N. Cursetjee.
Charlotte	"	Liebschwager	691	"	T.Rustomjee&CSapoorjee
Gunga	"	Young husband..	977	Liverpool	Fox Rawson & Co.
John Bull	"	Ormond	398	"	"
Mangles	"	Carr	500	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Cornwallis	"	Clark	666	"	"
Futtay Salam	"	Gillet	495	"	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Maulmien..	"	Pike.		Calcutta	Heerjeebhoy Rustomjee.
Trenton	Ameri.	Hallet		Boston	Russell & Co.
Falcon	British	Middlemist	372	London	"
Lulworth	"	Graham		Manila	————
Moffat	"	Bolton		Batavia....	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Hope	"	Cockburn..		"	"
Melrose	"	Nicholson		London	Wetmore & Co.
Hopkinson	"	Stevens	400	Bombay	Bibby Adam & Co.
London	"	Tait	239	"	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Helen	"	Setford....		"	————
City of Poonah ..	"	Wilson		"	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Mary	"	Macaulay..		"	Daniell & Co.
Faerie Queene	"	Hughes		Liverpool..	Gibb Livingston & Co.
Canada	Ameri.	Hicks		"	Wetmore & Co.
D of Northubland	British	Roxburgh		Sydney	Turner & Co.
Inglis	"	Routh		Bombay	Daniell & Co.
General Palmer ..	"	Down		"	Russell & Co.

SHIPPING AT HONG-KONG &c.

The following Ships are stationary at Lintin &c. The *Jane*, Wm. Clark; *Lord Amherst*, Wm. Dodd; *Aurelia*, Gregorio; *Psyche*, Kennedy; *Emily Jane*, T. Rees; to Dent & Co. The *Hercules*, Parry; *Austen*, Rees; *Col. Young*, Baylis; *Jardine*, Strachan; to Jardine Matheson & Co. The *Lintin*, (Am.) Macondray; to Russell & Co. The *Agnes*, Wallace; to D. & M. Rustomjee. The *Isabella*, Paterson; to Robert Edwards.

Vessel's Name.	*Flag.*	*Commander.*	*Tons*	*Where from.*	*Consignees*
Governor Findlay	British	Jauncey	274	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Rose	Ameri.	Foster	143	Lima	Russell & Co.
Izabella Robertson	British	Hudson	350	Calcutta	Pereira & Co.
Mavis	"	Franklin	160	"	Cowasjee Eduljee.
Anna	Port.	Thomas	166	Damaun	H. Rustomjee.
Sagueney	British	White	185	Liverpool..	R. Wise Hollilay Co.
Ternate	"	Walker		Bombay	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Red Rover	"	Wright	254	Calcutta	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Pearl	"	Boulton		Bombay	H. & N. Cursetjee.
Corsair....	"	Porter		Singapore..	Lindsay & Co.
Harlequin	"	Chiene	290	Muzadan	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Hellas	"	Scanlan	208	London	"
Swift	"	van der Hoeven....		Singapore	D. & M Rustomjee.
H. M. S. Wellesley	"	—Maitland Esq...		Singapore	————.
H. M. B. Algerine	"	—Thomas Esq....		"	————.
Brooklyn	Ameri.	———, ...		Valparaiso	Wetmore & Co.
Correo de Manila..	Span.	———, ...		Manila	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Lambton	British	Hart		"	Russell Sturgis & Co.
Unity	Ameri.	Bline		Oahu	Russell & Co.
Narcisa....	Span.	Rodgers	180	Manila	Js. Innes.
Wm. Jardine	British	Crosbie....		Batavia....	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Attaran	"	Smith		Calcutta	L. de Souza.
Mary Frazier	Ameri.	Summers		Singapore	Russell & Co.
Girard	"	Drinker		Philadelphia	F. H. & M. Teirs.
Ann	British	Guy		Calcutta	H. Rustomjee.
Forth	"	Landers		————	L. de Souza.
Euphrates	"	Wilson		Liverpool	Jamieson and How.
Jane Blair	British	Mc.Allister		Madras	Wetmore & Co.
Layton	"	Austin		Singapore	Bell & Co.
Mermaid	Ameri.	Eagliston		Manila	Russell & Co.
V. Melbourne	British	Drayner		Bombay	Daniell & Co.
Ariel	"	Warden		Calcutta	Dent & Co.
Alex. Brigg	"	St. Croix		London	Russell & Co.
Patriot Queen....	"	Hoodley		Calcutta	Dent & Co.
Vansittart	"	Macqueen		Bombay	Turner & Co.
York	Amer.	Meyer		Liverpool	Wetmore & Co.
Covington	"	Holbrook		"	"
Penang....	British	Lawson		"	Macvicar & Co.

THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

Abreviations (Pl.) Pecul. (Cy.) Catty. (Pce.) Piece. (Pr.) Pair. (Cht.) Chest. (Yrd.) Yard. ($) Spanish Dollars. (T) Tael. (M.) Mace. (Cn.) Candarin. (Ch.) Cash.-Comml. Weights. 16 Tachs, 1⅓ lb. avods.—1 Catty.—100 Catties 133⅓ lb avods, 1 Pecul.—16 Pls. 80 Cys, 1 Ton.—84 Cys, 1 Cwt.—¾ Cy. 1 lb.—Money weight.—10 Cash. 1 Candarin.—10 Candarin, 1 Mace, 1 Tael.—1 Tael, 580 Grains Troy.—1 Span. dollar 7 Mace 1 cn. 7 ch.

VOL. 4. No. 2. **Canton, Saturday, 15th September, 1838.** **No. 158.**

IMPORTS.

	PER.	PRICES.	REMARKS.
COTTON MANUFACTURES			
Cambries - - 40 yds. - li	P.	$ 3. a 4.	
Chintzes - - 28 ,, - li	,,	3 a 5	
Handkfs. Monteiths scarlet -	,,	1.75 a 2.	dull.
,, ,, blue - -	,,	1.25 a 2	
Long-cloths white 40 yds. 36 in	,,	4. a 5½.	
,, ,, 80 ,, - -	,,	8. a 11.	
,, grey - 40 ,, 38 in	,,	3½ a 4½.	Large stock.
,, ,, - 60 ,, 38 in	,,	5½ a 6½.	
,, ,, - 80 ,, 38 in	,,	7. a 8½.	
Am. brown Cots. 30 ,, 36 in	Pl.	3.	
Cotton yarn Nos. 16 @ 28 in	,,	22 a 30	Large stock and little demand.
,, ,, ,, 30 @ 32 in	,,	30 a 36	
Calcutta - - ,, 18 @ 24 in	,,	None.	
WOOLLENS.			
Broadcloth Ex. Sup'r 60@62 in	Yrd.	90 a 2 80.	
,, Span[h] Stripes 60@62 in	,,	1.25 a 1.40.	
,, Supers- 58@60 in	,,	80 a 90.	
,, Worsters - - - -	,,	60 cts.	
,, Worleys - 25 yds. in	Pce.	11 a 11½.	No sale.
,, Sup[r] Selet. Cutgs large	Pl.	30 a 40.	Cts. dull.
Flannel - - - - - -	yd.	18 a 20.	
Camblets, double 55 yds. 30 in	Pce.		
Fine singles - - - -	,,	20 a 22.	dull.
Second - - - - - -	,,		
Dutch - - - 40 yds. 33 in	,,	22 a 24	
,, - - - 40 ,, 28 ,,	,,	20 a 22	
Bombazets - - - - -	,,	7 a 8	
Longells scarlet - - - -	,,	10 -	
Assorted colors - - - -	,,	8½ a 9	
Woollen yarn - - - -	,,	70 3 90	Limited demand.
COTTON.		Tael.	
Bengal old or inf'. - - -	Pl.		
,, sup[r] and fine - -	,,	9. a 11	
Bombay old or inf'. - -	,,	7.5 a 9.5	
,, sup[r]. and fine - -	,,		
Madras - - - - - -	,,	8. a 10 5	
Manila - - - - - -	,,		None.
METALS.			
Copper Shea'[s]. 16 oz. @ 32 oz.	Pl.	$ 34½.	
,, S. American slab - -	,,	24.	None.
,, nails assorted - -	,,	40.	
,, old - - - - -	,,	18.	
Lead English Pig - - - -	,,	5½	
,, Spanish ,, - - -	,,		
Iron Bar 1 @ 3 in - - -	,,	2 50	
,, Rod ½ @ in - - -	,,	3½ a 4	
,, Nailrod ½ and under	,,	4 a 4½	
,, Hoop. - ½ @ in - -	,,		
,, Scrap - - - - -	,,	1. a 1.26	Not Saleable.
Steel English - - - - -	,,		
,, Swedish - - - - -	Tub	3½ a 4	
Spelter English - - - - -	Pl.	5½ a 5¾	
Tin Plates - - - - - -	Box	8½ a 9½	
Quicksilver - - - - - -	Pl.	110 a 115	
SKINS Rabbit - - - - -	100	60. a 65.	
Beaver - - - - - -	each	4. a 6.	
,, Fox - - - - -	,,	1. a 1.15.	
Otter-Sea - - - - - -	,,	40. a 55	
,, ,, tails - - - -	,,	2.50 a 3	
,, Land - - - - -	,,	5. a 7.	
Seal - - - - - - -	,,	2. a 2.50	
OPIUM Patna old 1836	Ch[t].		
,, ,, new 1837	,,	560	
Benares old - - - 1837	,,	580	
,, new - - - - -	,,		
Malwa old - - - - -	,,	550	
,, new - - - - -	,,	580 a 590	
Turkey - - - - - -	Pl.	380	Little demand.
RICE Bengal - - - - -	,,	1.30 a 1.40	
,, Java - - - - -	,,	1.20 a 1.30	
,, White table - - - -	,,		
,, Manila - - - - -	,,	1.20 a 1.30	
STRAITS PRODUCE &c			
Bird's nest, fine white - -	Cr.	30.	
,, ,, inf'. - - -	,,	11. a 16.	No demand.
,, ,, black - - -	,,	1½. a 5.	
Bees Wax - - - - - -	Pl.	26. a 28.	
Betel nut - - - - - -	,,	3.15 a 3 25	
Cloves Mauritius 22 @ 24	,,	34.	Molucca.
,, Mother - - - -	,,	10. a 12.	Overstocked.
Camphor Baroos - - - -	Cs.	6. a 25.	
Gambir - - - - - -	Pl.	2½. a 3.	
Mace - - - - - - -	,,		
Nutmegs - - - - - -	,,		
Pepper - - - - - -	,,	7¼	
Rattans - - - - - -	,,	3. a 3½.	In demand.
Tin Banca - - - - - -	,,	20½.	
,, Singapore &c. - - -	,,	19½.	First quality.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Amber large 1st quality - -	Cs.	3. a 13.	
small fragments - -	,,	20 cts a 1½.	
Asafœtida - - - - - -	Pl.	4½.	
Bichdemar - - - - - -	,,	6. a 25.	
,, good - - - - -	,,	25. a 36.	
Cochineal - - - - - -	,,	180. a 220.	
Coral large beads or pieces	Cs.		
,, fragments - - - -	Pl.	40. a 50.	
Cow Bezoar - - - - - -	Cs.	16. a 25.	No demand.
Cudbear - - - - - -	Pl.	12.	
Cutch Pegue - - - - - -	,,	4. a 4½.	
Elephants Teeth or Ivory -	,,	70. a 100.	
,, ,, cuttings - -	,,	60. a 65.	
Fish-maws - - - - - -	,,	25 a 55.	
Flints - - - - - - -	,,	40 cents.	
Ginseng crude - - - - -	,,	65.	
,, clarified. - - - -	,,	90	
Mother of Pearl Shell - -	,,	9. a 10.	
Myrrh - - - - - - -	,,	3. a 4.	
Olibanum - - - - - -	,,	3½. a 8.	Large stock.
Putchuck - - - - - -	,,	15. a 16	Little demand.
Rose Maloes - - - - - -	,,		
Saltpetre at Lintin - - - -	,,	4½ a 5	
Shark's fins - - - - - -	,,	15. a 30.	
Smalts - - - - - - -	,,	40. a 55.	Limited demand.
Stock fish - - - - - -	,,	3½. a 4.	Large stock.
Thread Gold and Silver - -	Cy.	40 a 45	
Wood Ebony Mauritius - -	Pl.	3.	dull.
,, ,, Ceylon - - -	,,	2.	
,, Sandal Indian - - -	,,	16 a 19	
,, ,, Timor - - -	,,	8 a 12.	
,, ,, Sand[h] Islands - -	,,		
,, ,, Papua - - -	,,	1.50	

EXPORTS.

	WT. in T.	PRICE	REMARKS.
SILK MANUFACTURES.			
Camlets blk. 18 yds. by 24 in	30	$ 12	
,, col'd ,, ,, by ,,	28	13.	
Hkfs. 4-4 black Levantine fringed	17	5 20. a 6.30	
,, 7-8 ,, ,, - -	15	4.30 a 5.60	
Hkfs. 7-8 cross barren - -	11	5.30 a 5.40	
,, Sarsnet, Nankin silk ,, Canton - - -	—	5.20	
Hkfs. white Pongee 32 in	18	6.10	
,, ,, ,, 30 ,,	16	5.80	
,, figured ,, 32	20	8 10	
,, ,, ,, 30 ,,	18	7 20	
Levantines col'd 30 yds. 24 ,,	24	11.50	
,, ,, 30 ,, 29 ,,	32	15. a 15.50	
,, black ,, ,, 24 ,,	27	11.	
,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	30	14. a 15.	
Satins Levantines 30 29	33	14.50 a 15.	
,, ,, ,, 24 ,,	30	13.	
Lutestrings mixt 18 ,, 24	18	6.70	
,, black ,, ,, 29	28	9.50 a 9.75	
Pongees white 30 ,, 30	30	10.	
,, ,, 30 ,, 29	29	9.75	
,, ,, 30 ,, 32	32	11.	
,, Szechuen 19 ,, 19	27	3.60 a 3.75	
Sarsnets black N. 30 ,, 29	27	9.70	
,, ,, C. ,, ,, 29	25	8	
,, ,, ,, ,, 29	22	7.	
,, white 60 ,, 30	34	14 25 a 14 5	
,, colored 30 ,, 29	21	11 80 a 12.	
,, crossbarr'd ,, 24	18	9.20 a 9 30	
Satins black 18 ,, 29	44	14.50 a 15	
,, ,, 18 ,, 29	36	11. a 11 50	
,, colored 18 ,, 29	33	16.	
,, high ,, 18 ,, 29	36	17.	
,, damasked crimson ,,	38	17 a 17 50	
,, ,, colored	38	16. a 16.50	
Sennahaws Nank. blk 29 29	40	14.50	
,, ,, colored ,,	33	15.50	
,, ,, ,, 19	36	16 20	
,, Canton black 29	33	9.90 a 9.40	
Sewing silks assort. colors. 1st	Pl.	4.25	
,, ,, black - - -		3.85	
Shawls crape 7-4 embrd. -	7	3.40	According to embroidery.
,, ,, 55 @ 58 in -	5½	2.90	
,, 8-4 Satin figd. 63 -	8	1.80	
,, 7-4 ,, ,, 58 -	4	1.50	
,, ,, damasked silk 54 @ 57	4	1.85	
Water silks col'd. 19 y. - 29 in	32	14.50 a 15	
BLACK TEAS.	Pl	Tael.	
,, Bohea Canton - - -	,,		
,, Fokeen - - -	,,		
,, Congou Soug. k'd. - -	,,	17 a 24	
,, Bl. Lf. & Pek. k'd	,,		
,, Campoi - - - - -	,,		
,, Souchong - - - -	,,	15 a 24	Low quality.
,, Hung muey - - -	,,	18 a 22	
,, Pekoe - - - - -	,,		
,, Ning Yong - - - -	,,		
,, Ankoi - - - - -	,,		
,, Pouchong - - -	,,		
,, Orange Pekoe - - -	,,	18 a 20	Low quality.
,, New- - - -	,,	28 a 35	
GREEN TEAS.			
,, Twankay - - - - -	,,		
,, Skin - - - - - -	,,		
,, Hyson- - - - - -	,,	36 a 50	
,, Young Hyson - - -	,,		
,, Imperial - - - - -	,,	43 a 50	
,, Gunpowder - - - -	,,	46 a 53	
RAW SILK. Canton No. 1	,,	T. 275 a 280	
,, ,, ,, 2	,,	265	
,, ,, ,, 3	,,	230 a 240	None.
,, ,, ,, 4	,,		
,, ,, ,, 5	,,	80 a 100	
Nankin Taatlee - - - 8	,,		
,, Taysaam- - - - -	,,		
SUGAR RAW. Canton 1st	,,	T. 5.3	
,, ,, 2d.	,,	4.8 a 5.	
,, Pingfa - - - - -	,,	6.2	
,, Candy Canton - - -	,,	6.6 a 6.8	
,, ,, Chinchew - -	,,		
MISCELLANEOUS.	,,		
Alum - - - - - - -	,,	1.85 a 1.95	at Macao.
Aniseed star - - - - -	,,	10½	
Camphor - - - - - -	,,	33 a 36	
Cassia at Whampoa - - -	,,	10½. a 11	
,, Lintin - - - -	,,		None.
,, buds - - - - -	,,	14 a 5	
Canes bamboo - - - - -	1000	10 a 11½	
,, Wangees - - - -	,,	7 a 12	
China Root - - - - -	Pl.	3½	
Cubebs - - - - - -	,,	17 a 18	
Dragon's blood - - - - -	,,	80 a 100	
Galangals - - - - - -	,,	3½ a 3¾	
Gamboge - - - - - -	,,	65 a 70	None good.
Glass beads - - - - -	,,	17 a 22	
Glue - - - - - - -	,,	9 a 11	
Ginger in Jars - - - -	Case	5 a 5½	
Hartall or Orpiment - - -	Pl.	15 a 16	
Lead white - - - - -	,,	9 a 10	
,, red - - - - -	,,	10	
Mo. of Pear' Shells Seoloo large	Pl.		
,, blue edged small	,,		No demand.
Musk warranted- - - - -	Cy.	45 a 60	
Nankeens, blue 10½ yds. 13 in	100	92	
,, 9¾ yds. 12 in - - - -	Ps.	85	
,, Canton made - - - -	,,	79	
,, ,, large - - - -	,,	82	None.
,, ,, small - - - -	,,	65	
Yellow yds. in 1st. st.	,,	79 a 80	
,, ,, ,, 2d ,,	,,	66 a 70	None.
,, ,, ,, 3d. ,,	,,	58	
,, small ,, ,, - -	,,		
,, white ,, ,, - -	,,	55 a 85	Wanted
Oils Aniseed - - - - -	Cy.	1.10 a 1.20	
,, Cassia - - - - -	,,	1.65	
Rhubarb - - - - - -	Pl.	None.	
,, Dutch cut - - - -	,,		
Soy in Jars - - - - -	Case	5 a 8	
Tobacco in baskets - - -	Pl.	14 a 15	
Tortoiseshell - - - -	P.		
Turmeric - - - - - -	,,		
Vermillion 50 catties - -	Box.	80	

N. B. OF IMPORTS ALL DUTIES ARE PAID BY THE PURCHASER, AND OF EXPORTS BY THE SELLER

BOATHIRE IS PAID BY THE SELLER.

NOTE. Opium can only be delivered at Lintin &c. where also higher prices are obtainable for *Camblets, Saltpetre, Ginseng* and other Goods, on which the duties at Whampoa are high.—Ships with *Rice, Cotton,* &c. sometimes discharge at Macao or tranship their Cargoes, at Lintin &c. to other Vessels, bound to Whampoa, and thereby avoid Port Charges. The ship rents outside, and River Freights, are various and high.—Small invoices of *Wine, Beer, Pickles &c. Confectionary Stationery, Cutlery, Crockery ware, &c.,* for foreigners consumption, are sold at Auction duty paid.

Note. Alum, and *Cassia* are procurable cheaper at Lintin, Macao, &c.; and *Raw Silk, Silk* piece goods &c., are sometimes shipped thro' the latter Port to avoid double duties, chargeable on those goods, if more than 100 Peculs are required for the ship when at Whampoa.

RATES OF INSURANCE AT CANTON.

On first class vessels in the 10th Canton and Union Offices of China, & various Agents of Offices established in Calcutta and Bombay.

GOODS	TREASURE	GOODS	TREASURE	GOODS	TREASURE
Bombay		Singapore	1½ 1	Hol. or Hamburg ..	3½ 3
Ceylon		Manila		Spain or Portugal..	3½ 3
Madras		Malacca		America U States ..	3 2½
Calcutta	3.. 2½	Penang	1½ 1½	Chili or Peru	4 ..
Rangoon		Batavia		Mexico	3 ..
Mauritius		Gt. Britain via Sg	3½ 3	E.coast of China ..	1 pm.
Australia		,, direct	3 2½	Lintin &c..	½ do.
Sand. Islands ..		France	3 2½		

Note. Above rates are from 20th April to 20th Oct. annually: during remaining 6 months the premiums are somewhat lower. Risks on Blocks are $ 1 per Cent per annum, $ 4½ for 6 months, $ 2½ for 3 months and $ ¾ per month.

The Local Insurance Offices grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta and Bombay, or in Canton.

WHAMPOA PORT CHARGES, &c.

1st class ves. measg. 1600 cubits & upwards pay 0.7874756 of a Tl. per cubit.
2nd ,, ,, ,, 1200 do. & under 1600 ,, 0.7221091 ,, ,,
3rd ,, ,, under 1200 do. 0.5062361 ,, ,,

N B. The cubit is 14⅛ inches: measurement is taken on each entry of the vessel with cargo (except Rice) and is from the Foremast to the Mizen mast, or tiller head in Brigs; and across at the main mast; these are multiplied together for the above products—The largest class pay from $ 4300 to $ 4320; 2d class from $ 3700 to $ 3720; 3d class from $ 3700 and under. The Cumsha or Present Fee is paid by all vessels 1600 Taels or $ 2223. Linguists fees $ 173½ and Comprador's fees $ 50. Also Pilotage $ 60, inwards and outwards the same. A sum of from $ 5 @ 600 is also usually required by the Hong-merchant, for securing a Cargo-ship, to defray fees and charges usually incurred by him. On French and other Foreign vessels the charges are slightly varied. The several fees paid to the Hoppo &c. on Rice laden ships amounting to $ 939 80., by a decision of the General Chamber of Commerce, are to be considered a charge on the vessel, as also the sum of $ 240—paid to the Linguist—making the whole charge on a Rice-ship, $ 1189.50—besides Pilotage inwards and outwards.

RATE OF EXCHANGE AND PRICE OF BULLION.

	s d.
On London or Liverpool, 6 months sight private Bills.	4 6. @ 4.7.
Government Bills 10 @ 30 days	4. 4.
United States Bank Bills 6 months sight.	4. 6.
Bills under advances made on goods by the E. I. Company's Agents. 4s. 7d.	
E. I. Company's Agents Bills on Calcutta 30 ds. sight C. Rs. 210	
E. I. Directors Bills 60 ds. sight, and private C. Rs. 210.	
Private Bills, on Bombay, ,, Co's. Rs.	212 @ 214.

Gold, 98 a 100 touch, in leaves $ 23.75 per Tael weight.
Sycee at Lintin &c. large Ingots 97 a 99 touch 7 per Cent premium } very
,, ,, ,, ,, small 96 a 98 ,, 6½ per Cent ,, } scarce.
Spanish Dollars Pillar Ferdinand, ,, ,, 1 per Cent ,,
,, Old Carolus IV. ,, ,, 12 per Cent ,,
South American Republics ,, ,, ,, at par.

Freight to London, Liverpool, &c. per Ton. 50 cub: feet $ 5
to foreign Europe, American and British Ships, none.
to United States, American Ships Per Ton. 40 cub. feet. .. 25 $

DELIVERIES OF OPIUM AT LINTIN.

FROM 1ST APRIL TO 31ST AUGUST 1838.

	IN AUGUST.			FROM APRIL TO JULY INCLUSIVE.		
	Chests.	*Price.*	*Value in Dollars.*	*Chests.*	*Value in Dollars.*	*Stock 1st Sept.*
Patna ..... old.	313	540	169,020			301
,, ... new	540	580	313,200	3,359	1 671,980	1078½
Benares ..... old	27½	500	13 750			36½
,, ... new	204	530	108 120	1,121	619,895	342
Malwa	1,065½	645	687,248	3,651½	2,108,110	2091
	2,150		1.291,330	8,131½	4,299,985	3,849

Total of deliveries in the five months from April to August inclusive, 10,281½ chests, value, Sc. Drs.: 5.59[1],323.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

IMPORTS.

COTTON MANUFACTURES.—Sales to some extent have been effected during the week of grey LONG-CLOTHS, and the market has declined a little more, the dealers hands being quite full. COTTON YARN. There has been some little enquiry for yarn of low numbers, say 16 @ 26 for the Chinchew market, and we hear 30 @ 32 $ has been offered for some of good quality, but we do not believe any actual sales have taken place

WOOLLENS.—The demand for SPANISH STRIPES is not brisk, but sales could be effected at our quotations according to quality. LONGELLS, are, if any thing, rather firmer, except blacks which are very low

METALS.—continue without much alteration.

STRAITS PRODUCE.—PEPPER still in good demand, from the short supply. BETELNUT is also arriving more slowly than was expected, and the importation per *Layton* has been sold in consequence, we hear, deliverable at Macao @ 3¼ $.

RICE.—has further declined nearly 10 cents.

COTTON.—Quotations continue much the same, but the demand is languid, and sales can only be effected of small lots of 100 @ 200 bales, in which way perhaps 1000 bales of Bombay have been got rid of during the week A small parcel of Bengal of good quality fetched 11 T., there being very little in the market. In Madras we hear of no transactions.

OPIUM.—The brokers generally have taken alarm at the seizure of many of the small dealers and smokers, being doubtful to what extent the authorities will proceed, and they have been eagerly forcing sales of their previous purchases, which, being principally in Malwa, it has declined considerably, and, we believe some has been sold as low as 580. Patna is better supported, but the prices of all at present must be considered nearly nominal.

EXPORTS.

NANKIN SILK.—One or two more small parcels have come down, but nothing has been done as to purchases, the holders still demanding exorbitant prices.

TEA.—There is nothing yet doing, and our quotations for the present are altogether nominal.

CANTON, 15th September, 1838.

THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 4. No. 3. *Canton, Saturday, 22nd September, 1838.* **No. 159.**

Dutch Possession on New Guinea.

From a Correspondent.

Of all the islands of the Indian Archipelago none is so imperfectly known and has attracted so little notice as the extensive territory of New Guinea.

Though in the neighbourhood of the Moluccas, which have for more than two centuries been in the possession of the Dutch Company, a government welle stablished, and, at the commencement, desirous of making new discoveries, yet neither the merchant nor traveller have thither directed their way. The early Arabian navigators touched frequently at the Northwest coast, and described the aborigines of the interior as fond of human flesh. Thus they were not very anxious to penetrate into the conntry, and as the poor natives could offer very few articles for trade, they soon left off visiting this coast. Antonio Ambrese arrived here in 1511 in a Portuguese vessel and was followed in 1530 by Meneezes. Thus Spaniards had at first in contemplation to form there a permanent settlement, and orders had for that purpose been sent out to Mexico, but the hostility of the natives, a race of untameable savages, prevented the execution of this plan. When the Dutch Company took possession of the Moluccas, they had to sustain a dreadful struggle with the Portugese, and then with several of the native princes. But when these islands were in a state of tranquillity. Pool, a commodore of the Colonial fleet, built at Ounien, on the Northwest coast, a fort. Two years later an expedition under Dortsman reached the coast, and his discoveries were so important as to induce the celebrated navigator Tasman in 1644 to take a nearer view of the country. But these settlements were never sufficiently supported, and the few Europeans who lived in them became either a prey to infectious diseases or fell into the hands of relentless savages. It was therefore found advisable to fix some stations on the surrounding islands Wammer, Maykor, and Oudjier, where the natives were less bloodthirsty, and the sandalwood of the forests would repay the expenses. These attempts however, also failed, and during the middle of the last century not a single trace of them was left. Under such circumstances, no more notice was taken of this country as if it had been thousands of miles distant, until the Governor, Van der Capellen, in 1824 sent thither an exploring expedition during his visit in the Moluccas. Of this voyage no full account has yet been published, but the results have been such as to induce the King of Holland, six years later, to declare the whole island a Dutch possession. A fort has been built at the nearest point, but the expenses of the settlement are considerable whilst it gives no returns; the number of soldiers being very soon reduced by diseases, new reinforcements are constantly necessary. The soil around the settlement itself it unproductive, though there is not the least doubt that, if this land were properly explored, it might equal in fertility the western islands. The natives of Banda, Gilolo, and the adjacent isles carry on a traffic with the aborigines, who themselves possess frail barks with which they visit the neighbouring islands as far as Bally. Their wants being very few, the whole commerce is confined to a few piece goods and beads, whilst the returns consist in gold dust, shells, birds of paradise, and other productions of the island, in very limited quantities. Though the Papuan races have gradually dwindled away, or retired from the coast to the jungle, the Malays have never yet been able to effect permanent settlements. What immense treasures for the botanist and mineralogist does this spot contain, and how rich would be the harvest which an intelligent traveller might collect! if the treasures lavished in war and bloodshed were used for ameliorating the state of mankind and opening new resources for trade, and fresh scenes for civilisation, New Guinea might also have obtained its share, whilst even at the present enlightened age, it remains a dreary jungle, the fit abode of wild beasts and savages.

INNER PASSAGE FROM SYDNEY TO TORRES STRAITS,

Ship John, August 24, 1837.

I SEND you a copy of our log * through Torres Straits, which will interest you.

It shows that the passage through the *"Inner Channel"* is not attended with more delay than the outer, as we spoke the "Runnymede" and "William," at Booby Island, both of which vessels sailed from Sydney a few hours before us, on the 8th.

We anchored four times, and I am satisfied that it only requires a good look-out to effect a speedy and pleasant passage through the inner channel.

We found no hidden dangers which are not marked on your charts so clearly that, together with the sailing directions, a very ordinary navigator could take a ship through without the chance of accident. The masters of the "John" and "Adam Lodge" have declared to me their determination to adopt it in future, and speak indignantly of the representations of fancied dangers and delays which were made to them at Sydney, and are very glad to have had an opportunity of judging for themselves. The dangers, as I have before said, are accurately laid down, and are all pointed out in the charts. I need not speak of delays, from what I have already mentioned, when we arrived off Booby Island, on the morning of the 21st, and left the Heads of Port Jackson on the evening of the 8th, at six o'clock.

I think it proper to mention to you, that Captain Whyte, in standing into the proper anchorage laid down at Turtle Island, stated to me, that he carried eight fathoms just inside the island, when it suddenly shoaled to four and a half, that he hauled out immediately, and anchored six miles from the island, in five fathoms, where it is laid down ten. The Rattlesnake anchored about four miles and a half from the island with breakers and sharp-pointed rocks, appearing through them about half a mile from her starboard side. In troop ships, at this time of the year, there can be no question which is the most desirable passage of the two; the weather throughout the time we passed has been fine, with strong fair winds, tending much to our comfort in many ways. I hope from our extraordinary success, independently of the dangers to which troops are exposed in the outer channel, from which there is no relief if the transport strikes on the Barrier Reefs, that all future tenders for conveyance of troops to the northward, will meet with the same considerate attention as ours did from Sir R. Bourke, in making the inner channel one of the provisions."

J. F. M.

[The question whether the passage to Torres Straits from Sydney shall be made inside or outside of the Barrier Reefs, has frequently occupied our attention; and considering the arguments both for and against each that have been advanced by our correspondents, our readers have no doubt long since decided that the certain security, and smooth water of the inner track, is preferable to the great risk of meething with bad weather with the reefs to leeward, which attends the outer one at the very time of entering the reef. A vessel may have made a good passage outside, with fine weather, and at the very time that a continuance of the latter is wanted, boisterous weather has come on, preventing an observation from being had to enable her to bear up for one of the passages through, and wreck has ensued. Loss of time has been advanced as an important objection against the inner route, but this has been shown to be erroneous; and the preceding letter, from an officer of Her Majesty's service, to Captain King, at Sydney, tends to confirm the advantages of this route over the outer one.—ED. N. M.] *Nautical Magazine for May.*

* This log has been published in India, by the same officer, with the laudable view of showing the advantages of the inner route, and is distributed gratis.—ED. N. M.]

Dutch Trade to Japan.

An esteemed correspondent has favored us with the following, which will have some interest for our mercantile readers.

Particulars of a Consignment to Japan made in two ships, in the year 1827, from the Port of Batavia.

8500	aunes.	Common woollen cloths, assorted colors	7. fl.	59525
3 0	,,	Double cloth of two colors	26.66	8000
330	,,	,, printed	13 ¼	4900
348	,,	Ladies cloth	5	1720
20	Ps.	Longelis	35.	700
2000	aunes.	Bombazeed	4.	8000
2250	,,	Kerseymeres	4 50	10125
911	,,	Spanish Stripes	4 50	4099
3539	,,	*Polemites*	2 50	8848
1009	,,	Camblets	2.	2400
30	Ps.	Silk plush	180.	5100
100	,,	Bengal silks (*armosins*)	20.	2000
1500	,,	Do.	14 75	22125
1000	,,	Do. superior quality	16.74	16740
450	,,	Printed Cottons of Dutch manufacture	34.	15300
1500	,,	do. imitation of Bengal	5.	7500
6000	,,	do. ,, ,, Patna	4.	24000
3000	,,	do. ,, ,, do. & Mirzapore	3.50	10500
15715	lbs.	Cloves	1.28	20113
10079	,,	Terra Japonica	.29	2923
3800	,,	Ivory	3.	11400
25000	,,	Banca Tin	.30	10000
1500	,,	Lead	.30	4500
24894	Pls.	Sapaniwood	.6.	14750
6000	,,	Sugar	14.	84000
		Seal-skins value		1000
100	Pls.	Pepper	12.	1200
3000		Spanish dollars		8415
100	aunes.	Silver Lace	14.40	1440
100	,,	Gold Lace	17.21	1721
		For the private trade		
362	atties.	Cloves	1.10	398
1000	lbs.	Quicksilver	2.	2000
		Total	fl.	315,329

Hawaii.

From the Hawaiian Spectator, April 1838.

ART. XI.—*Great Crater on the summit of Mauna Loa, Hawaii.*

The height of the mountains of Hawaii has been variously represented by different travellers. The elevation most commonly assigned to them, has been about 15,000 or 16,000 feet. By a series of observations made in 1834, by the late Mr. Douglas, he found the elevation of Mauna Kea, to be 13,764 feet, and of Mauna Loa to be 13 430 feet, above the level of the sea. These were the results of a great number of observations, both trigonometrically, and with the barometer, and may be relied upon as correct.

The ascent of Mauna Kea is, comparatively, an easy task, and has been frequently accomplished; but greater difficulties are met with in ascending Mauna Loa. The attempt was made by Ledyard, who accompanied Capt. Cook in his third voyage; and it has been frequently made by subsequent travelers. Mr. Goodrich was the first to accomplish it, and to discover the enormous crater, on the very summit of the mountain. His visit, however, was too hurried to allow him to make any particular observations; and it was left to Mr. Douglas to ascertain the dimensions and depth of the crater, as well as the height of the mountain. The following extracts from his correspondence, will not be deemed uninteresting, as we are not aware that his observations have been published. Mr. Douglas ascended Mauna Loa in Jan. 1834.

"The summit of this extraordinary mountain is so flat, that from this point no part of the islands is seen, not even the high peak of Mauna Kea, nor the distant horizon of the sea, though the day was remarkably clear. It is a horizon of itself, of about seven miles diameter.

After proceeding to the N. W. for the distance of 2¼ miles, at 2 o'clock the great terminal volcano of this curious mountain burst on our view. We came on the S. E. side, and from this part attempted to reach the black ledge, but finding the fissures hid by the snow, prudence, after having sunk twice to the arm-pits, dictated to me to return. This I regretted exceedingly, as I was prevented from measuring accurately its extraordinary depth. From this point I walked along the high ledge on the east side to the bump of the mountain, the point which appeared from Mauna Kea to be the highest.

On the brink of the ledge the wind whirled up from the crater with such furious violence, that I could scarcely stand 20 paces from it.

The circumference of the black ledge, or nearly circular crater, is, as near as my circumstances would allow me to measure, six and a quarter miles. The outer ledge, which represents the extent of the ancient crater, is about 24miles: the depth of the *ledge*, from the highest part, from accurate measurement with line and plumb, is 1270 feet. It appears to have filled up considerably all round. That part, to the north of the circle, appears, at no remote period, to have undergone the most violent activity; not by boiling and overflowing, or by discharging under ground, but by throwing out stones of immense size, and for the distance of miles around its opening, ashes and sand. Terrible chasmage in the bottom; in some places it is as if the mountain were torn asunder to its very bottom. No termination of this depth is seen by a good glass in an intense sun, and all clear. There is no smoke.—Terrible indeed must have been the sight, when in a state of action!

The part on the south side of the circle, which has evidently been the outlet of the lava, perhaps to an infinitude of overflowings, has enjoyed a long state of repose. Were it not for the dykes on the north and west sides, which show the extent of the ancient caldron, and the direction of the lava, together with its proximity to the existing volcano, it has little to arrest the attention of the naturalist.

To day from 8 till 9 o'clock, while passing ledges of the lava of a more compact texture, with small but numerous vesicles, the temperature of the air being 36° to 37°, the sun shining powerfully, a sweet musical sound was heard coming from the cracks and small fissures, like the faint sound of musical glasses, but at the same time having somewhat of a hissing sound, like a swarm of bees: this, in a lower region, might be overlooked as the sweet humming of insects but, in this high altitude, is too powerful and remarkable to escape the attention.

Near the top of the mountain I saw one small bird, about the size of a common sparrow, of a light mixed grey color, with a faintly yellow back, perched on a block of lava —the only animal that came under my notice above the region of vegetation, save a dead hawk, which I found in a large cave. This little bird was quite tame, and allowed me to catch him, when I instantly gave him his liberty. On the east side of the great terminal crater is a small conical funnel of scorie, the only *vent hole* of that substance I saw in the crater.

This mountain apdears to bd differently formed from Mauna Kea. It seems to be an endless number of layers of lava from different overflowings of its terminal crater. In the deep caves at Kapapala, 2,000 feet above the level of the sea, the different strata are well defined, and may be traced with accuracy, varying in thickness with the intensity of the action, and the discharge which has taken place. Between many of the strata are strata of earth containing vegetable substances, some two feet to two feet seven inches thick, which bespeak a long state of repose, between the activity of the crater. It ought to be noticed that the thicker strata are generally lowest, the thinner toward the surface. In some places twenty-seven layers are counted, horizontal, preserving the declination of the mountain. In the caves at my camp, 40 to 70 feet deep, thin layers of earth are seen between the successive strata of lava, but none is found nearer the surface than 13 layers. No trace of animal, shell, or fish, can be seen in any of the craters or caves, either on this mountain or on Mauna Kea.

At 4 P. M. I returned to the centre of the dome, where the three men left, were huddled together to keep themselves warm. After collecting a few specimens of lava, no time was lost to leave this dreary and terrific scene.

The descent was more fatiguing, dangerous and laborious, than the ascent, and required great caution to escape unhurt; and the men benumbed with the cold, could not walk fast. Night came in so fast on me, that though the twilight there was of considerable duration, I was obliged to lay by at 10 minutes past six, in a small cave. Though sheltered from the N. W. breeze, which set in stronger as the sun sunk on the horizon, the thermometer fell to 19°, and being yet far above the line of vegetation, no fire could be had, and having no clothing, but what I traveled in during the day, and that soaked with perspiration, the cold to the senses was most intense. I remained here till 26 minutes past ten, when the welcome moon appeared over the volcano. Never can I forget the singular face she presented. The darkened limb was uppermost, and as I was waiting with watchful anxiety her rising on the horizon, I discovered a narrow silvery belt, four or five degrees high, merge from the pale fiery cloud of the volcano. I conceived this to be a portion of the light from the fire, but a few moments shewed me a beautiful moon, shining with splendour in a cloudless sky, which illuminated my rugged path; her pale face actually threw a glow of warmth throu.h my whole frame, and I thankfully and joyfully rose to scramble over my rugged path during the solitude of night, in preference to awaiting the approach of day, in this uncomfortable place of rest."

Smuggler's Boats.

From Downing's "Fanqui in China."

A large mandarin-boat was seen one afternoon passing down the river beyond the first bar, and then entering at taking up its station in one of the numerous little inlets which abound in that neighbourhood. In a few minutes it was perfectly at rest; the yellow sails were taken in and furled, and all that was then to be seen of it over the paddy, were the slender sticks with little balls on the tops, and which were hardly to be distinguished from the tall reeds which were growing at the edge of the water.

It had scarcely taken up its position, before the faint creaking sound of an approaching smuggler was to be heard in the distance. By the time it approached the open entrance of the little inlet, the mandarins were ready to receive it, and issued forth just at the moment it was passing. The centipede must at that moment have had the other firmly hooked on to it, if the spare hands on board of it had not used the long bamboos, and by their means prevented the two boats coming in contact. These long spears were pushed out at their full length, and then applied to the bows of the other vessel, while, at the same time, all the other men worked with desperation at the oars; so that in a few minutes, notwithstanding the most violent exertions of the mandarins' party, the smugglers kept clear, and were soon a boat's length ahead of their enemies.

Then the chase began. The screams and yells of the smugglers were mixed with the rickety sound of their vessel, and the orders and cries of the mandarins behind them. Every now and then the long ornamented gun was turned upon its swivel, and the loud report reverberated across the country as it was discharged against the chace, but with little effect: the shot was generally seen dancing along the water wide of the mark, resembling the stone thrown by the boy, in making what he calls 'ducks and drakes."

Although the most violent efforts were made by the other party, it was soon evident that the smuggler was walking away from his pursuer. The brown machine with its hundred feet was seen ahead, while the gaudy boat with its white oars, followed, fulminating forth its ineffective missiles, by which it was enveloped at each discharge in a cloud of blue-gray, curling smoke.

After leading the way through many intricate channels, and dodging in and out to cut off a corner, the smuggler appeared as if she would very soon be out of all danger of being taken; when, suddenly, another mandarin boat was seen issuing from a little creek right ahead, and thus completely cutting off all hopes of getting away without a scuffle. The stream was at this place so narrow that it was impossible to pass by the one ahead without coming into contact, while the one behind, now coming up very fast, prevented them making an honourable retreat. It is thus sometimes in the streets of London, when a thief is congratulating himself upon leaving far behind the hue and cry of his pursuers, upon suddenly turning a corner, he runs into the arms of a policeman.

Thus complety blockaded, the smugglers determined to stand at bay, and make a vigorous resistance. All the oars were thrown aside, but placed ready for instant use, and every man seized a bamboo-pike and awaited the attack, with great determination. They then resembled a nest of demons, chattering and yelling out their notes of defiance. As the mandarins cautiously approached, the white oars were laid back, the spears were taken up, and the savage features on the shields were displayed in the faces of the resisting vagabonds. In a short time, the poor devoted boat had its two enemies on its quarters and the whole multitude were engaged in a desperate struggle.

It appeared to be the object of the madarins to board, and thus fight hand to hand, while the object which the others wished to attain was to keep their enemies' boats off with their spears, until they could have a fair opportunity to get another run for their lives. The different manner of engaging by each party was very apparent during this conflict, and showed the decision and vigour which fighting in a good cause will give to the weakest combatant, while the arm of the strongest man is paralized, and its power withheld by the still, small voice of conscience. The mandarins rushed to the attack without hesitation, and laid about them in right good earnest with their swords and pikes, fre-

quently cutting and wounding in a dreadful manner; but the poor smugglers appeared to act merely on the defensive, and, although slight wounds were occasionally inflicted with their spears, yet it was evident that the great aim was to keep the mandarin-boats at a distance.

A principal reason, no doubt, for this line of conduct was the knowledge of the state of the law with regard to them. If, as I heard, they are taken alive in the act of smuggling, they are sent to work in the mines during the remainder of the r live, but if the death of a single mandarin takes place during the struggle, their lives are all forfeited.

The unequal contest lasted for a longer time than might be imagined, but it was soon evident in whose favour it would terminate. The gaudy vessels were soon alongside, and the gay caps of the mandarins were seen intermixed with the bald heads of the illicit traders. The struggle was then soon over. Many of the defeated jumped overboard, and as they struggled in the waters to gain the shore, formed excellent marks for the spears and javelins of the conquerors. The great mast of them, however, were seized before they could try this doubtful chance of escape. The long pigtail served instead of the cool collar of our part of the world, and when twisted two or three times round the hand, formed a handle with which the owner could be moved at pleasure.

The men were thrown down at the bottom of the boat and three securely lashed and fastened. In a short time, the din and hubbub of so many voices were over, and the mandarin boats were seen leading away in triumph their silent and crestfallen captives.

The new Quicksilver Steam-Ship.

LIVERPOOL, April 24 The splendid new steamer (*Columbus.*) destined shortly to cross the Atlantic, which has created so much interest from the novel construction of the machinery, made after Mr Howard's invention for the rapid vaporisation of water on iron plates over heated quicksilver, this afternoon took a trial trip down the Mersey, and round the light ship, with a highly respectable party of gentlemen on board. She excited curiosity on the river from the novelty of her appearance and the beauty of her model. In her construction she has more of the appearance of an elegant made brig. She has two chimnies, both very low, and from the peculiar coal, the anthracite, consumed by her, no smoke is emitted By the politeness of Captain Daniel Green, her commander, and Mr. Howard, the inventor of her machinery, we have been furnished with the following particulars:—The *Columbus* is 330 tons builder's measurement, being 21½ feet beam, and 145 feet keel, with 13½ feet depth of hold. She has 110 horse power, two 55 feet engines, the cylinder being 40½ inches diameter, and 3½ foot stroke, and wheel 17½ feet diameter. Her speed through the water is 10 statute miles per hour: the immersed section at her present load is 150 square feet. She has now on board 20 days' fuel, besides 30 tons of iron ballast. The novelty of the engines (Mr. Howard's patent) consists in a new method of producing the steam and of condensing it, the latter part of the invention being applicable to the ordinary boilers. In a boiler the heat from the fuel is passed over very extensive surfaces, in contact with which is a large body of water, the temperature of which is always such as is due to the density or pressure of the steam, and consequently, the evaporation is limited by such circumstances. In the invention, the steam is formed by bringing a small quality of water, previously made boiling hot, in contact with a comparatively small surface, heated to red maintained at the temperature of most rapid vaporisation, viz. about 400 degrees, to effect which a quantity of mercury or amalgam lies between iron plates, the one near the fire being a plain surface of only three quarters of a foot per horse power, and the other, or vaporising surface, being about four times as much. The steam never obtains a density or pressure due to the temperature, but is itself heated to about 400 degrees, and worked in about 10 pounds to the inch, and sent off from the cylinder at half the stroke. The fuel made use of is coke or stone-coal, or other fuel giving a strong local heat and little flame. That employed to-day was Kilkenny coal. The consumption of fuel is three tons per day of twenty-four hours, and the fire grates have a total bar surface of only 22 feet, the air being supplied by a small blowing-machine, under easy regulation.

Sunday Times.

Port Essington.

The following has been circulated by the Chamber of Commerce for general information.

Macao, 4th September, 1838.

Sir,—The inclosed is the copy of a despatch I have this day had the honor to receive from Rear Admiral Sir Frederick Maitland, which I beg leave to communicate to you for the information of the Commercial Community at Canton.

I have &c.
CHARLES ELLIOT.
Chief Superintendent.

To
The President of the Chamber of Commere.

"Wellesley" in Toong-Koo-Bay
3rd September 1838.

SIR,—I have received a despatch from Sir J. Gordon Bremer, Captain of Her Majesty's Ship "Alligator," dated the 31st May last, from the Cape of Good Hope, informing me that he was so far on his voyage to New South Wales, to establish a Post on the Northern Coast of Australia, for the purpose of giving protection to British Commerce, carried on, through Torres Strait with China and India, and with the Islands of the Indian Archipelago, and of affording an Asylum for those who may be shipwrecked on the Coast.

In a private communication he further informs me, that the Bughis Traders come to Port Essington (which is situate on the Cobourg peninsula in North Australia, in about Latitude 11° 10 South, and Longitude 132° 10 East) in great numbers, for the purpose of taking and curing the Trepang or Beche de Mer, which they carry to Macassar, and thence to the China Market, and that there is no doubt that these people, their numbers being great would take a large portion of British or Indian Cloth, Hardware and other manufactured goods from us, for which they now depend wholly on the Dutch, who charge them enormously; but he is of opinion that the great mart will eventually be the islands in the neighbourhood.

Sir Gordon expected to reach Adelaide, in South Australia, by the 5th July last, and Sydney by the 25th, and after making the necessary arrangements with the Governor of N. S. Wales, would proceed to form the Settlement.

The officer in charge of this expedition having requested me to publish some kind of notice of the undertaking, addressed to the public in India, as it may possibly induce some one to venture on sending a vessel down to the new settlement (which I understand is intended to be Port Essington) with cottons &c., and thus commence a communication.

I have been induced to acquaint you therewith, that you may bring it to the notice of the commercial gentlemen carrying on business at Canton, in such manner as you may deem most proper.
I have &c.

(Signed) FRED. L. MAITLAND.
Rear Admiral and Commander in Chief.

To Captain Charles Elliot, R. N., H. M.'s Chief Superintendent.

CANTON PRESS.

Saturday, 22nd Sept.

DISTURBANCE AT WHAMPOA. A serious disturbance has taken place at Whampoa during the week, attended with loss of life. The particulars, as far as we have been able to learn them, are the following. On the night of Sunday last, some Mandarines, on information given them of Opium being concealed in some of the houses in Whampoa, went with a guard to attack them and to confiscate the Opium. They had taken about 20 chests, when the alarm was given by the owners that they were attacked by robbers, when all the neighbourhood rose in arms upon the mandarines, rescued the greatest part of the Opium, severely wounded one mandarin in the head, another in the arm, and killed three soldiers and a mandarin's servant. The defeat of the party was of course immediately communicated to the authorities at Canton, and on the following day about 900 soldiers appeared before Whampoa, to reduce it to obedience, but these did not enter the town on the promise of the elders of the village to produce the ringleaders of the riot. The military accordingly remained in boats before the village, while most of those who had shared in the night's disorders escaped. Notwithstanding this, the municipality of the place has apprehended and delivered over to the Canton authorities about 40 prisoners, who, poor fellows, will probably be hardly dealt with, some, it is feared, will be executed, and others sent to Ele, while they possibly are by no means those most guilty. As is the case in most towns and villages, the population of Whampoa is divided into families or tribes. Of these there are three, the *Sing-roo*, of about 300, the *Sing-leang* of between 2 and 3 0, and the *Sing-foong* of about 1600 families. The two former tribes chiefly gain their livelyhood as shopkeepers or mechanics, the latter is mostly employed in the shipping, and the smuggling of Opium, and they alone have been implicated in this disturbance They being the most numerous, it has probably not been difficult to arrest men of their tribe or name, and they must suffer the punishment due to the crimes of their cousins.

The inhabitants of Whampoa have on several occasions opposed the government officers sword in hand, and they are reputed as a disorderly, lawless set, and now, since the Opium smuggling trade is carried on again at Whampoa, they, employed in that illicit occupation, are, of course, more than ever inclined to oppose the regular authorities. We understand that since this disturbance took place, there has been no intercourse between the land and the shipping, and it is probable this occurrence will for a time at least, put an entire stop to the smuggling of Opium there It is impossible to say what motives the mandarins may have at the present time to act with such great severity against the Opium trade as to have stopped all deliveries almost, not in Whampoa only, but also at Hong-Kong, and even on the East-coast we hear deliveries are but with difficulty effected. Whether it be true, as suspected, that some of the principal Government-officers are speculators in the drug, and that by these means they attempt to depress prices, or that they honestly act upon orders from their Government to suppress the trade, it is difficult to determine. These attempts, however, prove to us with what ease the Government, when they are in earnest, can stop the smuggling, but we doubt very much their willingness to do so permanently, indeed we have generally seen that, after a temporary stoppage like the present, mandarins having squeezed more favorable terms for themselves than before, the trade is resumed with increased briskness. That it was in contemplation to do something against the trade at Whampoa before we heard of the occurrences at Whampoa I would appear from the following placard which was stuck on the back door of one of the principal foreign hongs a day or two previous. We give a literal copy of this elegant production, which is at sametime a good illustration of the Chinese-English as spoken in Canton.

"Sir Sum Man he name A-ming and A-fi call "mandarin kich * your Penis † Boats now i come "tall ‡ all Gintle man not sent so much opin § "come up sir you like sent up two vick after that "madrin go home no fear."

We have, in another column, made an extract from the 2d number of the *Hawaiian Spectator*, a quarterly publication, conducted by an association of Gentlemen, and published at Honolulu, Oahu, Sandwich Islands. Our subscription volume of the first number of this publication has not yet reached us, but we have now one kindly lent to us, before us. Mr. S. W. Williams, agent for the distribution of the Spectator here, informs us that only a few Copies of the 1st and 2d numbers have yet been received, owing to which many of the subscribers have not been supplied, but that they will receive them by the next arrival from the Sandwich Islands, by which a new supply is expected. It is not a little satisfactory to see such vigourous efforts made in a part of the world hitherto deemed by most to be inhabited chiefly by mere savages, to diffuse the light of civilization. It is now about two years since a weekly paper appeared regularly at Oahu, and from the beginning of this year the *Spectator*, of which the first number is dated January, is issued. The style in which these volumes are got up, as to type and paper, is equal to that of some of the best periodicals in Europe and America, and as to matter much has already appeared in them which was altogether new to most readers, and from Polynesia, of which the Sandwich Islands form in some respect the centre, being as yet so little known, we may expect that much new and curious intelligence of these so long neglected regions will be rendered attainable through means of the Hawaiian Spectator. We shall from-time to time transfer to our columns a good deal of the interesting matter it contains.

We have given an extract from Mr. Downing's new book "*The Fanqui in China*," as a favorable specimen of it's style The narrative is pleasing and lively, and amusement may be derived from its pages, though we do not recommend to trust too implicitly in the information the writer pretends to give, much of which is erroneous, and evinces the haste with which the book has been compiled We have as yet seen the first volume only of the three, and shall, on a future day, devote more space to a critique on the "Fanqui."

CHINESE FESTIVITIES. A great part of the population of Canton was afoot a few days ago, to view a procession held in honor of a local deity(the tutelary god of several streets the inhabitants of which defrayed the expense,) the like of which, we are assured by natives, has not been seen for the last twelve years, and consequently had drawn together an immense concourse of people, not only of the inhabitants of Canton but of it's environs also. Most of the shops in the streets through which the procession passed were barricaded, so as to prevent the multitude pressing into them, and, inside, platforms were erected from which the female part of their respective families enjoyed the spectacle, in all the pride of ornament and red and white paint, which latter, but for their lively eyes gives the Chinese women the appearance of wearing masks. The procession itself was to the European spectator certainly an interesting and novel sight. It was formed by about 4000 people, mostly inhabitants of the streets placed under the protection of the honored deity, who were either sumptuously arrayed in silk and gold, and riding on richly caparisoned steeds, or they carried on beautifully adorned tables objects of curiosity for the populace to gaze at. Many of these were, certainly, remarkably beautiful, and as the Chinese inform us, of great value, being mostly made of jasper and other costly and precious stones. The beauty and splendour of the miniature temples and dwelling houses, flowerboats etc. was very great, and well worth admiration, as were also the banners and richly embroidered umbrellas of state. Curious asticles of European workmenship, such as clocks with ingenious mechanical contrivances etc., were also peraded. At intervals troops of children walked dressed as mandarins some, and others as warriors, others, again, in costly robes, were mounted on horses, and they seemed to go through the ceremony highly pleased to be made objects of wonder. Two little fellows not more tan 6 years old, on horseback, and dressed as savage warriors, naked, from the waist upwards, and adorned with golden and silver bracelets, looked particularly well. Many females also bore partin the procession, who, richly dressed, as amazones with bow and arows, etc., and attitudinizing, were carried standing, two and two, on litters borne on men's shoulders. A singular ornament worn by almost all these females were silvernails to imitate those on the fingers of great length at their fingers-ends. The procession lasted the whole day, and such was it's length that it did not pass any given spot in less than two hours. It's splendour has even engaged the cüriosity of the Viceroy, at whose request it passed by his palace to enable him and his family to see it.

The fine Siamese ship the *Conqueror*, belonging to the King of Siam, has been wrecked on the west of Hainam, and totally lost, though the crew, consisting of 82 individuals, chiefly Siamese, has been saved. The ship was on a voyage from Bancock to China. The crew after crossing the narrow channel between Hainam and the continent, were sent on to Canton, which they reached after a journey of about 36 days, the greatest part of which they performed on foot, marching during 23 days, and have arrived here in very good health without the loss of a man. To judge of the appearance of some of the men, Malays, of whom there were five among them, the treatment they received from the Chinese must have been very good, and they seemed well satisfied with their lot. These Malays, chiefly natives of Soerabaya, have, by the government, been sent to Macao, there to be embarked for Singapore, whilst the Siamese are awaiting an opportunity here to return to their country. The humane conduct of the Chinese authorities on this occasion deserves much praise.

We have seen the first number of the *Boletim Official do Governo de Macao*, a new paper which, as we mentioned a few weeks since, appears now in Macao under the patronage of it's Portuguese local authorities. This paper appears once a week, price of subscription 10 $ per annum, 6 $ for 6, and 4 $ for three months, paid in advance. It is well got up as far as it's typical arrangement is concerned, and the list of subscribers we saw promises a moderate support from the public.

By the *Sir Ed. Ryan* we have received the *Sun*, *Free Press* of the 30th ulto., and the *Penang Gazette* of the 13th, neither of which papers contain news that have not been anticipated by previous arrivals here.

KIN-QUA'S AFFAIRS. In our last week's paper we gave the Vice-roy's answer to the petition of the Parsee merchants, regarding Kin qua's debts, in which he intimated that Kin-qua would be imprisoned unless some arrangement was made by him with his creditors, and the Nam-hoy did, in consequence, take charge of him on Saturday last.—This was never intended by the Parsees, and as they found that a perseverance in the measures they were pursuing would only distress the hong without benefitting themselves, they proposed assenting to the same terms as the other creditors, but with the view of making the hong more secure and efficient, insisted that the Co-hong should make an annual payment of $ 125,000,—instead of 100,000, and that the interest should be 6 per Cent instead of 5, and we believe the Hong-merchants have agreed to these terms, so that the general creditors will be all benefited by this arrangement, and Kin-qua's hong become more safe.

On Judging Justly.—A perfectly just and sound mind is a rare and invaluable gift. But it is still much more unusual to see such a mind unbiassed in all its actings. God has given this soundness of mind but to few; and a very small number of those few escape the bias of some predilection, perhaps habitually operating; and none are at all times, and perfectly, free. I once saw this subject forcibly illustrated. A watchmaker told me that a gentleman had put an exquisite watch into his hand's that went irregularly. It was as perfect a piece of work as was ever made. He took it to pieces and put it together again twenty times. No manner of defect was to be discovered, and yet the watch went intolerably At last it struck him that possibly the balance wheel might have been near a magnet. On applying a needle to it, he found his suspicions true. Here was all the mischief. The steel-work in the other parts of the watch had a perpetual influence on its motions; and the watch went as well as possible with a new wheel. If the soundest mind be *magnetised* by any predilection, it must act irregularly.—*Cecil.*

BEETHOVEN was eternally quarrelling with his domestics, whom he would swear at constantly, nay sometimes drive them in a body from his house. In dress and appearance he looked like a beggar—in manner sulky, or spiteful, as it suited his humour; he would call people names as they passed him in the street, and tell them of their faults in public assemblies; being deaf, he was regardless of their expostulations, or censures. His laugh was more like a scream, and he gave utterance to it, in defiance of place or circumstance—yet he was much to be pitied. His manner towards his servants made them dislike him, and in revenge they thwarted and cheated him. He was mistrustful of every one; consequently had no friend to watch over his comforts, and cheer his solitary state. He would frequently walk out alone in the fields, and several times, sitting down to compose and write, has fallen asleep and remained there through frightful storms, which drenched him to the skin, and confined him to the house for days afterwards, with severe colds and fevers —*Musical World.*

ECCE SIGNA!—Signboard fame is of all kinds of popularity the most fleeting. It is not long since every second shop for the sale of haberdashery was a "Waterboo House." Then succeeded "Navarino House," and these in their turn made room for "Reform Establishments," with variations of "Grey," "Russell," and "Brougham." These, too, have had their day, and now "Victoria" is the popular nomenclature, there being no fewer than four Victoria Houses" in two of the leading metropolitan thoroughfares. In fact her Majesty's name bids fair to drive "Halls of Commerce," "Equity Houses," and "Economical Establishments," wholly out of the field.

TURKISH SUPERSTITIONS.—Another singular custom is that of pouring water where any one has fallen, to prevent a recurrence of the accident on the same spot, which is religiously observed by the lower orders; as well as flinging stones at the body of a decapitated criminal, in order to secure the dreams of the spectator from an intrusion of the ghastly object. No Turk of the lower ranks of society ever passes a shred of paper which may chance to lie upon his path; he always gathers it up with the greatest care; as the popular belief leads him to place implicit faith in an ancient superstition that all paper thus obtained will be collected after death, and scattered over the burning soil through which he is to pass to paradise; and that consequently the more he is enabled to secure, the less suffering he will have to endure hereafter.—*Cilg of the Sultan.*

* kich—i. e. catch or take.
† probably pinnace.
‡ tall—i. e. tell.
§ opin—i. e. Opium.

THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

ENGLISH TREASURY BILLS in complete sets, of £ 2 0, £ 150, £ 100 and £ 50, at 30 days sight. Apply to Messrs. DENT & Co. or GASTON GROLLIER Esq., Imperial hong No. 5.

Canton, 21st September, 1838

NOTICE—Mr. JAMES WARLY SMITH (in pursuance of his circular of March last) is now established as a Public Tea Inspector at No. 5 Dutch Hong

Canton 14th September 1838.

NOTICE.—The Second annual meeting of the *Morrison Education Society* will be held in the Rooms of the General Chamber of Commerce, No. 2 Danish Hong, at 11 o'clock A. M., on Wednesday the 26th of September next. The members of the Society, and all others interested in the object of the Society, are invited to attend.

By order of the Trustees,
E. C. BRIDGMAN.

Canton, 25th August, 1838.

NOTICE—The interest and responsibility of Mr. JAMES STARKEY in our firm ceased on the 31st Ulto.

DIROM & Co.

Canton, 1st August, 1838.

NOTICE—Mr. ANDREW JARDINE is admitted a partner in our Firm from the 1st Instant.

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

Canton 2d July 1838.

NOTICE.—ADVANCES ON SHIPMENTS TO BRITAIN, will be made, *in Cash*, on current terms by

JARDINE MATHESON Co.

Canton, 20th July, 1838.

NOTICE.—MR. CRAWFORD KERR is admitted a partner in our firm, from the 1st inst.

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 7th July, 1838.

NOTICE.—A SHOP is opened by a *European* No 26, old China Street, for sale, BY RETAIL, of all British goods; and as the late interference of the Hongs with the small shop-owners has caused a stop to business, the support of the Public, both Chinese and Foreigners, is sanguinely expected, as being their joint interest.

Canton, 1 Creek, 6th July 1838.

NOTICE.—Mr. LOUIS BOVET will be admitted a partner in my establishment to morrow, and our business transacted under the firm of BOVET BROTHERS & Co.

C. BOVET.

Canton, June 30th, 1838.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Agents are ready to receive bonafide Tenders for Advances on Bills of Exchange, secured by Consignments to England of Tea and Nanking Raw Silk, in the manner prescribed in a paper entitled, "Terms and Conditions for making Advances in China," at the rate of Four Shillings and Seven pence (4s. 7d.) per Spanish Dollar.

Until further Notice, Twenty five per Cent of the same will be made in cash, and the residue in Bills on the Supreme Government of India, at the rate of Two hundred and ten (210) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, payable thirty days after Sight.

(Signed.) J. H. ASTELL.
H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company.

Canton, 13th July, 1838.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Treasury is open for the receipt of Cash for Bills upon the Supreme Government of India at the Exchange of Two hundred and ten (210) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, and payable thirty days after sight.

(Signed.) J. H. ASTELL.
H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company.

Canton, 4th June, 1838

NOTICE.—Translations made at the Canton Press Office from and into the English, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese languages at twelve cents a line or where under seventeen lines at two Dollars for each translation.

NOTICE.

ORDERS for printing will be carefully attended to at the Canton Press Office, at the following charges;

for printing Bills of lading, Bills of exchange, Opium orders and boat notes, Linguist reports, reports of Cargoes &c. . . . . } @ 100 & 1
" Policies and folio pages. . . . " 5.

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 Copies.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are empowered to grant Policies payable in CALCUTTA, LONDON and CANTON. An advantage is offered by this Society of making Policies payable at thirty days after adjustment in case of loss when the premium is paid in cash, or when in a Bill at the same term at which the Bill is drawn, and an allowance of five per Cent on the amount of premium paid in cash will be made to all parties giving risks to this office.

DANIELL & Co.
Agents in China Asiatic Marine Insurance Office.

Canton, 24th May, 1838.

Secretaries in Calcutta Messrs. R. C. Jenkins Fergusson & Co.
Agents in London Messrs. Forbes Forbes & Co.
" " Batavia " Wilson Smith & Co.

INSURANCE OFFICE OF "LOS AMIGOS DEL PAIS" IN MANILA,

THE undersigned is authorised to take risks on account of the said Office, on Spanish Vessels from China to Manila, to the extent of $ 40,000, payable in that City.

G. YRURETAGOYENA.

Macao, 13th June, 1838.

TROPIC INSURANCE COMPANY.

PARTIES, previous to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the same, that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expence to the assured) before any outward Cargo is put on board.

The Agents for the Society are

CALCUTTA, MESSRS. CARR, TAGORE & Co.
BOMBAY, " WM. NICOL & Co.
SINGAPORE, " SHAW, WHITEHEAD & Co.
LONDON, " RICKARDS, LITTLE & Co.
LIVERPOOL, " RATHBONE, BROTHERS & Co.
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, " THOMPSON, WATSON & Co.
MAURITIUS, " ROWLANDSON, WHYE & Co.

DENT & Co.
Agents in China.

Canton 17th February 1838.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Subscribers are duly constituted, and appointed Agents for this Company, and can grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta, Canton, Bombay, Madras, and elsewhere—parties contributing business to the office, will be entitled to a return of five per cent on the amount of premium actually paid in.

Canton, January 4th 1838. WETMORE & Co.

ORIENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents to the above Company, and can grant Policies payable in Calcutta, London, or this place.

Canton, 1st January 1838. LINDSAY & Co.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents to the above Company, and can grant policies, on goods, payable in Calcutta, London, or this place.

Canton, 1st January 1838. LINDSAY & Co.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

THE fast Brig CORSAIR, Captain PORTER, now lying at Hong Kong. Apply to

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 19th September, 1838

FOR SINGAPORE AND LOMBAY.

THE Ship "HELEN," Captain G. SETFORD, will leave Whampoa early in November. For freight appl to

DHUNJEEBHOY MUNCHERJEE.

Canton, 21st September, 1838.
No. 5. Powshong Hong.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE fast sailing Ship CASTLE HUNTLY, J. H. JOHNSTON, Commander, will be despatched in the middle of October. For Freight apply to

H & N. CURSETJEE.

Canton, 21st September, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE fast sailing new Ship CITY OF POONAH, Capt. J. WILSON, will have early despatch. For Freight apply to

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.

Canton, 11th September, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE CHARLOTTE, Captain C. L. LIEBSCHWAGER, to leave about the 1st November. For Freight apply to

TAMULJEE RUSTOMJEE & COWASJEE SAPOORJEE.

Canton, 12th September, 1838.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO LONDON.

THE fine new ship "Duchess of NORTHUMBERLAND" A. 1. Captain ROXBURGH burthen p Regi ter 511 tons apply to

TURNER & Co.

Canton 14th September 1838.

FOR LONDON.

THE FAIRIE QUEENE, having the greatest part of her Cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch. Apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Canton, 6th September, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

TO leave Hong-Kong on the 1st October next, Ship FORTH, Capt. Sanders. For Freight apply to

L. DE SOUZA.
Danish Hong No 5.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA

THE fast sailing Ship FUTTAY SALAM, Capt. GILLET, will be despatched on the 20th September. For freight apply to

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.

Canton, 24th August, 1838.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

THE Fast sailing Portuguese Schooner GENOVEVA, about 200 tons, well found in stores and Ground Tackle, can be ready for sea at a few hours notice. For Particulars apply to

MARKWICK & SMITH.
3 Imperial hong.

Macao, 15th August, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE fast sailing Ship LORD CASTLEREAGH, Capt. P. TONKS, will leave Whampoa about the middle of September. For particulars apply to

FRAMJEE JAMSETJEE.
French Hong No. 7.

Canton 8th August 1838.

FOR SALE.

THE British Ship "FALCON," 372 tons, lying at Whampoa. Apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Canton, 30th July, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE "CALEDONIA," Captain J. F. BURN, will sail early in September. For freight apply to

SHAWUXSHAW RUSTOMJEE.

Canton, 19th July, 1838.

SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE "CHARLES GRANT," W. PITCAIRN, Commander, will positively leave Whampoa in middle of September. For freight apply to

H & N. CURSETJEE.

Canton, 13th July, 1838.
Powson hong No. 3.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE EDMONSTONE, Captain MACDOUGALL, will be despatched on the 20th Sept. For freight apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Canton, July 14th, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE SHAW ALLUM, E. EVANS Commander will leave Whampoa on the 20th September. For freight apply to

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.

Canton, 17th August, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE Ship ALLALEVIE, Capt. CLARKE, will leave Whampoa on the 20th September. For freight apply to

D. & M RUSTOMJEE.

NOTICE.—MADEIRA WINE in Pipes and Hogsheads from the well known house of KEIRS & Co., for sale by

DENT & Co.

Canton, 14th Septbr. 1838.

ON SALE.

BEER in HOGSHEADS, just landed in good order. To be had at the Godowns of

BIBBY ADAM & Co.

Canton, 7th Septembes, 1838.

ON SALE.

MANILA PANCHADO SEGARS at $ 8 per box. FRESH SELTZER WATER received per *Logan* Apply to

EDMUND MOLLER.

ON SALE.

At the CANTON PRESS OFFICE

THE second volume of the CANTON PRESS NEWSPAPER AND PRICE CURRENT, at 12 $ per file.

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At the price of 10 cents each, Statements of AMERICAN IMPORTS & EXPORTS for 1836 & 37, and at 15 cents each, these together with BRITISH IMPORTS & EXPORTS, on one sheet of Postpaper.

TO SELL OR LET.

ON very moderate terms A HOUSE OF TWO STORIES, BUILT FOUR YEARS AGO, situated in Macao in the street near the church of Santo Antonio. The house is very commodious and well ventilated, commanding excellent views. For particulars apply to it's present owner, the MAJOR ALMADA of MACAO.

ON SALE.

SUPERIOR Sherry in Butts and hogsheads from the House of DUFF GORDON & Co. Apply to

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 18th November, 1837.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—Brit. *Hereford*, ——, from Liverpool *Sir Edward Ryan*, Pybus; *Bolton*, Young; *Virginia*, Whiffen, all from Calcutta. *Benvookoo*, Tait, from Singapore

SAILED ON DESPATCHED.—Amer. *Mary Frazier*, Summers, for Singapore. Brit. *Hero*, Smith, for London, Amer. *Commerce* Rogers, for Philadelphia. Despatched this day, *Emily Jane*, Rees, for Singapore and Bombay. Span. *Narcisa*, Rogers, for Manila.

The *Falcon*, Middlemist, for London, and the *Lowjee Family*, for Bombay, touching at Singapore, Penang, and Ceylon will be despatched on Tuesday next the 25th inst.

The *Saguenay* is under despatch for Manila.

Laid on for England: *Hero*, *Faerie Queene*

LATEST DATES from ENGLAND, 26th May per *Alexander Baring*. UNITED STATES, 8th May via England. CALCUTTA, 9th August per *Ariel*, BOMBAY, 25th July per *Mary*, SINGAPORE, 4th Sept. per *Sir Ed. Ryan*. JAVA, 15th August per *York*, MANILA, 14th August per *Mermaid*.

VESSELS EXPECTED.—From ENGLAND, *Clifton*, *Ranger*, *St. Vincent*, *Crescent*, *Orwell*, *David Salomons*, *Malcolm*, *Kellie Castle*, *Jura*, *Asia*, *Horatio*, *Eliza*. BOMBAY, *Benares*, *Claremont*, *Oriental*. CALCUTTA, *Mermaid*, *Neptune*, *Upton Castle*, *Recovery*, *Lady Raffles*, *Brigand*, *Theresa*, CHILE, *Henry Clay*, From the UNITED STATES, via South America, *St. Louis*, *Natchez*; via London, *Lotos*; direct *Cassier*, *Annawan*, *Surat*.

SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

Vessel's Name.	*Flag.*	*Commander.*	*Tons*	*Where from.*	*Consignees.*
Commerce	Ameri.	Rogers		Manila	S.W. Lewis & J C Thpson.
Lowjee Family....	British	Rowland		Bombay	Russell & Co.
Charles Grant	"	Pitcairn	1311	"	H. & N. Cursetjee.
Edmonstone	"	Macdougal		"	Russell & Co.
Allalevie	"	Clarke	800	"	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Shaw Allum	"	Evans	900	"	"
Lord Castlereagh..	"	Tonks	762	"	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Fort William	"	Melville	1242	Bombay	"
Scaleby Castle....	"	Morgan	1256	"	"
Myaraun Dyaram ..	"	Dicey	374	Bombay	Shawuxshaw Rustomjee.
Caledonia....	"	Burn	710	Bombay	Shawuxshaw Rustomjee.
Castle Huntly....	"	Johnston	1359	"	H. & N. Cursetjee.
Charlotte	"	Liebschwager	691	"	T.Rustomjee&CSapoorjee
Gunga	"	Young husband....	277	Liverpool	Fox Rawson & Co.
John Bull	"	Ormond	398	"	"
Mangles	"	Carr	500	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Cornwallis	"	Clark	666	"	"
Futtay Salam	"	Gillet	495	"	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Maulmien	"	Pike.		Calcutta	Heerjeebhoy Rustomjee.
Treston	Ameri.	Hallet		Boston	Russell & Co.
Falcon	British	Middlemist	372	London	"
Moffat	——	Bolton		Batavia....	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Hope	"	Cockburn....		"	"
Melrose	"	Nicholson		London	Wetmore & Co.
Hopkinson	"	Stevens	400	Bombay	Bibby Adam & Co.
London	"	Tait	239	"	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Helen	"	Setford		"	D. Muncherjee.
City of Poonah ..	"	Wilson		"	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Mary	"	Macaulay..		"	Daniell & Co.
Faerie Queene	"	Hughes		Liverpool..	Gibb Livingston & Co.
Canada	Ameri.	Hicks		"	Wetmore & Co.
D of Northubland	British	Roxburgh		Sydney	Turner & Co.
Inglis	"	Routh		Bombay	Turner & Co.
General Palmer ..	"	Down		"	Russell & Co.
Euphrates	"	Wilson	617	Liverpool	Jamieson and How.
V. Melbourne....	"	Drayner		Bombay	Daniell & Co.
Patriot Queen	"	Hoodley		Calcutta	Dent & Co.
Vansittart	"	Macqueen		Bombay	Turner & Co.
Penang....	"	Lawson		Liverpool	Macvicar & Co.
Bolton	——	Young		Calcutta	Jardine Matheson & Co.

SHIPPING AT HONG-KONG &c.

The following Ships are stationary at Lintin &c. The *Jane*, Wm. Clark; *Lord Amherst*, Wm. Dodd; *Aurelia*, Gregorio; *Psyche*, Kennedy; to Dent & Co. The *Hercules*, Parry; *Austen*, Rees; *Col. Young*, Baylis; *Jardine*, Strachon; to Jardine Matheson & Co. The *Lintin*, (Am.) Macondray; to Russell & Co. The *Agnes*, Wallace; to D. & M. Rustomjee. The *Isabella*, Paterson; to Robert Edwards.

Vessel's Name.	*Flag.*	*Commander.*	*Tons*	*Where from.*	*Consignees*
Governor Findlay	British	Jauncey	274	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Rose	Ameri.	Foster	143	Lima	Russell & Co.
Izabella Robertson	British	Hudson	350	Calcutta	Pereira & Co.
Mavis	"	Franklin	160	"	Cowasjee Eduljee.
Anna	Port.	Thomas	166	Damaun	H. Rustomjee.
Sagueney	British	White	185	Liverpool..	R. Wise Holliday Co.
Ternate....	"	Walker		Bombay	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Red Rover	"	Wright	254	Calcutta	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Pearl	"	Boulton		Bombay	H. & N. Cursetjee.
Corsair	"	Porter		Singapore..	Lindsay & Co.
Harlequin	"	Chiene	290	Mazatlan	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Hellas	"	Scanlan	208	London	"
Swift	"	van der Hoeven....		Singapore	D. & M. Rustomjee.
H. M. S. Wellesley	"	—Maitland Esq....		Singapore	—— ——
H. M. S. Algerine	"	—Thomas Esq....		"	—— ——
Brooklyn	Ameri.	——, ...		Valparaiso	Wetmore & Co.
Correo de Manila..	Span.	——, ...		Manila	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Lambton	British	Hart		"	"
Unity	Ameri.	Blime		Oahu	Russell & Co.
Wm. Jardine	British	Crosbie		Batavia....	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Attaran	"	Smith		Calcutta	L. de Souza.
Girard	Amer.	Drinker		Philadelphia	F. H. & M. Teirs.
Ann	British	Guy		Calcutta	H. Rustomjee.
Forth	"	Landers		"	L. de Souza.
Jane Blair	British	McAllister		Madras	Wetmore & Co.
Layton	"	Austin		Singapore	Bell & Co.
Mermaid	Ameri.	Eagleston..		Manila	Russell & Co.
Ariel	British	Warden		Calcutta	Dent & Co.
Alex. Baring	"	St. Croix		London	Russell & Co.
York	Amer.	Meyer		Liverpool	Wetmore & Co.
Covington	"	Holbrook		"	"
Lulworth..	British	Graham		Manila	Capt. Graham.
Sir E. Ryan	"	Pybus		Calcutta	W. Henderson.
Virginia	"	Whiffen		"	Lindsay & Co.
Bencoolen	"	Tait		Singapore	Fox Rawson & Co.

THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

Abreviations (Pl.) Pecul. (Cy.) Catty. (Pce.) Piece. (Pr.) Pair. (Cht.) Chest. (Yrd.) Yard. ($) Spanish Dollars. (T) Tael. (M.) Mace. (Cn.) Candarin. (Ch.) Cash. Comml. Weights. 16 Taels, 1⅓ lb. avods.—1 Catty.—100 Catties 133⅓ lb avods, 1 Pecul.—16 Pls. 80 Cys, 1 Ton.—84 Cys, 1 Cwt.—¼ Cy. 1 lb.—Money weight.—10 Cash. 1 Candarin.—10 Candarin, 1 Mace, 1 Tael.—1 Tael, 580 Grains Troy.—1 Span. dollar 7 Mace 1 cn. 7 ch.

VOL. 4. No. 3. *Canton, Saturday, 22nd September, 1838.* **No. 159.**

IMPORTS.

	PER.	PRICES.	REMARKS.
COTTON MANUFACTURES.			
Cambrics - - 40 yds. - in	P.	$ 3. a 4.	
Chintzes - - 28 ,, - in	,,	3 a 5	
Handkfs. Monteiths scarlet -	,,	1.75 a 2.	dull.
,, ,, blue - -	,,	1.25 a 2	
Long-cloths white 30 yds. 36 in	,,	4. a 5½.	
,, ,, 80 ,, -	,,	8. a 11.	
,, grey - 40 ,, 38 in	,,	3½. a 4½.	Large stock.
,, ,, - 60 ,, 38 in	,,	5½. a 6½.	
,, ,, - 80 ,, 38 in	,,	7 a 8½.	
Am. brown Cots. 30 ,, 36 in	,,	3.	
Cotton yarn Nos. 16 @ 28 in	Pl.	22 a 30	Large stock and little demand.
,, ,, ,, 30 @ 32 in	,,	30 a 36	
Calcutta - - ,, 18 @ 24 in	,,		None.
WOOLLENS.			
Broadcloth Ex. Sup'r 60@62 in	Yd.	90 a 2 80.	
,, Span. Stripes 60@62 in	,,	1.25 a 1.40.	
,, Supers - - 58@60 in	,,	80 a 90.	
,, Worsters - - - -	,,	60 cts.	
,, Worleys - 25 yds. in	Pce.	11 a 11½.	No sale.
,, Sup'r Selct. Cutgs large	Pl.	30 a 40.	Cts. dull.
Flannel - - - - - -	yd.	15 a 20.	
Cambletts double 55 yds. 30 in	Pce.		
Fine singles - - - - -	,,	20 a 22.	dull.
Second - - - - - -	,,		
Dutch - - 40 yds. 33 in	,,	22 a 24	
,, - - 40 ,, 28 ,,	,,	20 a 22	
Bombazets - - - - -	,,	7 a 8	
Longells scarlet - - - -	,,	9½ a 10	
Assorted colors - - - -	,,	8½ a 8½	
Woollen yarn - - - -	,,	70 3 90	Limited demand.
COTTON.		Tael.	
Bengal old or inf. - - -	Pl.	9 a 11	
,, sup. and fine - - -	,,		
Bombay old or inf. - - -	,,	7 5 a 9.5	
,, sup. and fine - -	,,		
Madras - - - - - -	,,	7 8 a 10.5	
Manila - - - - - -	,,		None.
METALS.			
Copper Sheets 16 oz. @ 32 oz	Pl.	$ 34½.	
,, S. American slabs - -	,,	2h.	None.
,, nails assorted - -	,,	4½.	
,, old - - - - -	,,	18.	
Lead English Pig - - - -	,,	5½ a 5¾	
,, Spanish ,, - - - -	,,		
Iron Bar 1 @ 3 in - - -	,,	250	
,, Rod ½ @ in - - -	,,	3½ a 4	
,, Nailrod ½ and under -	,,	4 a 4½	
,, Hoop. ½ @ in - -	,,		
,, Scrap - - - - -	,,	1. a 1.26	Not Saleable.
Steel English - - - - -	Cub	3½ a 4	
,, Swedish - - - - -	Pl.	5½ a 5¾	
Spelter English - - - -	Box	8½ a 9¾	
Tin Plates - - - - - -	Pl.	110 a 115	
Quicksilver - - - - -	100	60. a 65.	
SKINS Rabbit - - - - -	each	4. a 6.	
Beaver - - - - - -	,,	1. a 1.15.	
,, Fox - - - - - -	,,	40. a 55	
Otter-Sea - - - - - -	,,	2 50 a 3	
,, ,, tails - - - -	,,	5. a 7.	
,, Land - - - - - -	,,	2. a 2.50	
Seal - - - - - - -	,,		
OPIUM Patna old 1836	Ch.	550	
,, ,, old 1837	,,	580	
,, ,, new - -	,,		
Benares old - - 1837	,,	550	
,, new - - - -	,,		
Malwa old - - - - -	,,	560 a 570	
,, new - - - - -	,,		
Turkey - - - - - -	Pl.	380	Little demand.
RICE Bengal - - - - -	,,	1.30 a 1.40	
,, Java - - - - -	,,	1.20 a 1.30	
,, White table- - - -	,,		
,, Manila - - - -	,,	1.20 a 1.30	
STRAITS PRODUCE &c			
Bird's nest, fine white - -	Cy.	30.	
,, ,, inf. ,, - -	,,	11. a 16.	No demand.
,, ,, black - -	,,	1½. a 5.	
Bees Wax - - - - - -	Pl.	26. a 28.	
Betel nut - - - - - -	,,	3. a 3 25	
Cloves Mauritius 22 @ 24	,,	34.	Molucca.
,, Mother - - - -	,,	10. a 12.	Overstocked.
Camphor Baroos - - - -	Cy.	6. a 25.	
Gambir - - - - - -	Pl.	2½. a 3.	
Mace - - - - - - -	,,		
Nutmegs - - - - - -	,,		
Pepper - - - - - -	,,	7½	
Rattans - - - - - -	,,	3. a 3½.	In demand.
Tin Banca - - - - - -	,,	20½.	
,, Singapore &c. - - -	,,	19½.	First quality.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Amber large 1st quality - -	Cy.	3. a 13.	
,, small fragments - -	,,	20 cts a 1½.	
Asafoetida - - - - - -	Pl.	4½.	
Bichdemar - - - - - -	,,	6. a 25.	
,, good - - - - -	,,	25. a 36.	
Cochineal - - - - - -	,,	180. a 220.	
Coral large beads or pieces	Cy.	.....	
,, fragments - - - -	Pl.	40. a 50.	
Cow Bezoar - - - - - -	Cy.	16. a 25.	No demand.
Cudbear - - - - - - -	Pl.	12.	
Cutch Pegue - - - - - -	,,	4. a 4½.	
Elephants Teeth or Ivory -	,,	70. a 100.	
,, ,, cuttings - -	,,	60. a 65.	
Fish-maws - - - - - -	,,	25 a 55.	
Flints - - - - - - -	,,	40 cents.	
Ginseng crude - - - - -	,,	65.	
,, clarified. - - - -	,,	90	
Mother of Pearl Shell - -	,,	9. a 10.	
Myrrh - - - - - - -	,,	3. a 4.	Large stock.
Olibanum - - - - - -	,,	3½. a 8.	
Putchuck - - - - - -	,,	15 a 16	Little demand.
Rose Maloes - - - - - -	,,		
Saltpetre at Lintin - - -	,,	4½ a 5	
Shark's fins - - - - - -	,,	15. a 30.	
Smalts - - - - - - -	,,	40. a 55.	Limited demand.
Stock fish - - - - - -	,,	3½. a 4.	Large stock.
Thread Gold and Silver - -	Cy.	40 a 45	
Wood Ebony Mauritius - -	Pl.	3.	dull.
,, ,, Ceylon - -	,,	2.	
,, Sandal Indian - - -	,,	14 a 18	
,, ,, Timor - - -	,,	8 a 12.	
,, ,, Sand's Islands - -	,,		
,, Sapan - - - - -	,,	1.50	

EXPORTS.

	WT. in T.	PRICE	REMARKS.
SILK MANUFACTURES.			
Camlets blk. 18 yds. by 24 in	30	$ 12	
,, col'd ,, ,, by ,,	28	13.	
Hkfs. 4-4 black Levantine fringed	17	5 20. a 6.20	
,, 7-8 ,, ,,	15	4.50 a 5.60	
Hkfs. 7-8 cross barret - -	11	5.30 a 5.40	
,, Sarsnet, Nankin silk	—	5.20	
,, ,, Canton - - -	18	6.10	
Hkfs. white Pongee 32 in	16	5.80	
,, ,, ,, 30 ,,	20	8.10.	
,, figured ,, 32 ,,	18	7.20	
,, ,, ,, 30 ,,	24	11.50	
Levantines col'd 30 yds. 24 ,,	32	15. a 15.50	
,, ,, 30 ,, 29 ,,	27	11.	
,, black ,, ,, 24 ,,	30	14. a 15.	
,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	33	14.50 a 15.	
Satins Levantines 30 29 ,,	30	13.	
,, ,, ,, 24 ,,	18	9.70	
Lutestrings mixt 18 ,, 24 ,,	28	9.50 a 9.75	
,, black ,, ,, 29 ,,	30	10.	
Pongees white 30 ,, 30 ,,	29	9.75	
,, ,, 30 ,, 29 ,,	32	11.	
,, Szechuen 19 ,, 19 ,,	27	3.60 a 3.75	
Sarsnets black N. 30 ,, 29 ,,	27	9 70	
,, ,, C. ,, ,, 29 ,,	25	8	
,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	22	7.	
,, wh te 60 ,, 29 ,,	34	14.25 a 14.5	
,, colored 30 ,, 29 ,,	21	11 80 a 12.	
,, crossbarr'd ,, 24 ,,	18	9 20 a 9.30	
Satins black 18 ,, 29 ,,	44	14.50 a 15	
,, ,, 18 ,, 29 ,,	36	11. a 11 50	
,, colored 18 ,, 29 ,,	33	16.	
,, high ,, 18 ,, 29 ,,	36	17.	
,, damasked crimson ,,	38	17 a 17 50	
,, ,, colored ,,	38	16. a 16.50	
Senshaws Nank. blk 29 29 ,,	40	14.50	
,, ,, colored ,, ,,	33	15.50	
,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	36	16 20	
,, Canton black 29 ,,	33	8.90 a 9.40	
Sewing silks assort. colors. 1s	Pl.	4.25	
,, ,, black - - -		3.85	
Shawls crape 7-4 embrd. -	7	3.40	According to embroidery.
,, ,, 55 @ 58 in -	5½	2.90	
,, 8-4 Satin figd. 63 -	5	1.80	
,, 7-4 ,, ,, 58 -	4	1.50	
,, ,, damas ed silk 54 @ 5	4	1.85	
Water silks col'd. 18 y. 29 in	32	14.50 a 15	
BLACK TEAS.	Pl	Tael.	
,, Bohea Canton - - -	,,		
,, Fokeen - - -	,,		
,, Congou Soug. k'd. - -	,,	17 a 24	
,, Bl. Lf. & Pck k'd	,,		
,, Campoi - - - - -	,,	15 a 24	Low quality..
,, Souchong - - - -	,,		
,, Hung muey - - -	,,	18 a 22	
,, Pekoe - - - - -	,,		
,, Ning Yong - - -	,,		
,, Ankoi - - - - -	,,		
,, Pouchong - - -	,,		
,, Orange Pekoe - -	,,	18 a 20	Low quality.
,, New- - - -	,,	28 a 35	
GREEN TEAS.			
,, Twankay - - - - -	,,		
,, Skin - - - - - -	,,		
,, Hyson- - - - - -	,,	36 a 50	
,, Young Hyson - - -	,,		
,, Imperial - - - -	,,	43 a 50	
,, Gunpowder - - -	,,	46 a 55	
RAW SILK. Canton No. 1	,,	T. 275 a 280	
,, ,, ,, 2	,,	265	
,, ,, ,, 3	,,	230 a 240	None.
,, ,, ,, 4	,,		
,, ,, ,, 5	,,	80 a 100	
Nankin Tsatlee - - - 8	,,		
,, Taysaam- - - - -	,,		
SUGAR RAW. Canton 1st	,,	T. 5 3	
,, ,, ,, 2d.	,,	4 8 a 5.	
,, Pingfa - - - - -	,,	6.2	
,, Candy Canton - - -	,,	6.6 a 6.8	
,, ,, Chinchew - -	,,		
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Alum - - - - - - -	,,	1.85 a 1.95	at Macao.
Aniseed star - - - - -	,,	10½	
Camphor - - - - - -	,,	33 a 34	
Cassia at Whampoa - - -	,,	10¾ a 11	
,, Lintin - - - -	,,		None.
,, buds - - - -	,,	14 a 5	
Canes bamboo - - - -	1000	10 a 11 4	
,, Wangees - - - -	,,	7 a 12	
China Root - - - - -	Pl.	3½	
Cubebs - - - - - -	,,	17 a 18	
Dragon's blood - - - -	,,	80 a 100	
Galangals - - - - - -	,,	3¼ a 3½	
Gamboge - - - - - -	,,	65 a 70	None good.
Glass beads - - - - -	,,	17 a 22	
Glue - - - - - - -	,,	9 a 11	
Ginger in Jars - - - -	Case	5 a 5½	
Hartall or Orpiment - -	Pl.	15 a 16	
Lead white - - - - -	,,	9 a 10	
,, red - - - - -	,,	10	
Mo. of Pear' Shells Scoloo large	Pl.		
,, blue edged small			No demand.
Musk warranted- - - - -	Cy.	45 a 60	
Nankeens, blue 10½ yds. 13 in	100	92	
,, 9½ yds. 12 in - - - -	Ps.	85	
,, Canton made - - - -	,,	79	
,, ,, large - - - -	,,	82	None.
,, ,, small - - - -	,,	65	
Yellow yds. in 1st. st.	,,	79 a 80	
,, ,, ,, 2d. ,,	,,	66 a 70	None.
,, small ,, ,, 3d. ,,	,,	58	
,, ,, ,, - - -	,,		
,, white ,, ,, - - -	,,	55 a 85	Wanted.
Oils Aniseed - - - - -	Cy.	1.10 a 1.20	
,, Cassia - - - - -	,,	1.65	
Rhubarb - - - - - -	Pl.	None.	
,, Dutch cut - - - -	,,		
Soy in Jars - - - - -	Case	5 a 8	
Tobacco in baskets - - -	Pl.	14 a 15	
Tortoiseshell - - - -	P.		
Turmeric - - - - - -	,,		
Vermillion 50 catties - -	Box.	80.	

N. B. OF IMPORTS ALL DUTIES ARE PAID BY THE PURCHASER, AND OF EXPORTS BY THE SELLER BOATHIRE IS PAID BY THE SELLER.

RATES OF INSURANCE AT CANTON.

On first class vessels in the 10th Canton and Union Offices of China, & various Agents of Offices established in Calcutta and Bombay.

GOODS	TREASURE	GOODS	TREASURE	GOODS	TREASURE
Bombay - - -		Singapore - -	1½	Hol or Hamburg -	3½
Ceylon - - -		Manila - - -	1½	Spain or Portugal -	3½
Madras - - -		Malacca - -	1½	America U States -	2½
Calcutta - - -	3 . 2½	Penang - - -	1½	Chili or Peru - -	4
Rangoon - - -		Batavia - - -	1½	Mexico - - - -	3
Mauritius - - -		Gt. Britain via Sg	3½	Coast of China -	1 pm.
Australia - - -		,, direct - - -	3	Lintin &c. - - -	½ do.
Sand. Islands - -		France - - - -	3		

Note. Above rates are from 20th April to 20th Oct. annually; during remaining 6 months the premiums are somewhat lower. Risks on Blocks are $ 9 per Cent per annum, $ 4½ for 6 months, $ 2½ for 3 months and $ 1 per month.

The Local Insurance Offices grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta and Bombay, or in Canton.

WHAMPOA PORT CHARGES, &c.

1st class ves. measg. 1600 cubits & upwards pay		0.7874756 of a Tl. per cubit.	
2nd ,, ,, ,, 1200 do. & under 1600	,,	0.7221091	,, ,,
3rd ,, ,, under 1200 do.		0.5062341	,, ,,

N.B. The cubit is 14⅓ inches: measurement is taken on each entry of the vessel with cargo (except Rice) and is from the Foremast to the Mizen mast, or tiller head in Brigs; and across at the main mast; these are multiplied together for the above products—The largest class pay from $ 43.0 to $ 4320; 2d class from $ 3700 to $ 3780; 3rd class from $ 3700 and under. The Comha; or Present Fee is paid by all vessels 1600 Taels or $ 2223. Linguists fees $ 173½ and Comprador's fees $ 50. Also Pilotage $ 60, inwards and outwards the same. A sum of from $ 5 @ 600 is also usually required by the Hong-merchant, for securing a Cargo-ship, to defray fees and charges usually incurred by him. On French and other Foreign vessels the charges are slightly varied. The several fees paid to the Hoppo &c. on Rice laden ships amounting to $ 939.50., by a decision of the General Chamber of Commerce, are to be considered a charge on the vessel, as also the sum of $ 2 0—paid to the Linguist—making the whole charge on a Rice-ship, $ 1189.50—besides Pilotage inwards and outwards.

RATE OF EXCHANGE AND PRICE OF BULLION.

	s	d.
On London 60 Liverpool, 6 months sight private Bills.	4.	6. @ 4.7.
Government Bills 10 @ 30 days	4.	4.
United States Bank Bills 6 months sight	4.	6.
Bills under advance made on goods by the E. I. Company's Agents.	4s.	7d.
E. I. Company's Agents Bills on Calcutta 30 da. sight C. Rs. 210		
E. I. Directors Bills 60 da. sight, and private C. Rs. 210.		
Private Bills, on Bombay, ,, Co's. Rs.	212 @ 214.	

Gold, 98 a 100 touch, in leaves $ 23.75 per Tael weight.

Sycee at Lintin &c. large Ingots 97 a 99 touch 7 per Cent premium	very	
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, small 96 a 98 ,,	6½ per Cent	,, scarce.
Spanish Dollars Pillar Ferdinand,	1 per Cent	,,
,, Old Carolus IV.	12 per Cent	,,
South American Republics	at par.	

Freight to London, Liverpool, &c. per Ton. 50 cub: feet £ 5
to foreign Europe, American and British Ships, none. - - - -
to United States, American Ships Per Ton. 40 cub. feet. - - 25 $

DELIVERIES OF OPIUM AT LINTIN.

FROM 1ST APRIL TO 31ST AUGUST 1838.

	IN AUGUST.			FROM APRIL TO JULY INCLUSIVE.		
	Chests.	*Price.*	*Value in Dollars.*	*Chests.*	*Value in Dollars.*	*Stock 1st Sept.*
Patna - - - - old.	313	510	169,020	3,339	1,671,980	301
,, - - - - new	540	580	313,200			1078
Benares - - - old	27½	500	13,750	1,121	519,815	361
,, - - - new	204	530	108,120			312
Malwa - - - - -	1,065½	645	687,248	3,651½	2,108,110	2051
	2,150		1,291,330	8,131½	4,299,905	3,810

Total of deliveries in the five months from April to August inclusive 10,281½ chests, value, Sp. Drs. 5,591,323.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

IMPORTS.

Cotton Manufactures.—Both Grey and White Longcloths are rather lower, so many being thrown upon the market and several small sales have been made during the week of the former at 3.75 and of the latter at 4¼. Cotton Yarn of common quality continues almost unsaleable. A considerable sale of good was reported to us yesterday, but we could not obtain the exact terms. The quantity was about 1000 Piculs No. 16 @ 30—the price not under $ 24.

Woollens.—Spanish Stripes continue at the same quotations but without active demand. Longells, are rather lower both for scarlets and assorted colors. Camlets without much enquiry, and no sales are reported of either Dutch or English, holders looking for an advance.

Metals. Lead and Iron are both rather down—several parcels offering.

Straits Produce.—Pepper is not in so brisk demand, but it would fetch still 7½, the supply being very short. There has been no further sale of Betelnut, the price of which will greatly depend on the supply, which at present would appear likely to be rather short. Tin and Rattans without alteration.

Rice,—is stationary at our low quotations, but as rain is required it may advance a little from the want of it.

Cotton.—There is no alteration in either price or demand, and no sale of any sort have been effected. The Bombay is taken off in small lots, the good quality at from 8. 7 @ 9. 3, and very little of the fine is now here. The lower descriptions sell from 7 @ 8. 3, Madras and Bengal nothing has been done during the week. The clearances in the last 4 weeks are reported at

Bombay	Bengal	Madras	Total
20,500	2500	680	23,680 Bales.

Nothing is yet known of the Nankin crop, but accounts may now be shortly expected.

Opium.—In addition to the seizure of the small dealers and smokers in Canton, some dirturbance took place in the early part of the week between the Mandarins and villagers on shore at Whampoa, which at first was expected would seriously interfere with the Opium trade, but it has been arranged. The brokers however are still alarmed and have, we believe, got rid of all their purchases, that, when the market again opens, a good demand may be expected. Malwa has been sold as low as 560; it is now held little higher. Patna has been firmer @ 570 @ 580. being in few hands. The deliveries to the 15th were, Patna old 27; new 226 Benares, old—; new, 4; Malwa, 71; Total 32 8 chests.

EXPORTS.

Nankin Silk.—The Chinese still maintain that the supply will fall short of last year, and are still demanding upwards of $ 600 for their new silk, but there are no purchasers.

Tea.—We hear of no transaction, and our quotations are altogether nominal.

Canton, 22d September, 1838.

CANTON GENERAL PRICE CURRENT

MERCANTILE REGISTER, AND SHIPPING LIST.

Prices are corrected up to Monday Evening.

VOL. V. CANTON, TUE-DAY, SEPTEMBER 25TH 1838 No. 39.

IMPORTS, DUTIES PAID BY THE PURCHASER.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	PRICE IN SP. DOLLARS.	PER	Quantity	REMARKS.
Amber 1st, large, lt. straw col.	13 a 14.	Catty	0 1 3 2	No demand.
" 2d sort	4 a 5.	"	0 0 6 7	
Assafœtida	4 ½	Pecul	2 3 0 0	
Bees' wax	20. a 24	"	1 5 5 0	
Betel nut new	3 a 3½	"	0 5 3 0	
" old		"	0 3 8 0	
Bicho de mar ordinary	7. a 8.	"	0 0 5 5 0	
" " good	35. a 45.	"		
Birds' nests white	24.	Catty	25 1 00	No enquiry large stock.
" " middling	19. a 20.	"	1 3 5 0	
" " black	2 a 4.	"	1 1 6 2	
Camphor Baroos	13. a 14.	"		
Cloves Mauritius	28. a 30.	Pecul	7 8 0 0	Small stock.
" Molucca	34. a 36.	"		
" Mother	8. a 10.	"	2 0 2 0	Overstocked.
Cochineal Europe, garbled	200 a 210	"	2 3 0 0	
" ungarbled				
Copper S. American		"	1 5 2 0	
" at Lintin for exportation	21.	"		
Sheathing	40.	"		
Coral fragments 1st sort	30 a 40.	"	1 3 6 2	No demand.
Cotton Bombay. Broach Taels	9.3	"	1 5 0 0	
" Surat	9.	"		
" " Dholera	8. a 8.3	"		
" " Mangalore	7.5	"		
" Bengal		"		
" " Bauda	10.2 a 11	"		
" " Jalone	10.2 a 10.5	"		
" " Cutchoura	"	"		
" Madras		"		
" " Tinnevelly	10. a 10.5	"		
" " Western	8.	"		
" Manila				None
Cotton goods British				
Cambrics 48 yds.	5. a 9.	Piece	0 6 7 0	
Chintzes, 28 "	3. a 6.	"	0 2 7 0	
Long-cloths		"	0 6 7 0	
white 38 a 40 y. by 36 a 40 in	4. a 5.	"		
" double piece 80 yds.	8. a 10	"		
grey 38 a 40 y. by 36 a 40 "	3 a 4.25	"		
" coarse 90 " 80	7. a 8.50	"	0 0 8 5	
Monteith's scarlet Hdkfs.	1½ a 2.	"	0 0 3 0	
Tky. Red Chintz.		"		
" blue fine	2. a 2.10	"		heavy supplies
" coarse	1.10 a 1.20	"		
Cotton yarn, No. 18 a 24	29 a 30.	Pecul	0 8 5 0	Good quality
" " 26 a 40	34 a 36.	"		Inferior quality
" " 18 a 20	22 a 26.	"		
" " Higher Numbers		"		No demand.
" " Calcutta, 20 a 22				None.
Water Twist " 18 a 30	30. a 34.			
Cotton Cloths Ann. 36 yds. by 1 yd.	2. a 3.	Piece		
Cow Bezoar	12. a 18.	Catty	2 0 5	
Cudlear	12	Pecul	0 2 8 0	No demand.
Cutch Pegue	4½ a 4¾	"	0 0 9 0	
Ebony Mauritius	2½ a 3.	"	0 0 5 8	There is an illegal fee on black wood, of $ 10 per boat.
" Ceylon	2.	"	0 0 5 0	
Elephant's teeth				
1st sort 5 a 8 to a pecul	100			
2d " 12 a 15	55.	"		On ivory cuttings there is a fee of $ 1 per pecul
3d " 18 a 25	75.	"		
cuttings	80.	"	4 1 0 0	
Fish-maws	35. a 70.	Pecul	1 4 8 0	
Flannel		Yard	0 0 2 0	
Flints	30	Pecul	4 2 1 0	
Gambier	1.50 a 2.	"	0 5 8 3	
Ginseng crude	65. a 75.	"	0 1 5 2	
" clarified	100 a 110	"	0 3 3 0	On iron there is an illegal fee of $ 7 per boat, paid to the examining officer.
Iron bar 1 a 2 inch	2½	"		
" rod ½ inch and under	4	"		
" hoop	3	"		
" scrap	2½	"	0 8 2 0	
Lead pig	5½ a 6½	"		
" sheet				None.
Mace				

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	PRICE IN SP. DOLLARS.	PER	Quantity	REMARKS.
Mk. Oyster shells		Pecul	0 5 8 0	None.
Myrrh	3. a 4.8	"	2 6 5 0	
Nutmegs		"	6 2 2 0	None.
Olibanum garbled	3 a 3½	"	1 4 1 0	Large stock.
" ungarbled	30 a 1½			
Opium Patna 1837	530 a 540	Chest		
" " new	575 a 580	"		
" Benares 1837		"		None.
" " new	540 a 550	"		
" Bombay Malwa	575	"		
" Turkey	380	Pecul		Nominal.
Paddy		"		½ less than Rice.
Pepper Malay	7. a 7½	"	1 2 2 0	
" White	15 a 16	"		
Putchuck	13 a 14	"	2 1 8 0	
Quicksilver	115 a 120	"	1 7 5 0	
Rattans Banjermassing	2½ a 3½	"	0 5 7 0	
" Straits	2½ a 3½	"		
Rice Bengal	1.30 a 1.40	"		
" Java	1.30. a 1.35	"		
" Manila	1.30.	"		
" White Table		"		
Rose maloes		"	5 7 8 0	None.
Saltpetre at Whampoa	4½ a 5	"		little demand.
" at Lintin		"		
Sandalwood Anjian	10 a 18.	"	2 1 5 0	(On sandal, wood there is an illegal fee of $16 per boat)
" Timor	8 a 10.	"		
" Sandwich islands		"		None
Sapanwood	1.50	"	0 6 7 0	There is a fee on Sp. wood of $10 per boat
Shark's fins	15. a 25.	"	1 5 3 0	
" " very fine	30. a 40.	"		
Skins Rabbit	1½ a 3	each	0 1 3 6	
" Seal	30. a 40.	"	1 4 2 0	
" Sea Otter	1½ a 2½	"		
" " " tails	3.87 a 8.00	"	0 0 7 3	
" Land "	3.87 a 8.00	"	0 0 0 2	
" Beaver	3.87 a 5.25	"	0 0 4 5	
" Fox	45. a 55.	Pecul	9 2 0 0	Limited demand
Smalts	3. a 3½	"	0 0 8 4 0	Heavy supplies
Steel English	3.7	Tahil		
" Swedish	4½ a 5.	Pecul		
Stockfish	5½ a 6.	"		
Spelter				
Thread gold & silver Dutch	38 a 40.	Catty	13 2 00	
" " " Engs				
Tin plates	8. a 9	Box		
" Banca	20	Pecul	1 9 5 0	Quantity small
" Straits, 1st quality	18½	"		
Tortoise-shell	250 a 800			
WOOLLENS,				
Broad cloth ex. super. 60 a 62 in.	2.5	Yard	0 2 0 0	Per chang
1st Sp. stripes " "	1.10 a 1.35	"		Dull
2d supercloths "	1 a 1.05	"		
3d worsters "	.80 a .85	"		
Long Ells,		Piece	0 2 0 5	Per chang
Scarlet	9½ a 10			
Other colors assorted	8½ a 9			
Stamped or flowered				Difficult of sale
Scarlet Cuttings				
Superfine large	40. a 65.	Pecul	8 2 8 0	
Small and Coarse	20. a 35.	"		Limited demand
Woollen yarn	105. a 110	"		
Worsteys 25 yds.	11. a 12.	Piece	0 4 0 0	Per chang
Camlets, at Whampoa			0 8 3 0	
Double 55 yds. by 80 in.	20 a 22			Dull of sale, &c.
Single " "				
2d " "				
Dutch 40 "	22a 28	"	1 3 2 0	
" broad 40 "	32a 38	"		
Camlets, at Lintin				
Double 55 yds. by 30 in.	26. a 27.	"		Nominal, no outside trade
Single " "				
2d " "				
Dutch 40 "	28.	"		
broad 40 "	32a33.	"		

N. B. The Chinese government being ignorant of or not recognising the bonding system, imported goods are subject to an export duty when exported which duty is extremely heavy on most articles and generally greatly exceeds the import duty

Note.—It will not be amiss to remark, that these *Nominal* duties being almost always a matter of specific bargain with the hong merchants, either on the part of the foreigners or of the outside native merchants, the only use of the above list is as a guide, from which to learn the general *average* of charges which are classed under the same of duties. The charges of outside merchants are necessarily greater than those of hong merchants; especially on staple articles. [*Morrison's Chinese Commercial Guide.*

EXPORTS, FREE ON BOARD.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	PRICE IN SP. DOLLARS.	PER	Nl. duty m c.	REMARKS.
Alum at Macao	2.	Pecul	0 9 5 5	
,, at Canton	2.30 *a* 2.40	,,		
Aniseed star	10*a*11.	,,	1 1 4 3	
,, oil of	1.25 *a* 1.30	Catty		
Brass leaf	48. *a* 52	Box	7 2 3 1	
Camphor at Macao		Pecul	0 5 5 3	None.
,, at Canton	28 *a* 29	,,		
Canes Bamboo	9. *a* 10	1000	2 4 2 5	
,, Partridge	4. *a* 6.	100		
Capoor cutchery	11.	Pecul	0 9 2 3	
Cassia	10.	,,	5 1 4 0	
,, (shipped outside)		,,		
,, buds new	13. *a* 14.	,,	2 1 1 3	
,, oil of	1.60	Catty	7 2 2 5	
China-root	3½ *a* 3¾	Pecul	0 9 6 3	
Cubebs	15 *a* 17	,,	2 7 4 0	
Dragon's blood	60 *a* 85	,,	4 8 4 0	
Galangal	3½ *a* 4	,,	0 9 5 3	
Gamboge		,,	4 8 6 6	None
Glass beads	17 *a* 22.	,,	1 6 8 8	
Glue	8 *a* 9.	,,	1 0 8 5	
Hartall or orpiment	14 *a* 16.	,,	1 3 2 8	
Lead white	10	,,	1 3 3 8	
,, red	11	,,		
Mother O'Pearl shells Large	16. *a* 17.	,,	1 0 6 3	None
,, Small	4. *a* 10.	,,	1 3 2 3	
Musk	45. *a* 60.	Catty	0 4 4 5	
Nankeens Brown 1st	86.	100	4 1 1 8	
,, ,, 1st No. 2	75	,,		
,, ,, 2d	68.	,,		
,, ,, 3d	52.	,,		
,, small		—		None.
,, Blue Canton 9¾ yds. 12 in	64.	—		
,, large 10¼ yds. 13 ,,	27.	,,		
,, Blue Nankin 9¾ by 12 ,,		,,		None
,, ,, 10¼ ,, 13 ,,	84.	,,		
,, ,, 2d sort 10¼ ,, 13 ,,	76.	,,		
Rhubarb		Pecul	2 1 5 0	
,, ½ cut		,,		None
,, Dutch cut		,,		
SILK RAW.				
Nankin Tayasam		,,	25 0 0 0	
,, Tsatlee		,,	℔ pcl.	
Canton No. 1 Taels	275	,,	15 0 8 0	
,, ,, 2	265	,,	℔ pcl.	
,, ,, 3	250	,,		
,, ,, 4	170	,,		
,, ,, 5 1st sort *		,,		None
,, ,, 2nd ,,	70 *a* 75	weight in taels	8 1 0 0 ℔ pcl.	
Silk piece goods per piece				
Camlets blk. 18 yds. by 24 in	13.50	36		
,, col'd ,, by ,,	15.50	30		
Hkfs. 4-4 black Levantine fringed 35 in	5.05	17	0 3 0 8	
,, 7-8 ,, ,,	4.	15		
Hdkfs. 7-8 cross barred Sarsnet, Nankin silk	4.85	11		
Hdkfs. white Pongee 32 in.	8.40	22		
,, ,, ,, 30 ,,	6.25	17		
,, ,, Fig.d. ,, 32 ,,	9.40	21		

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	PRICE IN SP. DOLLARS.	weight in taels	Nl. duty m c.	REMARKS
Hdkfs. Figured Pongee 30 in	7.50	18		
Levantines col. d. 30 yds. 24 in	15.	24	0 8 1 4	
,, black ,, ,, ,,	12.10	30		
Lutestrings mixt 18 ,, 24 ,,	7.25	18	0 8 1 4	
,, black ,, ,, ,,	9.50	28		
Pongees white 30 ,, 30 ,,	11.50	30	0 2 6 4	
,, ,, ,, ,, 32 ,,	13.	32		
,, Szechuen 19 ,, 19 ,,	3.35	27		
,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	3.60	30		
Sarsnets black 30 ,, 29 ,,	9.	26	0 3 5 4	
,, Nankin silk ,, ,,	10.50	26		
,, white 60 ,, 29 ,,	14.30	36		
,, colored 30 ,, 24 ,,	9.75	18		
,, crossbarred ,, ,,	9.50	18		
Satins black 18 ,, 29 ,,	16.50	40	1 5 8 4	
,, colored ,, ,, ,,	18.	36		
,, damasked crimson	19.	38		
,, ,, colored	18.	38		
Senshaws Nank. blk. 29 29 ,,	13.50	32	0 8 1 4	
,, ,, colored ,, ,,	15.50	33		
,, Canton black ,, ,,	9.50	33		
Shawls crape 7-4 embrd. 55 *a* 58 in	2.60	5	0 0 9 9	
,, 8-4 Satin figd. 63 *a* 68	2.40	6		
,, 7-4 ,, ,, 54 *a* 57	2.	4½		
,, damasked silk 45 *a* 47	3.25	4		
Velvets			3 1 6 8	
Watered silks col d. 18 *y.* 29 in	16.20	32		
Soy		Pecul	1 0 0 0	
Sugar raw 1st Taels	5.5	,,		
,, ,, 2d ,,	4.8 *a* 5.2	,,		
,, ,, 3d ,,	4.3	,,		
,, Pingfa ,,	6.	,,	1 0 5 0	None
,, Candy Chinchew ℔		,,		
,, Canton 1st. sort Taels	6.7	,,		
,, ,, 2d ,,	6.4	,,		
Tea Bohea Canton		,,	2 5 0 0	None made.
,, ,, Fokien		,,	Black & Green	
,, Congo	19,22,25*a*32	,,		A few new Teas of these descriptions are arrived; no price yet fixed.
,, Campoi		,,		
,, Souchong	16*a*24 32*a*44	,,		
,, Peko	35 *a* 40.	,,	Old.	
,, Ankoi Souchong	16 *a* 18	,,		
,, Hungmuy	20, 26 *a* 36	,,		
,, Hyson	36 *a* 60	,,		
,, ,, skin	15,18*a*28	,,		
,, ,, young	27 *a* 35.	,,		
,, ,, ,, Canton	14 *a* 18.	,,		
,, Imperial	41 *a* 49.	,,	Id.	
,, Gunpowder	44 *a* 52.	,,		
,, do Canton	32 *a* 35.	,,		
,, Imperial do	29 *a* 32	,,		
,, Twankay	19, 27.	,,		
,, Orange Peko	28 *a* 37.	,,	New.	
,, Caper	24 *a* 26.	,,	New.	
Tortoise shell		,,	1 3 0	None
Turmeric	5½	,,	0 9 7 8	
Tutenague or China spelter	13 *a* 14	,,		Not now exported
Vermilion	65.	Box	7 4 3 8	
Whanghees	6 *a* 15	1000	1 2 1 8	

WHAMPOA PORT CHARGES.

Pilotage inward and outward	$120
(Linguist's and comprador's fees vary on ships of different nations.)	
English country ships pay for Comprador	50
for Linguists' fees	173
Cumshu, on French vessels 1,680 Taels.	
On other vessels 1,600 Taels, or	2233
Charged alike on all vessels large or small	$2566

Measurement is charged at three different rates, according to the product arising from multiplying the length between the mizen and foremasts by the breadth at the gangway, and dividing the product by 10.

The First class, of which the product so arising is not less than 160 covids or 1950 feet, pays 0.7874755 taels per covid, or about $0.8074 per foot.

Second class, above 1200 covids, or 14621 feet, pays 0.7221091 taels per covid, or about $0.8229 per foot.

Third class, 1200 covids and under, pays 0.5062341 taels per covid, or about, $0.5769 per foot.

By a conclusion of the Committee of the General Chamber of Commerce, the sum paid to the Hoppo on Rice laden ships, should be considered a charge on the vessel not on the rice . . . . . $ 9 39.50

And that the sum paid to the Linguist, should also be charged to the ship . . . 2 50

Total Charges on ship 11 89.50

And that all other charges should fall on the Rice.

When the Consignee of a ship has no share of her import or export cargo under his management, the hong merchants usually demand $ 600 or $ 700 to defray the charges on securing her

CANTON CURRENCY.

The circulating medium at Canton is broken Spanish dollars by weight the proportion of which to a tael varies in different transactions; being in *calculations* of prices, or *accounts* between foreigners and native merchants, at the rate of 720 Taels per 1000 Drs. But in the *weighing* of money for *payment* . . . . . 717 " 1000

Excepting to the Company's treasury, or for Bengal opium, when it is weighed . . . . . 718 " 1000

Or to native merchants not of the co-hong, who receive, unless otherwise agreed . . . . . 715 " 1000

As do also ship and house compradors.

COMMERCIAL WEIGHTS.

Pecul.	Catties.	Taels.	Lbs. av.	Cwt.	Kilogrammes.
1	100	1600	133⅓	1,0,2⅓ or 1.19047	
	1	16	1⅓		0.604,725

One Ton = 16 peculs, 80 catties. One cwt. = 84 catties. One Pound avoirdupois = ⅓ of a catty. Four Ounces avoirdupois = 3 taels.

MONEY WEIGHTS.

Tael.	Mace.	Cand.	Cash.	Ounce troy.	Grains troy.	Ind. Tolahs.
1	10	100	1000	1.208	579.84	3.2213
	1	10	100		57.984	
		1	10		5.7984	

500 Taels = 604 ounces troy. 3000 do. = 302 pounds troy.

Usage has established a difference between the tael of commercial weights which, at the rate of 33⅓ pounds to the pecul, weighs 583⅓ troy grains, and he tael of money weights, of which the old standard is 579.84 troy grains.

* Not more than 100 peculs of raw, and 80 peculs of wrought, silk may be exported in one vessel. When this law is contravened, a fee of $ 10 a 15 per pecul, besides the duty, is paid for connivance. This is sometimes called 'double duty' on silk. The amounts here given as duties on silks can be but little depended on, particularly the charges per piece.

Rates of Insurance in Canton,

ON FIRST CLASS VESSELS

	20 Oct. to 20 April Black and Goods.	20 April to 20 Oct. Treas. & Cppr.	20 April to 20 Oct. Black and Goods.	20 April to 20 Oct. Treasr. & Cppr.
nbay, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Rangoon, Mauritius, avoiding the hurricane months, Austral Asia,	2½ pr. ct.	2 pr. ct.	3 pr. ct.	2½ pr. ct.
ngapore,	1	½	1½	1
nila,	1	½	1½	1
lacca, Penang, or Batavia,	1½	1	2	1½
eat Britain or France,—One Port,	2½	2	3	2½
ited States of America, do.	2½	2	3	2½
olland or Hamburg,	3	2½	3½	3
ain or Portugal,	3	2½	3½	3
st Coast of British North America,	2½	2	3	2½
rts in the river St. Lawrence,	3	2½	3½	3
azils,	3½	3	4	3½
ver Plate,	3½	3	4	3½
. & L. Islands, Berbice, Demerara,	2½	2	3	2½
maica and St. Domingo	3	2½	3½	3
panish Main, Honduras, Mosquito Shore,	4	3½	4½	4
ouching at the Cape of Good Hope, between 1st May and 1st Sept.				½ pr. ct. adtnl.
Touching at Singapore, Manila, or Java, For every additional port of discharge,				½ pr. ct. adtnl.
o a port in Chili except Coquimbo, warranted not to arrive on the Coast between the 20th May and 20th September, to arrive within those dates,	3 / 4½	2½ / 4	3½ / 5	3 / 4½
o Coquimbo and Peru,	3	2½	3½	3
orevery adtnl. Port touched at		½ pr. ct. adtnl.		

	At all Seasons. 3 pr. ct.	2 pr. ct.
o Mexico and the West Coast,		
rom the West Coast of N. and S. America to China, warranted not to leave the Coast of Chili, except Coquimbo, between the 20th May and 20th September,	2½	2
to leave the Coast of Chili, except Coquimbo, between those dates,	4	3½
o or from the Sandwich Islands	2½	2
tisks at Lintin,		pr. ct. pr. month
On the East Coast of China,		

Rates of Exchange.

Bills on London at 6 months sight, 4s. 6d. a 4s. 7d.
Government Bills 30 days sight, 4s. 4d.
United States Bills at 6 months sight, 4s. 6d. 4s. 7d.
Liverpool and Scotch Bank Bills 60 days sight None.

Bengal Co's.	30 days sight	210	
"	60 "	212	E. I. Co's. Rs. per 100 Sp. Drs.
" Private	30 "	None.	
Bombay	30 "	212 a 214	
" Co.	60 "	"	No transactions.
Madras	30 "	227	"
Manila	30 "		102 in Manila for 100 in China, Bills procurable.

Prices of Bullion.

Gold 98 touch,	$ 24
Sycee silver at Lintin,	6 a 7 per cent premium.
Spanish Dollars Ferdinand,	At Par
" " Carolus, IV.	9 a 10 per cent.
Republican for exportation,	At Par.

FREIGHT. To Great Britain, £ 4.10 per Ton.
United States, $ 25 per 40 feet.

DELIVERIES OF OPIUM AT LINTIN.

FROM 1st APRIL 1838 to 1st SEPTEMBER, 1838.

	Chests.	Price.	Value in Dollars.	Chests.	Value in Dollars.	Chests.	Value in Dollars.	Stock 1st Sept.
				In August.		4 previous months.		Total to 1st September.
Patna ....old	313	540	28,170	987	408,280			301
" ....new	540	550	313,200					107½
Benares ..old	271	490	2,735					34½
" ....new	204	550	20,466	331	162,305			342
Malwa ....old	1064	660	703,230	1813	1,142,190			3961½
" ....new								
Total..	2150		1,072,755	3131	1,812,85	5831	28,5540	38403

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

IMPORTS.

CAMLETS.—Very dull.

COCHINEAL.—No demand.

COTTON.—About 2000 Bales of middling qualities *Bombay* have been sold at Taels 8.3 mace a 9.1 per pecul, and several parcels of inferior from Ts. 7.8 a 7.6 and Ts. 8. per pecul; but the market is without animation, though the dealers have only moderate stocks on hand.—In the *Bengal* and *Madras* staples nothing doing.

COTTON YARN.—A sale of 200 a 300 Bales is reported, at about $33 for Nos. 20 a 40's; inferior qualities are dull and difficult of sale.

IRON and LEAD } Little business doing in either of these metals at present.

LONG CLOTHS.—Keep going down, and though some parties have realized at present rates, others prefer holding in hopes of a slight improvement. We have not heard of much business having been done. *Grey* goods are dull.

LONG ELLS.—There has not been much done lately.

OPIUM.—Most of the Brokers are still absent, and no transactions in the regular trade have taken place during the week. Sales from Chinese to Foreigners have been made of *Malwa* at 8555 and *Patna* at 560 and *Benares* at 8520, but our present quotations are the nominal rates of the day; which denote a slight recovery from the late depressed rates.—Deliveries of Opium 1st to 8th September, Patna old 7, new 179; Benares, new 4; Malwa 13; Total 203.

STRAIT'S PRODUCE.—Nothing has occurred in these articles lately to cause any particular observation.

WOOLLENS.—We have heard of some sales of very good *Stripes* at $1.40 a $1.45 per yard, and the article is represented as steady.

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK NANKIN.—Foreigners forbear treating with the dealers, whilst they persevere in their exorbitant demands of more than $600 per pecul.

SYCEE SILVER.—Still continues scarce outside.

TEA.—The musters of the *New Comers* are daily arriving; parties are employed in their examination, but no prices are yet spoken of. The market therefore is perfectly quiet, and very few full chops have reached Canton.

EXCHANGE on LONDON.—Little doing, and we have no alteration to notice.

FREIGHT.—About 300 Tons to *London* have lately been engaged at £4.10 per Ton.

LATEST DATES.

England	26th May per Alex. Baring.	Singapore	4th Sept. per S. Ed. Ryan
U States	8th May " via England.	Java	15th August " York.
Calcutta	9th August " Ariel.	Manila	14th " " Mermaid.
Bombay	25th July " Mary.	Austral Asia	19th June " Duchess of Northumberland.
Madras	" Jane Blain.		

General Chamber of Commerce.

Statement of Tea exported to the United States Season 1838 39.

Despatch		Ships	Destination	Tea Black, Peculs Congo	Souchong	Pow-chong	Pecco	Tea Green, Peculs Hyson	Young Hyson	Hyson Skin	Twankay	Gunpowder	Imperial
July	4	Mandarin	New York		315			425	1912	115		408	418
"	24	Splendid	do.		253	237		50	992	50		238	147
"	24	Baptiste Mezick	do.		252	218		141	2010	245		287	148
"	6	Hindoo	N. York via Manila					112	187			119	82
August	8	Philippe 1st	New York			124		49	1951	124		385	248
"	12	Levant	N. York via Manila		1682			77	1156	45		84	131
			Peculs		2502	579		857	8206	629		1581	1174
			Chests		4170	1158		1714	12071	1259		1905	2020

Black Teas Peculs 3081 Chests 5328
Green " " 12451 " 16043

Total Peculs 15532 Chests 21471

Canton, 28th August, 1838.

ORIGINAL DOCUMENT.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—On the 8th inst. VANSITTART, Macqueen, from Bombay and Singapore. INDUS, Maxwell, from Calcutta and Singapore; BENCOOLEN, Tait, from Batavia and Singapore; JAMES TURCAN, J. Turcan, from Liverpool and Singapore.

PASSENGERS.—(omitted last week). Per INDUS, Professor Harkness, and Captain Tolmidge. Per VANSITTART, Mr. & Mrs. Crawford, Mrs. Macqueen. Per Patriot Queen, for Malacca, Mr. Massey.

SAILED.—Hind, Smith, for London. EMILY JANE, ——, for Singapore and Bombay. NARCISA, (Spa) Rodgers, for Manila.

PASSENGERS.—Per NARCISA, W. Bell, Esq.

Despatched.—Yesterday the Sagueway, White, for Manila.

Under despatch.—The FALCON, Middlemist, for London. The FOURTH, Landers, for Singapore and Calcutta, at 5 P. M. on Saturday the 29th inst.

The American ship Hindoo sailed from Manila on the 22nd, and put back on the 29th of August.

Vessels laid on.—For London—London, Faerie Queene, Falcon. For Bombay, Charles Grant, Lowjee Family, Shah Alum, Caledonia, Lord Castlereagh, Cornwallis, City of Poonah, Charlotte. For Calcutta, Allalevie, Edmondstone, Forth.

ADVANCES ON SHIPMENTS TO BRITAIN will be made in Cash, on reasonable terms by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Canton, 28th July, 1838.

NOTICE.—E. S. BURKHARDT, begs to announce to the Public that he has opened a Watchmaker's Shop at No 3 Imperial Hong, where he offers for sale a variety of time pieces; and has also services of a skillful workman to repair such as may be entrusted to him for that purpose.

Canton, 28th July, 1838.

FOR LONDON.

THE LONDON, Captain MAGNUS TAIT, 240 Tons, 1st class, will have early despatch, a portion of her cargo being engaged. For freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Canton, 4th September, 1834.

FOR CALCUTTA.—TO leave Hong-Kong on the 1st October, the fine and fast sailing Schooner LULWORTH. For freight Apply to Captain GRAHAM, 5 Imperial hong.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY. THE ship HELEN, Captain G. SETFORD, will leave Whampoa early in November. For freight apply to DHUNJEEBHOY MUNCHERJEE, No. 5 Pshun hong. Canton, 21st Sept. 1838.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO LONDON. THE fine new ship DUCHESS OF NORTHUMBERLAND, A. 1, Captain ROXBURGH; burthen 541 tons. Apply to TURNER & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.—TO leave Hong-Kong the 29th Sept. ship FORTH, Captain Landers, for freight. Apply to L. DE SOUZA. Danish hong No. 5.

SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE CORNWALLIS, Captain CLARK, will have early despatch. For freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Canton, 3d September, 1834.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE fast sailing Ship FUTTAY SALAM, Capt. GILLETT, will be despatched on the 20th September. For freight apply to D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.

Canton, 28th August, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE SHAW ALLUM, E. Evans Commander will leave Whampoa on the 20th September. For freight apply to D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.

Canton, 28th August, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE Ship ALLALEVIE, Capt. CLARK, will leave Whampoa on the 20th September. For freight apply to D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

THE Fast sailing Portuguese Schooner GENOVEVA; about 180 tons, well found in stores and Ground Tackle, can be ready for sea at a few hours notice. For particulars apply to MARKWICK & SMITH.

Macao, 15th August, 1838. 3 Imperial hong.

SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE "CHARLES GRANT," W. PITCAIRN, Commander will positively leave Whampoa in middle of September. For freight apply to H. & N. CURSETJEE. Powshun Hong No. 3.

Canton, 9th July, 1838.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

London.—St. Vincent, Crescent, Rosalind, George the 4th.
Liverpool.—Horatio.
Java via Batavia.—John O'Gaunt.
Calcutta.—Antonio Pereira, Mermaid, Neptune, Upton Castle, Recovery, Lady Raffles, Brigand, Theresa, Lysander, Kellie Castle, Eliza, Bengal, Francis Smith.
Bombay.—Clairmont, Drongan, Cleveland, Indus, Oriental, Sir H. Compton.
Singapore.—Eucharis.

List of Vessels Stationed at Lintin

BRITISH.—JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.—*Hercules*, Parry; *Austen Rees*; *Col. Young*, Bayliss, *Governor Findlay*, Jauncey; *Jardine*, Strachan. DENT & Co.—*Jane Clark*, *Ld. Amherst*, Dodd; *Psyche*, Byworth. D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.—*Agnes*, Wallace. MARKWICK & SMITH.—*Isabella*, Davis.

AMERICAN.—RUSSELL & Co.—*Lintin*, Macondray.

PORTUGUESE.—DENT & Co. *Aurelia*, Gregorio. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. *Harriet*, Rozario. HEERJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE, *Anna*, Tomas.

List of Vessels.

IN PORT.

BRITISH.

Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Lord Castlereagh, Tonks,
Fort William, Melville,
Scaleby Castle, Morgan,
Cornwallis, Clark,
Mangles, Carr,
William Jardine, Crosbie,
Lindoe, Tait,
Mowatt, Bolton,
Bolton, Young,

Russell & Co.
Lowjee Family, Rowland,
Edmondstone, Macdougal,
Falcon, Middlemist,
General Palmer, Down,
A. Baring, St. Croix,

H. & N. Cursetjee.
Charles Grant, Pitcairn,
Castle Huntly, Johnston,

Tamoojee Rustomjee and Cowasjee Saporjee.
Charlotte, Leschwanger,

D. & M. Rustomjee.
Shah Alum, Evans,
Allalevie, Clarke,
Futtay Salam, Gillett
City of Poonah, Wilson,

Shavaxshaw Rustomjee.
Caledonia, Burn,
Myaram Dyaram, Dicey,

Fox, Rawson & Co.
Gunga, Younghusband,
John Bull, Ormond,

Wetmore & Co.
Melrose, Nicholson,

Bibby, Adam & Co.
Hopkinson, Stephens,

Turner & Co.
Duchess of Northumberland, Roxburgh
Vansittart, Macqueen,

Gibb, Livingston & Co.
Faerie Queene, Hughes,

Daniell & Co.
Mary, Macauley,
Viscount Melbourne, Drayner,
Inglis, Routh,

Dhunjeebhoy Munkerjee.
Helen, Setford.

Dent & Co.
Patriot Queen, Hoodless,

AMERICAN.

Russell & Co.
Trenton, Hallet,

Wetmore & Co.
Canada, Hicks,

AT HONG-KONG.

BRITISH

Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Red Rover, Wright,
Harlequin, Chiene,
Hellas, Scanlan,

Dent & Co.
Ariel, Warden,

Lindsay & Co.
Cossair, Porter,
Virginia, Whiffen,

Cowasjee Eduljee.
Mavis, Franklin,

H. & N. Cursetjee.
Pearl, Boulton,

Pereira & Co.
Isabella Robertson, Hudson,

D. & M. Rustomjee.
Ternate, Walker,

Wm. Henderson.
Sir Edward Ryan, Pybus,

Heerjeebhoy Rustomjee.
Moulmein, Pike,
Ann, Guy,

L. de Souza.
Attaran, Smith,
Forth, Landers,

McVicar & Co.
Penang, Lawson,

Bell & Co.
Layton, Austin,

Wm. and T. Gemmell and Co.
Jane Blain, ——,

Jamieson and Hoss.
Euphrates, Wilson,
Capt. Graham.
Lulworth, Graham,

Fox, Rawson & Co.
Bencoolen, Tait,
James Turcan, Turcan,

Gibb, Livingston & Co.
Imogene, Maxwell,
Captain
Hereford, ——,

AMERICAN.

Russell & Co.
Rose, Foster,
Unity, Bline,
Mermaid, Eagleston,

Wetmore & Co.
Brooklyn, ——,
York, Meyer,
Covington, Holbrook,

F. H. & J. Tiers.
Girard, Drinker,
Capt. Gilman.
Henry Clay, Gilman,

SPANISH.

Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Trinidad, Salado,

D. & M. Rustomjee.
Correo de Manila, Barretto,

Henry Elgar.
Roza, ——,

AT TONG-KOO.

H.M.S. Wellesley. T. Maitland, Esq.
H.M.B. Algerine, W.S. Thomas, Esq.

GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

STATEMENT.

Of the Quantities of Teas and Raw Silk Exported to the United Kingdom. Season 1838-39 to this date

Date	Ships	Destination	Tonnage	Tea Black. Peculs. Canton Hohkeen	Congo.	Campoi	Souchong.	Caper.	Campoi	Anchi.	Hyson mun.	Pekoe.	Orange Pekoe.	Tea Green. Peculs. Hyson	Young Hyson	Hyson Skin.	Twankay	Gunpowder	Imperial	Raw Silk Ps.
1838 July	1 Thomas Lowry	London	409	—	1710	69	202	—	—	—	—	216	179	455	21	—	401	899	272	132
	6 Anna Maria	Bristol	421	—	2438	—	—	—	—	—	79	—	49	202	171	—	702	70	70	
	8 Vanguard	London	432	—	3329	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	616	—	103	756	17	14	137
	14 Volunteer	Liverpool	242	—	1473	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	66	14	39	246	45	9	32
	21 Red Rover	London	373	—	2 48	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	82	2576	1470	657	4665	718	528	491
	30 Earl of Balcarras		1488	—	6081	129	409	—	—	—	—	194	22	129	—	752	881	45	37	198
	31 Gleneig		886	—	3388	228	13	32	126	432	08	659	358	774	141	452	1325			
Aug.	4 Permei	Cork for Orders	250	—	1793	—	248	—	—	—	—	69	18	—	—	—	87	238	61	
	11 Tickler	London	254	—	1479	—	39	90	—	32	80	340	—	1208	157	—	1365	250	315	
	14 Anna Robertson		448	—	2488	39	337	—	384	136	49	126	712		60	272	1044	5	5	
	25 Mary Ann Webb	Liverpool	338	—	2416	—	159	—	—	—	—	—	108				108			
	31 Selma	London	258	—	2317	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	177				177			
Sept.	3 Parkfield		296	—	4881	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—							
	6 Tyrer	Liverpool	334	—	3000	78	—	—	—	—	—	—	118	30		193	432	36		
	20 Hero	London	401	—	1397	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	412	242	319	539	7	770	51	
			7021	—	39804	583	1707	122	489	579	537	2056	5739	3312	1973	4802	9573	1362	1311	

Black Teas Pcls.	45,277 Lbs.	6,116,938
Green Teas "	19,832 "	2,644,266
Total Peculs	65,709 Lbs.	8,761,200

THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 4. No. 4. Canton, Saturday, 29th September, 1838. No. 160.

GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

STATEMENT OF TRADE IN BRITISH VESSELS AT CANTON,

from 1st July 1837 to 30th June 1838.

IMPORTS.		Quantity.	Average Price.	TOTAL VALUE Sp Dollars.
Broad Cloth	Yds	345200	$ 1.30	448760
Camlets	Pcs	11737	26.	305162
Long Ells	,,	41607	9.	374463
Bombazetts	,,	2090	6.50	13585
Blankets	Pairs	550	4.	2200
Cotton Yarn	Pls.	11858	36	426888
Long Cloths White Pcs. 39 87	Yds	3758480	5¼ 40yds	2067-2
Grey 94566	,,	3782642	4.50	425347
Dyed	,,	800	5 60	1120
Twills White 1682	,,	67280	4 75	7990
Grey 8383½	,,	335342	4.50	37726
Domestics 751½	,,	30063	3.50	2628
Chintzes 11834	,,	415472	4. 28 yds	59336
Handkerchiefs	Doz	37971	1.40	52179
Gold Thread	Catties	47	40.	1880
Smalts	Pls	32	42.	1344
Tin plates	Boxes	150	8.50	1275
Tin	Pls.	499	16.50	8233
Spelter	,,	2373	5.75	13644
Iron (mostly nail rod and hoop)	,,	9890	4.25	42032
Copper Sheathing	,,	190	32.	6080
Lead	,,	7471	6.	44826
Coral	Value	7000		7000
Betelnut	Pls.	25978	3.50	90923
Bicho de Mar	,,	80	8.80	704
Birds nests	Value			22103
Camphor Baroos	Catties	778	18.	14004
Cloves	Pls	67	34.	2278
Cow Besoar	Catties	222	18.	3996
Cutch Pegue	Pls	752	4.50	3384
Cornelians	Value.			143500
Cotton, Bombay Bales 146151	Pls	401916	T. 3.5	4778955
Bengal 49364	,,	111069	9 5	1471625
Madras 10292	,,	24 89	9.2	311644
Ebony	,,	1304	$ 3.	3912
Elephants teeth	,,	875	85.	74275
Fish maws	,,	1820	65.	118300
Gambier	,,	800	2.	1600
G. Olibanum	,,	2663	3 50	9320
Myrrh	,,	16	4.	64
Bdellium	,,	25	4.	100
Horns Unicorn	,,	58	40.	2320
Nutmegs	,,	4½	120.	510
Mother O'Pearl Shells (Gulf)	,,	840	4.	3360
Opium, Patna	Chests	14116	551.	7777916
Benares	,,	4638	475.	1731688
Malwa	,,	7891	460.	3995026
Turkey	Pls.	130	380.	49400
Pearls	Value			288487
Pepper	Pls	1370	7.50	62775
Putchuck	,,	2016	16 50	33264
Rattans	,,	8526	3.	25578
Rice	,,	55142	1.35	75211
Saltpetre	,,	8632	6.	51792
Sandal wood	,,	6166	24.	147984
Sharkfins	,,	2102	32.	67264
Stockfish	,,	341	4.50	1535
Skins, Fox	No	1175	1.	1175
Land otter	,,	6050	8.75	52937
Rabbit	,,	5883	55	2905
Tortoise shell	Catties	645	Value	3225
Treasure. Gold	T.	955	21.	22920
Bar Silver	T.	89794	6. p c	132750
Dollars	---	---	---	59765
Sundries	Value	---	---	77408

Spanish Dollars 24,785,462

EXPORTS.		Quantity.	Average Price.	TOTAL VALUE Sp. Dollars.
Alum	Peculs.	28658	$ 2.15	61615
Anniseed	Chests.	225	16.	2250
Arsenic	,,	150	10.	1500
Bangles	,,	103	28.	2884
Beads	,,	1594	17.	27098
Brass Leaf	,,	82	50.	4100
Camphor	,,	2045	30.	6 350
Capoor Cutchery	Peculs.	147	7.	1029
Cassia	,,	6762	9 75	65930
China Root	,,	459	3 50	1606
China and Earthen Ware	Value.			87500
Cochineal	Peculs.	39	180.	7020
Copper	,,	2421	23.	35663
Coral, False	,,	59	40.	2360
Cotton Yarn	,,	120	38.	4560
Crackers	Boxes.	1354	5 50	7447
Galangal	Peculs.	292	3.	876
Gum Benjamin	,,	5	38	190
Hartall	,,	528	11.	5808
Kettisalla	Chests.	1817	10.	18170
do. Silk	,,	154	12.	1848
Marble Slabs	No.	1517	2.	3 34
Matting	Rolls.	299	22.	6578
Nankeens	,,		Value	41500
Oils, Spice	Boxes.	167	30.	5010
Paper White	Chests.	1509	16.	24144
Colored	,,	303	14.	4242
Gilt	,,	153	20.	3060
Pearls, False	,,	202	50.	10100
Preserves and Sweetmeats	Boxes.	1319	5.50	7255
Rhubarb	Peculs.	641	60.	38460
Raw Silk, Canton to India	,,	735	Value	301882
Nankin do.	,,	534	,,	176895
do. to Gt. Britain	,,	4412	4 75	1095700
Punjam	,,	1350	,,	119051
Silk Piece Goods	Value.			36 760
Sugar	Peculs.	21542	Taels 5½	165245
Sugar Candy	,,	17526	6.7	163772
		Pls. Tls.	Taels	
Tea, Bohea	,,	56 a 13	668	
Congo	,,	169880 a 24	4077120	
Caper	,,	5952 a 18	107136	
Souchong	,,	7680 a 35	268800	
Campoi	,,	217 a 25	5425	
Ankoi	,,	540 a 15	8100	
Hongmuey	,,	2887 a 24	69288	
Pekoe	,,	4434 a 4	212832	
Orange Pekoe	,,	3560 a 26	92560	
Black		193206	4841922	- 6753030
		Pls. Tls.	Taels	
Tea, Hyson	,,	10457 a 47	491479	
Young Hyson	,,	6978 a 26	181428	
Hyson Skin	,,	10742 a 18	193 56	
Twankay	,,	32650 a 21	685650	
Gunpowder	,,	3633 a 50	181650	
Imperial	,,	9245 a 4	105515	
Green		66705	1857078	- 2564962
Not specified		4990 a 35	—	243584
Trunks	Sets.	117	$ 20.	2340
Umbrellas	Boxes.	102	50.	5100
Vermillion	,,	178	67.	11926
Sundries	Value.			84700
Treasure, Gold	Taels.	34141	24	819384
Sycee		2688854	6. per cent	3973153
Dollars				4180239
64 Ships at Whampoa	a	6000	$ 384000	
22 ,, ,, do. (rice)	a	1500	33000	
44 ,, ,, Lintin	a	750	33000	
				450000
Balance				2770762

Spanish Dollars 24,785,462

General Chamber of Commerce.

Canton, 25th September, 1838.

By order of the Committee

WILLIAM SCOTT, Secretary.

PAPERS RELATIVE TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A COURT OF JUDICATURE IN CHINA.

Presented to the House of Commons by Her Majesty.

No. 7.

Captain Elliot to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received June 22, 1837.)

(Extract.) *Macao January 22 1837.*

HIS Excellency the Governor [*in a memorial to the Emperor on the subject of Captain Elliot's being permitted to reside at Canton*] plainly signifies that he is sensible the formal admission of an officer is a novel principle; but he nevertheless urges its adoption upon the ground that it is needful to wave something in point of form and ancient custom, for the sake of preserving a state of peaceful order at Canton.

No. 8.

Captain Elliot to Viscount Palmerston.—Received December 4. 1837.)

Canton, June 2, 1837.

(Extract.)

IN concluding this despatch. I venture to offer my humble opinion (strengthening by every day's experience in the country) that there is an increasing disposition upon the part of the Chinese Government, to conciliate that of His Majesty.

No. 9.

Captain Elliot to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received December 4, 1837.)

Canton, June 2. 1837.)

My Lord,

This may be a convenient occasion respectfully to press the necessity for the early establishment of some formal and efficacious means of maintaining a state of good order amongst His Majesty's subjects in this country, and for the adjustment of disputes involving claims of money which may arise upon the) spot.

On the very day on which this despatch is dated, a British subject has succeeded in making his escape from this country after having defrauded two industrious Englishmen, keeping a store in Canton, to a considerable extent; and I am sorry to add, leaving unpaid accounts to Chinese shopkeepers, amounting, as it already appears, to more than 1000 dollars.

I sincerely hope that examples of this kind may be of rare occurrence, but it must be admitted that there is no country in which fraud of this kind is easier of successful accomplishment than China, or in which its utmost practicable prevention is of greater public moment: and let me add, no country where the Government will be found more ready to leave to Foreign Powers unobstructed facilities for the upholding of a more equitable condition of circumstances amongst all those over whom they have a natural right to interpose such authority.

I presume to trouble your Lordship with the accompanying short memorandum of suggestions upon this subject: and I have the honor to remain, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT,
Chief Superintendent.

ENCLOSURE IN No. 9

Memorandum of Suggestions concerning the establishment of fit Regulations for the Government of His Majesty's Subjects in China.

(Extract.)

THE necessity for the existence of some efficacious means of maintaining a state of good order amongst His Majesty's subjects resorting to China, by regulations lawfully sanctioned in England arises from the extreme inconvenience and hazard of leaving that object to be secured by the operation of the native laws. Partly from motives of a just and rational nature, but principally perhaps from a desire to avoid serious disputes with Great Britain, it may be depended upon that the Chinese Government is willing and anxious to devolve upon that of His Majesty the task of ordering these things according to its own pleasure: indeed I have already ascertained that there would be no difficulty in securing from the Provincial Government, an Edict declaratory of its consent to the establishment of police and judicial institutions.

A homicide is the only conceivable case in which the Chinese authorities would attempt to interfere; and I feel assured it would be easy to draw the disposal even of that charge within the competency of our own tribunal

I will only further preface these suggestions with the remark, that no circumstance seems to be better calculated to relax the anti-social jealousy and alarm of the Chinese than the existence of adequate regulations for the repression of disorder.

No.

Captain Elliot to Viscount Palmerston,—(Received March 12, 1838.)

Canton, September 1837.

My Lord,

AN accident of a serious nature has just occured at this place, and being apprehensive that unfounded and disquieting reports may reach England upon the subject, I forward this despatch by a ship bound to Bombay, in the hope of saving the December overland mail.

Two Lascars belonging to an English passage boat landed on the evening of the 20th instant, on the north shore of the river, about two miles below the factories; and a fray took place, in which a Chinese was declared to have received several severe stabs with a knife.

There were two other Lascars on shore at the same place, and although it does not seem that they were engaged in the affair, they with the two principals fell into the hands of the Chinese Police: and the whole four were brought up to this place, and confined in the Consoo-house.

On the morning of the next day, (the 21st) the magistrate in whose district the disturbance ocurred, sent them to me for examination, but declined to leave them in my hands.

I had no strong objection they should remain in the custody of the Mandarins at the Consoo house during the daytime, because I could always know whether they were removed within the walls of the city, and then transmit the most urgent appeals for their immediate delivery to my care: but as night approached, and it would be difficult to watch proceedings, other steps became necessary.

At 8 o'clock, therefore, I sent for the three official merchants to the hall, and demanded that the men should be given up before 10 o'clock that night, upon my pledge that they should be fairly tried according to the laws of my country, and in the presence of Mandarins, for any crime alleged against them.

Howqua replied with composure, that these persons were in the custody of the Mandarins, charged with a violation of the laws of the Empire, and pending the determination of the safety of a Chinese who had been severely stabbed by one amongst them. If Englishmen went to France, he argued, they were amenable to the justice of that country; and then taking this rather displeasing occasion to compliment me upon a presumed reasonableness of disposition, and love of justice, which he said had secured for me the respect of the Governor, he required me to show why the case should be different when Englishmen came to China.

I answered, that I would venture to say my Government would admit all the force of this reasoning, as soon as it could be made at all applicable by the Emperor's gracious will to place my countrymen on the like footing in China, with respect to freedom of intercouse, and the equal administration of the laws, with that on which they stood in France, considered with relation to those points.

There was no pretension in England, he might assure himself, to dictate any change of policy to the Chinese; that was a high matter which depended upon the Imperial wisdom and pleasure: but it was not to be denied that the present state of things was attended with great inconveniences, and one amongst them was the utter impossibility to concede their right to try British subjects for a breach of Chinese laws, by Chinese Officers, whilst those laws were only partially administered towards them; and whist appeal to the higher Chinese tribunals is entirely shut out from them.

All that could be justly expected from my Government under such circumstances was, to provide means for the fair trial of British offenders against Chinese life or property, by British laws and British officers.

With respect to the merits of this particular case, I urged, that no European had seen the body of the

man said to be stabbed; that the Lascar denied the whole allegation; and that it was certain no knife had been found upon him.

I concluded, by insisting that the men must be delivered to me by 10 o'clock, or that I must quit Canton, leaving, upon his Excellency and themselves, in the form of a protest, all the grave responsibility of any evil consequences which might ensue from their further detention.

I suggested at the same time, that as soon as it were known I had left the factories, it was too probable some 800 or 1,000 men might come up to Canton from Whampoa, to carry a petition to the city gates for the restoration of the people. Whilst I remained, my countrymen would be patient, feeling assured that the safety of the people was certain: it was not easy to believe they would remain so after I had left Canton.

The Lascars. it was to be observed, were a very excitable race of people; and they might urge their commanders to take some hazardous step, which no man would deplore more sincerely than myself; but it would be wholly out of my power to controul events, if they constrained me, by their unreasonable refusal of my proposal, to retire from the stage of my public duties, the very first of which was the protection of my countrymen.

Howqua was evidently greatly shaken by this tone of representation; but he still anxiously entreated me to wait till he could see the Governor in the morning. I felt, however, that this was one of those cases, in which firm countenance and rigid adherence to my original declaration was all I had to depend upon; and I closed the discussion by desiring the people to prepare my boat.

At this point Howqua gave way and the men were forthwith restored to me.

They have been in my custody ever since; and your Lordship may be assured that I will never give them up to any other form of trial than that to which I have pledged miself namely, a trial according to the forms of British law.

It is satisfactory to add that the Chinese is said to be doing well; and that the tranquil course of the trade has not yet been in errupted.

I would in this place, my Lord, express a respectful but earnest hope, that no time may be lost in the formation of adequate judicial and police institutions for the government of the King's subjects in this Empire; and I have no hesitation in assuring your Lordship that it is in my power to secure from the provincial authorities the most formal sanction to their operation.

For several months in the year, there are not less than two thousand of His Majesty's subjects at Canton, Whampoa, Macao, and the immediately adjacent anchorages; and your Lordship is aware that, except in cases of homicide, the Chinese Government do not interpose at all for the preservation of peace between them and their own people, or between His Majesty's subjects themselves.

Your Lordship will conceive the exceeding risk and unsuitableness of the absence of defined means of sufficient controul.

I have the honor to be, &c.,
(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT,
Chief Superinten ent.
Macao, October 3, 1837.

P. S.—Particular circumstances calling me to this place on the 30th ultimo, I apprised the Provincial Government that I adhered to my pledge with respect to these people, but must take them away with me to Macao. The day after my departure from Canton, accompanied by the Lascars, a chop was issued by the district magistrate, desiring that they might be finally delivered to me to be dealt with as I saw fit.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT.

Europe News.

From the Englishman Extraordinary, London 14th June.

In the House of Commons the Waterford election committee having reported that Mr. Barrow was duly elected, the adjourned debate was resumed on Sir T. D. Acland's amendment upon the motion for going into Committee to consider Lord John Russel's Irish Tithe Resolutions—As usual on the second night of an Adjourned Debate, the House was at first but thinly attended and little interest was excited. Mr. Litton, Mr. Lascelles, Mr. Rellington, Mr. Towneley, and Mr. J. Young having spoken, Mr. Benett declared that he could not consent to rescind the appropriation resolutions of 1835, although he then voted against them, because he considered them erroneous in principle, and only brought forward for party purposes.—Lord Sandon followed, and was succeeded by Mr. H. G. Ward, Lord Teignmouth, Mr. Bellew, Mr. F. Shaw, Mr. O'Connell, and Sir R. Peel.—Mr. Spring Rice closed the debate.—The gallery was then cleared for a division, when the numbers were; for Lord John Russell's motion, 317; for Sir Thomas D. Acland's Amendment, 288; majority, 29.—The announcement of the numbers was received with triumphant cheering, which was continued for a considerable time. * * * * *

Negro apprenticeship.—Sir George Grey then, in a speech of considerable length, moved the resolutions of which notice had been given in his name, with reference to the decision of the House on Tuesday week upon the subject of negro apprenticeship. It will be remembered that the point of the Honourable Baronet's resolutions consisted in a declaration that it was not expedient to found any measure on the decision come to upon the 22d of this month.—Sir Eardly Wilmot proposed, as an amendment, that it was expedient to carry into effect the resolution moved by him on the occasion alluded to, and carried by a majority of three in a comparatively thin house. The Hon. Baronet, however, still declined to originate the measure of which he thus formally declared the expediency. After a protracted debate, there then appeared—for Sir George Grey's resolutions, 250; for Sir E. Wilmot's amendment 178; majority against giving effect to the resolution of Tuesday night last, 72.

* * * * *

The Bishop of London intimated that he would on an early day, call attention to the countenance given by the Indian Government to idolatrous services of the Hindoos, unless her Majesty's Ministers should then be able to state that some measures were in progress on the subject. Lord Melbourne assured the Right Rev. Prelate that the serious attention of her Majesty's Ministers was directed to the matter. * * * * *

The House then went into Committee on the Irish Municipal Corporation Bill, when Sir Robert Peel moved that the electoral qualification be a rental of £10 per annum. Lord John Russell objected to this, and proposed that the qualification be a rental of £5. Sir Robert Peel's motion was lost by a majority of 26.

The Queen, whose small and delicate feet are generally admired, appeared at the birth day drawing-room in no very small a pair of satin slippers, beautifully embroidered, that it is considered they could not possibly have been worn by any other lady present.

A rumour of the King of Hanover's journey to Berlin, being connected with the marriage of Prince George is confirmed by a letter from Hanover quoted in the Augsburg Gazette.

FATAL RIOT NEAR CVNTERBURY.

Intelligence was received in town on Thursday night, the 31st ultimo, of a most sanguinary and insane riot, which took place on the same day, in the neighbourhood of Canterbury, and which had its origin in the wild freaks of a madman, who styled himself Sir William Courtenay. Various accounts of this lamentable occurrence have reached us, of which the following seems to be the most accurate. In 1833, an eccentric individual paid a visit to Canterbury, and took up his abode for some time at the Rose Inn. Great interest was excited, and most persons were desirous of ascertaining who this eccentric character might be. At length an election for member for the city took place, on which occasion the gentleman in question offered himself as a candidate, with extraordinary success, in the name of Sir W. H. H. Courtenay. Such were his persuasive powers, that persons of all ranks felt an interest in his society; some, however, considered him insane, while others were of a contrary opinion. Eventually Sir William, through advocating the cause of a party of smugglers on the Kentish coast was indicted for perjury, and was tried at Maidstone, before Mr. Justice Park, on Thursday, the 25th of July, 1833. The sentence of the Court was imprisonment and transportation, but Sir William being proved to be insane, his sentence was commuted to confinement in the lunatic asylum at Barming-heath. After about four years' confinement, he was released, on security being given for his future good behaviour. His abode then was at the residence of Mr. Francis of Fairbrook, in the neighbourhood of Boughton, near Canterbury. Some recent misunderstanding between Sir William and Mr Francis's family occasioned him to remove to a cottage adjoining, occupied by one Wills. Subsequently he was received at a farm house, called Bossenden-farm, occupied by a person named Culver. From this hou-e appears to have commenced the horrid affair we are about to narrate—an affair from which it could not be anticipated there would result such a melancholy loss of life. We now proceed to give our readers an account of the proceedings from Monday morning, the day on which several unfortunate men went in public in company with and at the command of Sir William. On Monday they sallied forth from the village of Boughton, where they bought bread, and proceeded to Will's house, near Fairbrook. A loaf was broken asunder and placed on a pole, with a flag of white and blue, with a rampant lion. Thence they proceeded to Goodnestone, near Faversham, producing throughout the whole neighbourhood the greatest excitement, and adding to their numbers by the harangues occasionally delivered by this ill-fated madman. At this farm Courtenay stated that "he would strike the bloody blow." A match was then taken from a bean-stack, which had been introduced by one of the party. They next proceeded to a farm at Herne-hill, where Courtenay requested the inmates to feed his friends, which request was immediately complied with. Their next visit was at Dargate-common, where Sir William, taking off his shoes, said, "I now stand on my own bottom." By Sir William's request, his party went to prayers, and then proceeded to Bossenden farm, where they supped, and slept in the barn that night (Monday). At three o'clock on Tuesday morning they left, and proceeded to Sittingbourne to breakfast, where Sir William paid 25s.; they then visited Newnham, where a similar treat was given at the George. After visiting Eastling, Throwley, Seldwich, Lees and Selling, and occasionally addressing the populace, holding out to them such inducements as are usually made by persons desirous of creating a disturbance, they halted in a chalkpit to rest, and on Wednesday evening arrived at Culver's farm, called Bossenden, close to the scene of action. Mr. Carling having had some of his men enticed from their work, applied for a warrant for their apprehension. Mears, a constable, in company with his brother, proceeded to the house of Culver, when, on application being made for the men alluded to, Sir William immediately shot the young man who accompanied his brother in the execution of his duty. Such was the excitement, and the desperate menaces of Sir William and his party, that it became necessary for the magistrates to interfere to put a stop to the proceedings by the capture of the ringleader of the party, from whose advice to his followers the most serious consequences were likely to ensue. At twelve o'clock they assembled at a place called the Osier-bed, where every means were resorted to, to quell the disturbance, but without success. Sir William defied interruption to his men, and fired on the Rev. Mr. Handley, of Herne-hill, who with his brother was assisting to take him into custody. They then made their way to Bossenden-wood, where they lay in ambush, but, as no means appeared to present themselves by which the ringleader could with safety be secured, he being evidently mad, and in the possession of loaded fire-arms, threatening to shoot the first man who interfered with him, it became necessary to apply for the assistance of the 45th regiment, stationed at Canterbury barracks. On the arrival of a detachment of this regiment, they proceeded to the wood, where the party were waiting their arrival.

Sir William, on perceiving his opponents, advanced with the greatest *sang-froid*, and deliberately shot Lieut. Bennet, of the 45th regiment. This occasioned a return from the man covering his officer, who immediately advanced and shot Sir William, who fell, and died instantly. The excitement at that period, occasioned by each party losing their commander, caused a desperate attack, which terminated in the death of ten persons, besides the brother of the constable shot in the morning, and several others seriously wounded, of some of whom little hopes are entertained of their recovery. The weapons in the hands of the followers of Sir William were chiefly, if not altogether, heavy bludgeons. The following are the names of the killed:—Sir William Percy Honywood Courtenay, Knight of Malta, &c., supposed to be John Nicholls Tom, late of Truro, in Cornwall; Lieut. Bennet, 45th; Edward Wright, Herne-hill; F. Harvey, Herne-hill; E. Brenchett, Dunkirk; W. Burford, Boughton; W. Foster, Herne-hill; Thomas Griggs, W. Wry, Herne-hill; George Catt, constable of Faversham killed in the execution of his duty. Lieutenant Prendergast, wounded in the head. Accounts of a later date mention that two more of the rioters have died of their wounds.

Sir Jasper Nicholls is reported as likely to succeed Sir Peregrine Maitland in his command in India. Sir Lionel Smith, it is also said, will resign his governmet of Jamaica, so soon as a successor is appointed.

THE CORONATION.—It is understood that numerous entertainments will be given by the nobility and gentry after the Coronation, and it is expected that the season will be unusally gay and brilliant. We understand the Coronation procession will be of unexampled splendor, and will proceed from Buckingham Palace up Constitution-hill, through Piccadilly, St. James's streets, and Pall mall, to Westminster Abbey. There will also be a fair for two days held in Hyde Park, and fire works and other amusements will be afforded to the population of London.

"Notice is hereby given, it is the particular desire of the Queen that all Ladies attending her Majesty's Drawing Rooms should appear in dresses of British manufacture."

There is every probability of obtaining a brood from the giraffes at the Zoological Gardens in the Regent's-park, a fact very important and interesting to the naturalists.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 30th.—Lord Brougham, on his recent tour at Brussels, was received with great honour and respect. After being closetted with the king, he went to the Chamber of Representatives, accompanied by Sir R. Adair, and on being recognised in the Ambassador's tribune, all the members rose simultaneously and bowed, as a compliment to a man whose great talents and mental power has rendered him celebrated over Europe.

THE GREAT WESTERN.—The Great Western sailed on the 2d instant from Bristol. She had on board sixty-five passengers, besides a general assortment of cargo; she has taken with her 41,750 sovereigns; she is in much better sailing trim than on her last starting, and the general impression is, that she will be at New York on the 16th instant.

United States.

A most awful fire broke out at Charleston, on the night of the 27th April, consuming whole streets, and occasioning a loss of property to the amount of 3,000,000 dollars. The *New York Daily Express* says—"Thirteen hundred buildings are destroyed, with their contents, supposed to be worth 5,000 000 dollars! The flames were visible for twenty miles. The noble hotel, called the Charleston, worth, with its furniture, 200 000 dollars, is a heap of smoking ruins. The Masonic-hall, a Methodist Episcopal, and a Methodist Protestant church, Catholic chapel and Hebrew Synagogue, are destroyed, with many of the most handsome houses in the city. Col. C. J. Stellman, Mr. F. Schnierle, Mr. Pieut, and Capt. Duff, of the ship Herald, have lost their lives. Many are dreadfully injured by the falling of ruins, and their lives despaired of. Nearly 1,500 familes are entirely without a home, and many even without shelter. The distress and suffering are inconceivable. About 2,000,000 dollars are said to be insured partly in New York."

Opium Memorandum.

BOMBAY.

Passes granted up to the 14th inst.	Chests	832
MALWA.		
Passes granted up to the 31st ult.	Chests	11,205
IMPORTED.		
From the 8th November 1837 to the 7th instant.	Chests	11,823½
Do. from the 8th to the 14th inst.	"	"
	Total	11,823½
EXPORTED.		
From the 8th November 1837 to the 7th instant.	Chests	9,819½
Do. from the 8th to the 14th inst.	Chests	498
	Total	10,317½

Signed. F. BOURCHIER.
Opium Agent.

13th August 1838.

CANTON PRESS.
Saturday, 29th Sept.

By the Sir *Herbert Compton* from Bombay, 20th August, the London overland mail of 16 June and Galignani's Messengers of 18th have been received. We have given from the London Englishman Extraordinary of the 13th some extracts. There are few news of political importance, in default of which the approaching pageant of the Queen's coronation was the great event of the day, and Ambassadors from almost all the European Courts were thronging to London to compliment the Queen. Commerce, on the whole, was improving, though Teas were rather lower than before. We notice the arrival in England of the following vessels from China: *George IV, Ann, Rajahstan, Abere. Robinson, Isabella, Edinburgh, General Kyd, Argyle, Lady Nugent, Sophia, Morley, Lady McNaghten, Tigris, Isabel.*

Per *Mermaid* Calcutta papers to 14th August have been received which mention the loss of the *Raj Ranee* on the Eastern Reef, when leaving the river bound for England, and of the *Sir Herbert Taylor* from Singapore with a cargo of Betelnut, on the middle Point, nearly opposite Kedgeree. Our shipping report of this day, we are sorry to say, shews a rather long list of disasters and casualties. The loss of the *Claremont* from Bombay, on the Ladrones, will again be heavily felt by our Insurance Offices, her cargo consisting, we hear, of 2300 bales of Cotton, and about 300 chests of Opium. There has been very bad weather in the China sea on the 24th and 25th, the gale commencing from the East, and blowing afterwards with increased violence from the South. The weather on land also was very bad, and a great many native boats on the river have been upset and many lives lost.

P. S. *Sir Herbert Compton* we have received a *Singapore Free Press* of 13th September. The *Sylph* from China, in 22 days, arrived in Singapore on the 14th.

Another Edict from the authorities respecting he Kinqua debts has appeared, and as far as, from a very superficial interpretation of its contents, we could gather, the arrangement alluded to in our last, as entered into by the Parsee creditors, is approved of, as to the payment in ten annual instalments of the debt, and two years more for the payment of the interest, but no mention is made of the Co-hong's liability to the payment of 8125,000 per annum, as far at least as we understood our interpreter, but we hope in our next to be able to lay a complete translation of the document before our readers.

We have, as will be seen from our extracts, devoted considerable space to Capt. Elliot's correspondence with his government, a correspondence which, by order of government, has been published and which was to have the effect, no doubt, on the M. P. s, perfectly to understand the very intricate question of relations between the English and Chinese nations. We have, from these papers, not recopied those addressed to the Secretary of Foreign Affairs by Sir G. B. Robinson, they are Nos. 1 to 6, but are extremely unimportant, and as insipid as the quarter whence they come. We begin our copies with the present Chief Superintendent's letters and much as we hoped to have seen something in them to meet our approbation, we found but assumption unsupported, and presumption strong, trusting in the absence of knowledge at home with regard to Chinese affairs.

The object for which these papers have been published is to establish a Court of Judicature, or in the words of this publication itself "For the purpose of enabling the British Superintendents of trade to exercise a control over the proceedings of British subjects with each other, and with the Chinese."

We certainly do admit that it would be desirable to have some jurisdiction here to restrain British subjects in case of any violation of the law, and we are by no means averse to the establishment of a Court of Justice. The singular supineness of the Chinese government, in the very few cases that have been brought to its notice, where foreigners were concerned, inclines us to the belief that they would have no objection whatever to leave the jurisdiction over the foreigners to their own tribunals. But we are at loss to know whence Capt. Eliot can have drawn the information he gives to his government, that "he feels no hesitation "in assuring his Lordship that it is in his power "to secure from the provincial authorities the most "formal sanction to their (judicial and police institutions) operation."

We ourselves do not doubt that, if a person, competent in the law of the realm, (let the Superintendents be ever so amiable and accomplished, it can hardly be expected that a Captain of the Royal Navy knows much about Commercial affairs) were to be sent out, his presence here might be of some use; he would be appealed to, he would be the judge in differences arising among his countrymen, and, we suppose, that Parliament might render his decrees to be respected in other courts of either British India or Great Britain. This would certainly be some advantage, though not of so much as may appear at first sight, the commercial community of Canton being composed of foreigners of a great many different nations, individuals of which would, if their cause be bad, not like to subject it to a British Court. As to the Court of criminal judicature, we do not see how that can be effective without a strong constabulary force, and how it can possibly raise that here, it will do better to consider seriously before it establishes itself. In fact we should think that from the great scarcity of crime hitherto in China among foreigners, it is of little consequence whether such a court exist at all, and we doubt still more the propriety of its being established, and its entering on its duties, as it would supply the Chinese with the pretext of considering that court answerable for whatever irregularities might have been commited by their countrymen.

However, this is different from Capt. Elliot's singular statement that it is "in his power to secure "from the provincial authorities the most formal sanction to their operation." We might quote here the Emperor's edict *in favor*, if so it may be called, of a Magistrate coming to Canton, when, in consequence of Capt. Elliot's application in January last year, the Viceroy reported to the Emperor, and the Emperor's answer was then received to the following effect, viz; "When he (the British Magistrate) "in future either lives at Macao or at Canton he "ought to conform to the old laws. He is not "permitted to exceed the proper time by loitering "about and thus to give gradually rise to irregularities. If the said foreigner performs his duty "improperly, acts irregularly, and combines with "traitorous natives to disobey clandestinely the "laws, he shall be driven back to his country in "order to do away with the source of evil."

This, we opine, or expressions akin to the foregoing, will be the utmost sanction that, under existing circumstances any British offi er will ever obtain from the Chinese Government, any impression to the contrary Captain Elliot may have conceived, notwithstanding, nor is it easy to understand upon what premises the assurances this officer holds out to the authorities at home have been built, when every previous experience went to shew only that a British authority might probably be *suffered*, but certainly not sanctioned, and when he had been gifted with prophecy, but this was not to be expected, the immediate future would have proved to him how far indeed the Chinese authorities were from sanctioning, in his own person, the reception of a magistrate from England, it being well known that the Chief Superintendent, unsuccessful in his endeavour to have any communication with the government, was obliged to retire again to Macao, whence he has hardly stirred during the last 10 months. We might remark upon other parts of these papers laid before parliament, but our space runs short, and we fear it is of little use now to write against measures which have by this time already been carried into effect, for it is not likely that, the act of Parliament once obtained, Ministers would allow their patronage to cool in the appointment of some one of their friends to the new judgeship at Canton.

NOTICE.—All persons having demands against the Estate of the late BENJAMIN R. LEACH Esq. deceased are requested to present them, and those indebted, to make payment to

W. P. PEIRCE.—Executor.

Canton, 28th September, 1838

NOTICE.—Mr. JAMES WARLY SMITH (in pursuance of the circular of March last) is now established as a Public Tea Inspector at No. 5 Dutch Hong

Canton 14th September 1838.

NOTICE—The interest and responsibility of Mr. JAMES STARKEY in our firm ceased on the 31st Ulto.

DIROM & Co.

Canton, 1st August, 1838.

NOTICE—Mr. ANDREW JARDINE is admitted a partner in our Firm from the 1st Instant.

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

Canton 2d July 1838.

NOTICE.—ADVANCES ON SHIPMENTS TO BRITAIN, will be made, *in Cash*, on current terms by

JARDINE MATHESON Co.

Canton, 20th July, 1838.

NOTICE.—Mr. CRAWFORD KERR is admitted a partner in our firm, from the 1st inst.

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 7th July, 1838.

NOTICE.—A SHOP is opened by a *European* No 26, old China Street, for sale, BY RETAIL, of all British goods; and as the late interference of the Hongs with the small shop-owners has caused a stop to business, the support of the Public, both Chinese and Foreigners, is sanguinely expected, as being their joint interest.

Canton, 1 Creek, 6th July 1838.

NOTICE.—Mr. LOUIS BOVET will be admitted a partner in my establishment to morrow, and our business transacted under the firm of BOVET BROTHERS & Co.

C. BOVET.

Canton, June 30th, 1838.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Agents are ready to receive bonable Tenders for Advances on Bills of Exchange, secured by Consignments to England of Tea and Nanking Raw Silk, in the manner prescribed in a paper entitled, "Terms and Conditions for making Advances in China," at the rate of Four Shillings and Seven pence (4s. 7d.) per Spanish Dollar.

Until further Notice, Twenty five per Cent of the same will be made in cash, and the residue in Bills on the Supreme Government of India at the rate of Two hundred and ten (210) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, payable thirty days after Sight —

(Signed.) J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.

Agents to the Honorable E I Company.

Canton, 13th July, 1838.

NOTICE—Is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Treasury is open for the receipt of Cash for Bills upon the Supreme Government of India at the Exchange of Two hundred and ten (210) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, and payable thirty days after sight.

(Signed.) J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.

Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company.

Canton, 4th June, 1838

NOTICE.—Translations made at the Canton Press Office from and into the English, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese languages at twelve cents a line or where under seventeen lines at two Dollars for each translation.

NOTICE.

ORDERS for printing will be carefully attended to at the Canton Press Office, at the following charges;

for printing Bills of lading, Bills of exchange, Opium orders and boat notes } ₱ 100 & 1
" Linguist reports, reports of Cargoes &c..... " " " 1 50.
" Policies and folio pages, " " " 5.

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 Copies.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE Usual half yearly General Meeting of the shareholders will be held at the Office of the General Agents, on Monday the 1st October, at noon,—

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Canton, September 21th, 1838. *General Agents*

INSURANCE OFFICE
OF
"LOS AMIGOS DEL PAIS"
IN
MANILA,

THE undersigned is authorised to take risks on account of the said Office, on Spanish Vessels from China to Manila, to the extent of $ 40,000, payable in that City.

G. YRURETAGOYENA.

Macao, 13th June, 1838.

TROPIC INSURANCE COMPANY.

PARTIES, previous to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the same, that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expence to the assured) before any outward Cargo is put on board.

The Agents for the Society are

CALCUTTA, MESSRS. CARR, TAGORE & Co.
BOMBAY, " WM. NICOL & Co.
SINGAPORE, " SHAW, WHITEHEAD & Co.
LONDON, " RICKARDS, LITTLE & Co.
LIVERPOOL, " RATHBONE, BROTHERS & Co.
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, " THOMPSON, WATSON & Co.
MAURITIUS, " ROWLANDSON, WHYE & Co.

DENT & Co.
Agents in China.

Canton 17th February 1838.

ORIENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents to the above Company, and can grant Policies payable in Calcutta, London, or this place.

Canton, 1st January 1838. LINDSAY & Co.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents to the above Company, and can grant policies, on goods, payable in Calcutta, London, or this place.

Canton, 1st January 1838. LINDSAY & Co.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Subscribers are duly constituted and appointed Agents for this Company, and can grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta, Canton, Bombay, Madras, and elsewhere—parties contributing business to the office, will be entitled to a return of five per cent on the amount of premium actually paid in.

Canton, January 4th 1838. WETMORE & Co.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

THE fast Brig CORSAIR, Captain PORTER, now lying at Hong Kong. Apply to

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 19th September, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE Ship "HELEN," Captain G. SETFORD, will leave Whampoa early in November. For freight apply to

DHUNJEEBHOY MUNCHERJEE.

Canton, 21st September, 1838.
No. 5 Powshing Hong

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE fast sailing Ship CASTLE HUNTLY, J. H. JOHNSTON, Commander, will be despatched in the middle of October. For Freight apply to

H & N. CURSETJEE.

Canton, 21st September, 1838

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE fast sailing new Ship CITY OF POONAH, Capt. J. WILSON, will have early despatch. For Freight apply to

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.

Canton, 11th September, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE CHARLOTTE, Captain C. L. LIEBSCHWAGER, to leave about the 1st November. For Freight apply to

TAMULJEE RUSTOMJEE, & COWASJEE SAPOORJEE.

Canton, 12th September, 1838.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO LONDON.

THE fine new ship "Duchess of NORTHUMBERLAND" A 1. Captain ROXBURGH burthen per Register 541 tons apply to

TURNER & Co.

Canton 14th September 1838.

FOR LONDON.

THE FAERIE QUEENE, having the greatest part of her Cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch. Apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Canton, 6th September, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

TO leave Hong-Kong on the 1st October next, Ship FORTH, Capt. Sanders. For Freight apply to

L. DE SOUZA.
Danish Hong No. 5.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE fast sailing Ship FUTTAY SALAM, Capt. GILLET, will be despatched on the 1st October. For freight apply to

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.

Canton, 24th August, 1838.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

THE Fast sailing Portuguese Schooner GENGEVRA, about 180 tons, well found in stores and Ground Tackle, can be ready for sea at a few hours notice. For Particulars apply to

MARKWICK & SMITH.
3 Imperial hong.

Macao, 15th August, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE fast sailing Ship LORD CASTLEREAGH, Capt. P. TONKS, will leave Whampoa about the middle of September. For particulars apply to

FRAMJEE JAMSETJEE.
French Hong No. 7.

Canton 8th August 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE "CALEDONIA," Captain J. F. BURN, will sail early in September. For freight apply to

SHAWUX-HAW RUSTOMJEE.

Canton, 19th July, 1838.

SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE "CHARLES GRANT," W. FITCHEN, Commander, will positively leave Whampoa in middle of September. For freight apply to

Canton, 13th July, 1838 H & N. CURSETJEE.
Dowson hong No. 3.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE EDMONSTONE, Captain MACDOUGALL, will be despatched on the 20th Sept. For freight apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Canton, July 14th, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE SHAW ALLUM, E. EVANS Commander will leave Whampoa on the 1st October. For freight apply to

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.

Canton, 17th August, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE Ship ALLALEVIE, Capt. CLARKE, will leave Whampoa on the 1st October. For freight apply to

D. & M RUSTOMJEE.

NOTICE.—MADEIRA WINE in Pipes and Hogsheads from the well known house of KEIRS & Co., for sale by DENT & Co.

Canton, 14th Septbr. 1838.

ON SALE.

BEER in HOGSHEADS, just landed in good order. To be had at the Godowns of

BIBBY ADAM & Co,

Canton, 7th Septembes, 1838.

ON SALE.

MANILA PLANCHADO SEGARS at 8 $ per box. FRESH SELTZER WATER received per *Logan*. Apply to

EDMUND MOLLER.

TO SELL OR LET.

ON very moderate terms a HOUSE OF TWO STORIES, BUILT FOUR YEARS AGO, situated in Macao in the street near the church of Santo Antonio. The house is very commodious and well ventilated, commanding excellent views. For particulars apply to it's present owner, the MAJOR ALMADA of Macao.

ON SALE.

SUPERIOR Sherry in Butts and hogsheads from the House of DUFF GORDON & Co. Apply to

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 18th November, 1837.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—Amer. *Horatio*, Howland, from Liverpool, 8th June. *Ceylon*, Chaffer, from Batavia, 6th September. Brit. *Mermaid*, Stavers, Calcutta, 14th August, Singapore 14th September. *Orestes*, ——, and *Belle Alliance*, from Madras. *Sir Herbert Compton*, ——, from Bombay 20th August.

PASSENGERS—Per *Horatio*, Mr. Y. S. Murrow; and Mrs. Howland Per *Sir Herbert Compton*, Messrs Dickinson, Daniell, Edmond, and Elias.

SAILED OR DESPATCHED.—Brit. *Sagwenay*, White, for Manila. *Falcon*, Middlemist, for London. *Lowjee Family*, Rowland, for Singapore and Bombay.

The *Hellas*, for London, and the *Forth* for Singapore and Calcutta, to be despatched this afternoon. The *Sir H. Compton* for Bombay on the 6th proxo.

The *Mermaid* arrived at Hong Kong on the 25th September. She experienced a very severe gale from N. N. W. in the China sea, lost her mainmast, had a suit of sails blown away; and suffered some other damage.

The *Claremont*, Hawes, from Bombay was wrecked and totally lost on the Ladrones. Crew and passengers saved with the exception of one passenger, by the *Belle Alliance* from Madras, by which ship they were brought to China.

The Amer. *Mandarin* was wrecked on Dapur Island, near Batavia roads, about 100 tons of her cargo has, we hear, been saved.

The Amer. *Liberty*, MacDowell, put into Mauritius in distress, where the ship was condemned, and whence her cargo has been sent on to the United States in an English Ship.

The *Alexander* from this, bound for England, got aground on a coral bank on the N. E. coast of Banca, and, to get off again, about 1000 chests of tea were thrown overboard. She was at Anjer on the 12th August, making 8 inches water per hour.

Capt. Howland of the *Horatio*, who passed Anjer on the 11th inst. reports the following vessels as past that Strait. The *Balcarras* for England, and *Hannah*, for Bombay on the 10th. The *Crescent*, for China, and the *John O'Gaunt* from Liverpool, 12th June, for Batavia, on the 11th. Amer. *Albion*, for Singapore on the 10th. *St. Paul* from Salem, 4th June, passed Anjer bound for Manila.

LATEST DATES, from ENGLAND, 16th June via Bombay. UNITED STATES, 8th May via England. CALCUTTA, 14th August ₱ *Mermaid*. BOMBAY, 20th August ₱ *Sir Herbert Compton*. SINGAPORE, 14th Sept. ₱ *Mermaid*. JAVA, 6th Sept. ₱ *Ceylon*. MANILA, 29th August ₱ *Constante*.

VESSELS EXPECTED.—From ENGLAND, *Clifton, Ranger, St. Vincent, Crescent, Orwell, David Salomons, Malcolm, Java, Asia, Eliza*. BOMBAY, *Drongan, Cleveland, Indus, Sulimany, Earl of Clare, Fyzul Kerrim, Fulterramoo, Ruperell, Parrock-Hall, Sultana, Benares, Oriental*. CALCUTTA, *Recovery, Cowasjee Family, Waterwitch, Kelvie Castle, Francis Smith, Bengal, Brigand, Theresa*. CHILE, *Henry Clay*. From the UNITED STATES, via South America, *St. Louis, Natchez*; via London, *Lotos*; direct *Courier, Annawan, Surat*.

SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

Vessel's Name.	*Flag.*	*Commander.*	*Tons*	*Where from.*	*Consignees.*
Charles Grant	British	Pitcairn	1311	Bombay	H. & N. Cursetjee.
Edmonstone	"	Macdougal		"	Russell & Co.
Allalevie	"	Clarke	800	"	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Shaw Allum	"	Evans	900	"	"
Lord Castlereagh	"	Tonks	762	"	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Fort William	"	Melville	1243	Bombay	"
Scaleby Castle	"	Morgan	1256	"	"
Myanoi Dyaram	"	Dicey	374	Bombay	Shawuxshaw Rustomjee.
Caledonia	"	Burn	710	Bombay	Shawuxshaw Rustomjee.
Castle Huntly	"	Johnston	1359	"	H. & N. Cursetjee.
Charlotte	"	Liebschwager	691	"	T. Rustomjee & C Sapoorjee
Gunga	"	Young husband	977	Liverpool	Fox Rawson & Co.
John Bull	"	Ormond	398	"	"
Mangles	"	Carr	500	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Cornwallis	"	Clark	666	"	"
Futtay Salam	"	Gillet	495	"	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Trenton	Amer.	Hallet		Boston	Russell & Co.
Moffat	British	Bolton		Batavia	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Hope	"	Cockburn		"	"
Melrose	"	Nicholson		London	Wetmore & Co.
Hopkinson	"	Stevens	400	Bombay	Bibby Adam & Co.
London	"	Tait	239	"	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Helen	"	Setford		"	D. Muncherjee.
City of Poonah	"	Wilson		"	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Mary	"	Macaulay		"	Daniell & Co.
Faerie Queene	"	Hughes		Liverpool	Gibb Livingston & Co.
Canada	Ameri.	Hicks		"	Wetmore & Co.
D of Northubland	British	Roxburgh		Sydney	Turner & Co.
Inglis	"	Routh		Bombay	Daniell & Co.
General Palmer	"	Down		"	Russell & Co.
Euphrates	"	Wilson	617	Liverpool	Jamieson and How.
V. Melbourne	"	Drayner		Bombay	Daniell & Co.
Patriot Queen	"	Hoodley		Calcutta	Dent & Co.
Vansittart	"	Macqueen		Bombay	Turner & Co.
Penang	"	Lawson		Liverpool	Macvicar & Co.
Bolton	"	Young		Calcutta	Jardine Matheson & Co.

SHIPPING AT HONG-KONG &c.

The following Ships are stationary at Lintin &c. The *Jane*, Wm. Clark; *Lord Amherst*, Wm. Dodd; *Aurelia* Gregorio; *Psyche*, Keanedy; to Dent & Co. The *Hercules*, Parry; *Austen*, Rees; *Col. Young*, Baylis; *Jardine*, Strachan; to Jardine Matheson & Co. The *Lintin*, (Am.) Macondray; to Russell & Co. The *Agnes*, Wallace; to D. & M. Rustomjee. The *Isabella*, Paterson; to Robert Edwards

Vessel's Name.	*Flag.*	*Commander.*	*Tons*	*Where from.*	*Consignees*
Governor Findlay	British	Jauncey	274	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Rose	Ameri.	Foster	143	Lima	Russell & Co.
Izabella Robertson	British	Hudson	330	Calcutta	Percira & Co.
Mavis	"	Franklin	160	"	Cowasjee Eduljee.
Anna	Port.	Thomas	166	Damaun	H. Rustomjee.
Ternate	British	Walker		Bombay	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Red Rover	"	Wright	254	Calcutta	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Pearl	"	Boulton		Bombay	H. & N. Cursetjee.
Corsair	"	Porter		Singapore	Lindsay & Co.
Harlequin	"	Chiene	290	Mazatlan	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Hellas	"	Scanlan	908	London	"
Swift	"	van der Hoeven		Singapore	D. & M Rustomjee.
H. M. S. Wellesley	"	—Maitland Esq.		Singapore	——,
H. M. B. Algerine	"	—Thomas Esq.		"	——,
Brooklyn	Ameri.	——,		Valparaiso	Wetmore & Co.
Correo de Manila	Span.	——,		Manila	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Lambton	British	Hart		"	——,
Unity	Ameri.	Blime		Oahu	Russell & Co.
Wm. Jardine	British	Crosbie		Batavia	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Attaran	"	Smith		Calcutta	L. de Souza.
Girard	Ameri.	Drinker		Philadelphia	F. H. & M. Teirs.
Ann	British	Guy		Calcutta	H. Rustomjee.
Forth	"	Landers		"	L. de Souza.
Jane Blair	British	Mc. Allister		Madras	W. & T. Gemmell & Co.
Layton	"	Austin		Singapore	Bell & Co.
Mermaid	Ameri.	Eagleston		Manila	Russell & Co.
Ariel	British	Warden		Calcutta	Dent & Co.
Alex. Baring	"	St. Croix		London	Russell & Co.
York	Amer.	Meyer		Liverpool	Wetmore & Co.
Covington	"	Holbrook		"	"
Lulworth	British	Graham		Manila	Capt. Graham.
Sir E. Ryan	"	Pybus		Calcutta	W. Henderson.
Virginia	"	Whiffen		"	Lindsay & Co.
Bencoolen	"	Tait		Singapore	Fox Rawson & Co.
Maulmien	"	Pike		Calcutta	Heerjeebhoy Rustomjee.
Hereford	"	——,		Liverpool	W. & T. Gemmell & Co.
Horatio	Ameri.	Howland	462	"	F. S. Hathaway.
Ceylon	"	Chaffer		Batavia	Russell & Co.
Sir H. Compton	British	——,		Bombay	Macvicar & Co.
Mermaid	"	Savers		Calcutta	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Orestes	"	——,		Madras	——,
Belle Alliance	"	——,		"	——,

THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

Abreviations (Pl.) Pecul. (Cy.) Catty. (Pce.) Piece. (Pr.) Pair. (Cht.) Chest. (Yrd.) Yard. ($) Spanish Dollars. (T) Tael. (M.) Mace. (Cn.) Candarin. (Ch,) Cash. Comml. Weights. 16 Taels, 1⅓ lb. avods,—1 Catty.—100 Catties 133⅓ lb avods, 1 Pecul.—16 Pls. 80 Cys, 1 Ton.—84 Cys, 1 Cwt.—¾ Cy. 1 lb.—Money weight.—10 Cash. 1 Candarin.—10 Candarin, 1 Mace, 1 Tael.—1 Tael, 580 Grains Troy.—1 Span. dollar 7 Mace 1 cn 7 ch.

VOL. 4. No. 4. **Canton, Saturday, 29th September, 1838.** **No. 160.**

IMPORTS.

	PER.	PRICES.	REMARKS.
COTTON MANUFACTURES			
Cambrics - - 40 yds. - ii	Pce.	$ 3. a 4.	
Chintzes - - 28 ,, - ii	,,	3 a 5	
Handkfs. Monteiths scarlet	,,	1.75 a 2.	dull.
,, ,, blue - -	,,	1.25 a 2	
Long-cloths white 40 yds. 36 ii	,,	4. a 5½.	
,, ,, 80 ,, - -	,,	8. a 11.	
,, grey - 40 ,, 38 ii	,,	3½. a 4½.	Large stock.
,, ,, - 60 ,, 38 ii	,,	5½. a 6½.	
,, ,, - 80 ,, 38 ii	,,	7. a 8½.	
Am. brown Cots. 30 ,, 36 ii	,,	3.	
Cotton yarn Nos. 16 @ 28 ii	Pl.	22 a 30	Large stock and little demand.
,, ,, 30 @ 52 ii	,,	30 a 36	
Calcutta - - 18 @ 24 ii	,,		None.
WOOLLENS.			
Broadcloth Ex. Sup'r 60@62 ii	Yd.	90 a 2 80.	
,, Span[h] Stripes 60@62 ii	,,	1.25 a 1.40.	
,, Supers - - 58@60 ii	,,	80 a 90.	
,, Worsters - - -	,,	60 cts.	
,, Worleys - 25 yds. ii	Pce.	11 a 11½.	No sale.
,, Sup[r] Selct. Cutgs large	Pl.	30 a 40.	Cts. dull.
Flannel - - - - -	yd.	15 a 20.	
Camblets, double 55 yds. 30 ii	Pce.		
Fine singles - - - -	,,	20 a 22.	dull.
Second - - - - -	,,		
Dutch - - - 40 yds. 33 ii	,,	22 a 24	
,, - - - 40 ,, 28 ,,	,,	20 a 22	
Bombazets - - - -	,,	7 a 8	
Longella scarlet - - -	,,	9½ a 10	
Assorted colors - - -	,,	8½ a 8½	
Woollen yarn - - -	,,	70 3 90	Limited demand.
COTTON.		l'ael.	
Bengal old or inf. - -	Pl.	9. a 11	
,, sup[r] and fine - -	,,		
Bombay old or inf. - -	,,	7.5 a 9.5	
,, sup[r]. and fine - -	,,		
Madras - - - - -	,,	7 8 a 10.5	
Manila - - - - -	,,		None.
METALS.			
Copper Shea[rs]. 16 oz. @ 32 oz.	Pl.	$ 34½.	
,, S. American slab - -	,,	24.	None.
,, nails assorted - -	,,	40.	
,, old - - - -	,,	18.	
Lead English Pig - - -	,,	5½ a 5½	
,, Spanish ,, - -	,,		
Iron Bar 1 @ 3 in - - -	,,	250	
,, Rod ½ @ in - -	,,	3½ a 4	
,, Nailrod ½ and under	,,	4 a 4½	
,, Hoop. ½ @ in -	,,		
,, Scrap - - - -	,,	1. a 1.26	Not Saleable.
Steel English - - - -	,,		
,, Swedish - - - -	Tub	3½ a 4	
Spelter English - - -	Pl.	5½ a 5½	
Tin Plates - - - - -	Box	8½ a 9½	
Quicksilver - - - -	Pl.	110 a 115	
SKINS Rabbit - - - -	100	60. a 65.	
Beaver - - - - -	each	4. a 6.	
,, Fox - - - -	,,	1. a 1.15.	
Otter-Sea - - - - -	,,	46. a 55	
,, ,, tails - -	,,	2 50 a 3	
,, Land - - - -	,,	5. a 7.	
Seal - - - - - -	,,	2. a 2.50	
OPIUM Patna old 1836	Ch.	535 a 540	
,, ,, 1837	,,	580 a 590	
,, ,, new - -	,,		
Benares old - 1837	,,	550	
,, new - - - -	,,		
Malwa old - - - -	,,	565 a 570	
,, new - - - -	,,		
Turkey - - - - -	Pl.	380	Little demand.
RICE Bengal - - - -	,,	1.30 a 1.40	
,, Java - - - -	,,	1.20 a 1.30	
,, White table - - -	,,		
,, Manila - - - -	,,	1.20 a 1.30	
STRAITS PRODUCE &c			
Bird's nest, fine white - -	Cy.	30.	
,, ,, inf[r]. - - -	,,	11. a 16.	
,, ,, black - -	,,	1½. a 5.	No demand.
Bees Wax - - - - -	Pl.	26. a 28.	
Betel nut - - - - -	,,	3. a 3 25	
Cloves Mauritius 22 @ 24	,,	34.	Molucca.
,, Mother - - -	,,	10. a 12.	Overstocked.
Camphor Baroos - - -	Cy.	6. a 25.	
Gambir - - - - -	Pl.	2½. a 3.	
Mace - - - - - -	,,		
Nutmegs - - - - -	,,		
Pepper - - - - -	,,	7½	
Rattans - - - - -	,,	3. a 3½.	In demand.
Tin Banca - - - - -	,,	20½.	
,, Singapore &c. - -	,,	19½.	First quality.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Amber large 1st quality - -	Cy.	3. a 13.	
,, small fragments - -	,,	20 cts a 1½.	
Asafœtida - - - - -	Pl.	4½.	
Bichdemar - - - - -	,,	6. a 25.	
,, good - - - -	,,	25. a 36.	
Cochineal - - - - -	,,	180. a 220.	
Coral large beads or pieces	Cy.		
,, fragments - - -	Pl.	40. a 50.	
Cow Bezoar - - - -	Cy.	16. a 25.	No demand.
Cudbear - - - - -	Pl.	12.	
Cutch Pegue - - - -	,,	4. a 4½.	
Elephants Teeth or Ivory -	,,	70. a 100.	
,, ,, cuttings - -	,,	60. a 65.	
Fish-maws - - - - -	,,	25 a 55.	
Flints - - - - - -	,,	40 cents.	
Ginseng crude - - - -	,,	65.	
,, clarified. - - -	,,	90	
Mother of Pearl Shell - -	,,	9. a 10.	
Myrrh - - - - - -	,,	3. a 4.	Large stock.
Olibanum - - - - -	,,	3½. a 8	
Putchuck - - - - -	,,	15 a 16	Little demand.
Rose Maloes - - - - -	,,		
Saltpetre at Lintin - - -	,,	4½ a 5	
Shark's fins - - - - -	,,	15. a 30.	
Smalts - - - - - -	,,	40. a 55.	Limited demand.
Stock fish - - - - -	,,	3½. a 4.	Large stock.
Thread Gold and Silver - -	Cy.	40 a 45	
Wood Ebony Mauritius - -	Pl.	3.	dull.
,, ,, Ceylon - -	,,	2.	
,, Sandal Indian - - -	,,	14 a 18	
,, ,, Timor - - -	,,	8 a 12.	
,, ,, Sand[h] Islands - -	,,		
Sapan - - - -	,,	1.50	

EXPORTS.

	WT. in T.	PRICE	REMARKS.
SILK MANUFACTURES.			
Camlets blk. 18 yds. by 24 in	30	$ 12	
,, col'd ,, ,, by ,,	28	13.	
Hkfs. 4-4 black Levantine fringed	17	5 20. a 6.30	
,, 7-8 ,, ,,	15	4.50 a 5.60	
Hkfs. 7-8 cross barred - -	11	5.30 a 5.40	
,, Sarsnet, Nankin silk			
,, ,, Canton - - -	—	5.20	
Hkfs. white Pongee 32 in	18	6.50	
,, ,, ,, 30 ,,	16	5.80	
,, figured ,, 32	20	8 10	
,, ,, ,, 30 ,,	18	7 20	
Levantines col'd 30 yds. 24 ,,	24	11.50	
,, ,, 30 ,, 29 ,,	32	15. a 15.50	
,, black ,, ,, 24 ,,	27	11.	
,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	30	14. a 15.	
Satins Levantines 30 29 ,,	33	14.50 a 15.	
,, ,, C. ,, 29 ,,	30	13.	
Lutestrings mixt 18 ,, 24 ,,	18	6.70	
,, black ,, ,, 29 ,,	28	9.50 a 9.75	
Pongees white 30 ,, 30 ,,	30	10.	
,, ,, 30 ,, 29 ,,	29	9.75	
,, ,, 30 ,, 32 ,,	32	11.	
,, Szechuen 19 ,, 19 ,,	27	3.60 a 3.75	
Sarsnets black N. 30 ,, 29 ,,	27	9 70	
,, ,, C. ,, 29 ,,	25	8	
,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	22	7.	
,, white 60 ,, 29 ,,	34	14.25 a 14.5	
,, colored 30 ,, 29 ,,	21	11.80 a 12.	
,, crossbarr'd ,, 24 ,,	18	9.20 a 9.30	
Satins black 18 ,, 29 ,,	44	14.50 a 15	
,, ,, 18 ,, 29 ,,	36	11. a 11.50	
,, colored 18 ,, 29 ,,	33	16.	
,, high ,, 18 ,, 29 ,,	36	17.	
,, damasked crimson ,,	35	17 a 17.50	
,, ,, colored ,,	38	16. a 16.50	
Senshaws Nank. blk 29 29 ,,	40	14.50	
,, ,, colored ,, ,,	33	13.50	
,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	36	16 20	
,, Canton black 29 ,,	33	8.90 a 9.40	
Sewing silks assort. colors. 1st	Pl.	4.25	
,, ,, black - - - -		3.85	
Shawls crape 7-4 embgd. -	7	3.40	According to embroidery.
,, ,, 55 @ 58 in -	5½	2.90	
,, 8-4 Satin figd. 63 -	5	1.80	
,, 7-4 ,, ,, 58 -	4	1.50	
,, ,, damasked silk 54 @ 57	4	1.85	
Water silks col'd. 18 y. 29 in	32	14.50 a 15	
BLACK TEAS.	Pl	Tael.	
,, Bohea Canton - - -	,,		
,, Fokeen - - -	,,	Old.	
,, Congou Sng. k'd. - -	,,	17 a 24	
,, Bl. Lr. & Pek. k'd	,,		
,, Campoi - - - -	,,		
,, Souchong - - - -	,,		
,, Hung muey - - -	,,		For the new teas no price settled yet.
,, Pekoe - - - -	,,		
,, Ning Yong - - -	,,		
,, Ankoi - - - -	,,		
,, ,, Pouchong - -	,,	New.	
,, Orange Pekoe - -	,,	26 a 35	
,, Caper - - - -	,,	23 a 25	
GREEN TEAS.			
,, Twankay - - - -	,,		
,, Skin - - - - -	,,		
,, Hyson - - - - -	,,		No new teas yet down.
,, Young Hyson - - -	,,		
,, Imperial - - - -	,,		
,, Gunpowder - - - -	,,		
RAW SILK. Canton No. 1	,,	T. 275 a 280	
,, ,, ,, ,, 2	,,	265	
,, ,, ,, ,, 3	,,	230 a 240	None.
,, ,, ,, ,, 4	,,		
,, ,, ,, ,, 5	,,	80 a 100	
Nankin Tsatlee - - - 8	,,		
,, Taysaam - - - -	,,		
SUGAR RAW. Canton 1st	,,	T. 5 3	
,, ,, ,, 2d.	,,	4.8 a 5.	
,, Pingfa - - - -	,,	6.2 .	
,, Candy Canton - -	,,	6.6 a 6.8	
,, ,, Chinchew -	,,		
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Alum - - - - - -	,,	1.85 a 1.95	at Macao.
Aniseed star - - - -	,,	10½	
Camphor - - - - -	,,	33 a 34	
Cassia at Whampoa - -	,,	10¾. a 11	
,, Lintin - - -	,,		None.
,, buds - - - -	,,	11 a 5	
Canes bamboo - - - -	1000	10 a 14	
,, Wangees - - -	,,	7 a 12	
China Root - - - - -	Pl.	3½	
Cubebs - - - - - -	,,	17 a 18	
Dragon's blood - - - -	,,	80 a 100	
Galangals - - - - -	,,	3½ a 3½	
Gamboge - - - - -	,,	65 a 70	None good.
Glass beads - - - - -	,,	17 a 22	
Glue - - - - - -	,,	9 a 11	
Ginger in Jars - - - -	Case	5 a 5½	
Hartall or Orpiment - -	Pl.	15 a 16	
Lead white - - - - -	,,	9 a 10	
,, red - - - - -	,,	10	
Mo. of Pear' Shells Sooloo large	Pl.		
,, ,, blue edged small	,,		No demand.
Musk warranted - - - -	Cy.	45 a 60	
Nankeens, blue 10½ yds. 13 in	100	92	
,, 9½ yds. 12 in - - -	Ps.	85	
,, Canton made - - - -	,,	79	
,, ,, large - - - -	,,	82	None.
,, ,, small - - - -	,,	65	
Yellow yds. in 1st. st.	,,	79 a 80	
,, ,, ,, 2d. ,,	,,	66 a 70	None.
,, ,, ,, 3d. ,,	,,	58	
,, small ,, ,, - -	,,		
,, white ,, ,, - -	,,	55 a 85	Wanted.
Oils Aniseed - - - -	Cy.	1.10 a 1.20	
,, Cassia - - - -	,,	1,65	
Rhubarb - - - - -	Pl.	None.	
,, Dutch cut - - -			
Soy in Jars - - - -	Case	5 a 8	
Tobacco in baskets - - -	Pl.	14 a 15	
Tortoiseshell - - - -	P.		
Turmeric - - - - -	,,		
Vermillion 80 catties - -	Box.	76.	

N B. OF IMPORTS ALL DUTIES ARE PAID BY THE PURCHASER, AND OF EXPORTS BY THE SELLER BOATHIRE IS PAID BY THE SELLER.

NOTE. Opium can only be delivered at Lintin &c. where also higher prices are obtainable for *Camblets, Saltpetre, Ginseng* and other Goods, on which the duties at Whampoa are high.—Ships with *Rice, Cotton, &c.* sometimes discharge at Macao or tranship their Cargoes, at Lintin &c. to other Vessels, bound to Whampoa, and thereby avoid Port Charges. The ship rests outside, and River Freights, are various and high.—Small invoices of *Wine, Beer, Pickles &c. Confectionary Stationery, Cutlery, Crockery ware, &c.*, for foreigners consumption, are sold at Auction duty paid.

Note. Alum, and *Cassia* are procurable cheaper at Lintin, Macao, &c; and *Rose Silk, Silk* piece goods &c, are sometimes shipped thro' the latter Port to avoid double duties, chargeable on those goods, if more than 100 Peculs are required for the ship when at Whampoa.

RATES OF INSURANCE AT CANTON.

On first class vessels in the 10th Canton and Union Offices of China, & various Agents of Offices established in Calcutta and Bombay.

GOODS TREASURE		GOODS TREASURE		GOODS TREASURE
Bombay - - - -		Singapore - - -	1½ 1	Bol. or Hamburg - - 3½ 3
Ceylon - - - -		Manila - - - -		Spain or Portugal - 3½ 3
Madras - - - -		Mallacca - - -		America U States - - 3 2½
Calcutta - - - -	3 . 2½	Penang - - - -	1½ 1½	Chili or Peru - - - 4 -
Rangoon - - - -		Batavia - - - -		Mexico - - - - - 3 -
Mauritius - - -		Gt. Britain vis 3g	3½ 3	E.coast of China - - 1 pm.
Australia - - -		,, direct - - - -	3 2½	Lintin &c. - - - - - ½ do.
Sand. Islands - -		France - - - - -	3 2½	

Note. Above rates are from 20th April to 20th Oct. annually: during remaining 6 months the premiums are somewhat lower. Risks on Blocks are $ 9 per Cent per annum, $ 4½ for 6 months, $ 2½ for 3 months and $ ½ per month.

The Local Insurance Offices grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta and Bombay, or in Canton.

WHAMPOA PORT CHARGES, &c.

1st class ves. measg. 1600 cubits & upwards pay 0.7874756 of a Tl. per cubit.
2nd ,, ,, 1200 do. & under 1600 ,, 0.7221091 ,, ,,
3rd ,, ,, under 1200 do. 0.5062341 ,, ,,

N B. The cubit is 14½ inches: measurement is taken on each entry of the vessel with cargo (except Rice) and is from the Fore mast to the Mizen mast, or taller head in Brigs; and across at the main mast; these are multiplied together for the above products.—The largest class pay from $ 4300 to $ 4320; 2d class from $ 3700 to $ 3720; 3rd class from $ 3700 and under. The Cumshaw or Present Fee is paid by all vessels 1680 Taels or $ 2223. Linguists fees $ 173½ and Comprador's fees $ 50. Also Pilotage $ 60, inwards and outwards the same. A sum of from $5 @ 600 is also usually required by the Hong merchant, for securing a Cargo-ship, to defray fees and charges usually incurred by him. On Foreign and other Foreign vessels the charges are slightly varied. The several fees paid to the Hoppo &c. on Rice laden ships amounting to $ 939.50., by a decision of the General Chamber of Commerce, are to be considered a charge on the vessel, as also the sum of $ 20—paid to the Linguist—making the whole charge on a Rice-ship, $ 1189.50—besides Pilotage inwards and outwards.

RATE OF EXCHANGE AND PRICE OF BULLION.

	s d.
On London or Liverpool, 6 months sight private Bills.	4. 6. @ 4.7.
Government Bills 10 @ 30 days	4. 4.
United States Bank Bills 6 months sight.	4. 6.
Bills under advances made on goods by the E. I. Company's Agents. 4s. 7d.	
E. I. Company's Agents Bills on Calcutta 30 ds. sight C. Rs. 210	
E. I. Directors Bills 60 ds. sight, and private C Rs. 210.	
Private Bills, on Bombay, ,, Co's. Rs.	212 @ 214.

Gold, 98 a 100 touch, in leaves $ 23.75 per Tael weight.
Sycee at Lintin &c. large Ingots 97 a 99 touch 7 per Cent premium. } very
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, small 96 a 98 ,, 6½ per Cent ,, } scarce.
Spanish Dollars Pillar Ferdinand, ,, ,, 1 per Cent ,,
,, Old Carolus IV. ,, ,, 12 per Cent ,,
South American Republics ,, ,, at par.

Freight to London, Liverpool, &c. per Ton. 50 cub: feet £ 4.10 @ £ 5. nominal.
to foreign Europ, American and British Ships, none.
to United States, American Ships Per Ton. 40 cub. feet. 25 $

DELIVERIES OF OPIUM AT LINTIN.

FROM 1ST APRIL TO 31ST AUGUST 1838.

	IN AUGUST.			FROM APRIL TO JULY INCLUSIVE.		
	Chests.	*Price.*	*Value in Dollars.*	*Chests.*	*Value in Dollars.*	*Stock 1st Sept.*
Patna ..... old.	313	540	169,020	3,359	1,671,980	301
,, ... new	540	580	313,200			1078
Benares ..... old	27½	500	13,750	1,121	519,895	362
,, ... new	204	530	108,120			342
Malwa	1,166	615	687,248	3,651½	2,108,110	2091
	2,150		1,291,330	8,131½	4,299,985	3,849

Total of deliveries in the five months from April to August inclusive, 10,28 ½ chests, value, Sp. Drs.: 5,59 1,333.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

IMPORTS.

COTTON MANUFACTURES.—The demand for LONGCLOTHS is very languid, the dealers hands being quite full. COTTON YARN—we have heard of no further sale than the one reported last week of 1200 Peculs, good water twist Nos 16 @ 30 at 32 @ 33 $. The cheap price has caused some little enquiry for export to the Straits and Bombay. CHINTZES, the stock is rather heavy, and very low prices are offered for some suitable patterns and dimensions.

WOOLLENS.—SPANISH STRIPES have rather declined, but we hear of no sales. LONGELLS are rather firmer—resales however of about 2000 pieces have been made during the week at not better than 8½ to raise money, about 400 Pieces of inferior fetched only $ 7½.

METALS.—No alteration in price or demand.

STRAITS PRODUCE.—PEPPER remains the same. BETELNUT is dull.

RICE,—the abundant supply of rain has reduced it to the former quotations.

COTTON.—There is very little alteration to notice. Prices continue nearly the same for the Bombay staple, but with rather more demand, and with perhaps a little advance on the better qualities. In Bengal nothing has been doing, indeed, the late arrivals not having yet discharged, there is little or none in first hands. The stock of Madras is also very short, but the former purchases cannot, we understand, be realized, except at a loss.

OPIUM.—There has been very little doing during the week, the brokers generally being afraid to appear. Prices therefore are nearly nominal, but there appears some little inclination to speculate in the Bengal drug, the supply on hand being moderate. The holders of Malwa appear rather desirous to realize. The deliveries to the 22nd were, Patna, *old* 23, *new* 365, Benares, *old* —, *new* 4; Malwa 197; Total 499 Chests.

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.—About 2,000 bales are reported to be down, and the holders do not relax in their demands of $ 600 and upwards, so that nothing has been done in it.

TEA.—Though some of the new black teas have arrived, no prices have yet been settled, except for some *Orange Pekoe* and *Caper*.

CANTON, 29th September, 1838.

THE CANTON PRESS.

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Cochinchina.

From a Correspondent.

It is well known that the present government has a well appointed navy, the largest and best armed in Eastern Asia. This year some petty acts of piracy had been committed on the coast, which so much incensed the King, that a large part of the fleet was immediately put under sailing orders; and, cruizing about the Paracels and other places, fell in with several craft from Haenan. There being some guns on board, these fishermen and traders were declared pirates, and brought in triumph to the harbour of Phuyen. In the mean while, an Amoy junk coming up from Singapore, happened to fall in with one of these cruizers, and was ordered to heave to. Upon refusing to comply with this request, the suspicion that this was a regular buccaneer increased, and she was finally boarded by force. The sailors, having been transported to the next military station, were put in prison, and the property was confiscated. The commander, however, was a very spirited man and drew up a suitable petition to the local authorities, wherein he explained the legality of his pursuits and also sent in the register of the junk with a permit to trade to the Southern seas. This document contains an order of Keën-lung addressed to all the prefects of the maritime provinces, to allow Chinese junks to sail to the Indian Archipelago, and puts the lawfulness of this trade beyond doubt. After a few weeks of delay, the magistrates finally set them free, but made them pay a heavy fine for not lowering immediately the sails, when the man of war ordered them to do so. They then reembarked their cargo, met with a very severe gale, lost their mast, and, being without water, abandoned the vessel and arrived entirely destitute at Keamoon.

It would appear that the Kingdom of Cochinchina exhibits despotism in its worst forms. The only rich man is the King, he has fine palaces, large treasures, excellent fortresses and vessels far superior to the navy of the Celestial Empire. The officers little share in this splendoor, but are the mere puppets of one man. The nation at large is in the most squalid condition, poor, wretched, and filthy in the extreme, and forced to give one third of its labour, or an equivalent, to the King. Few have more than a bare subsistence, and even if superior industry would enable them to amass a little property, the Mandarins would soon take possession of their trifling hoards. Yet this country confesses to be under the transforming influence of the Celestial Empire, and to be embued with the true principles of civilisation. Confucius is there as much conned as in the Celestial Empire, and notwithstanding the many radical notions of the sage, the many of the people labour under grinding tyranny. It is really extraordinary, that a monarch who, by sending down his ships to the Straits and even to Calcutta, and thereby giving a practical proof that he is fond of commercial intercourse, still proves hostile to ships which visit his ports. Though fear is at the bottom of all this, yet, if he would only take the trouble to survey the state of the world, for which he has the most ample means in his well stored library, he would find little reason to fear an attack upon his paltry dominions. It is as if all the nations which use the Chinese character had combined to exclude all the remaining part of the world from friendly intercourse, and whilst living like spiders, to abhor the contaminating influence of foreigners. Though China professes still the more enlarged views, especially when compared with Annam, (Cochinchina) Japan, and Korea, yet it shews its inconsistency that, whilst admiting the merchant, it forbids all exchange of thought between the flowery native and the outside barbarian. The Court of Hue, however, acts more considerately, and, whilst carefully keeping its subjects from all contact with the far travelled adventurers, it has scrupulously collected all possible knowledge of the west in the records of the palace. Thus we may find the works of Buffon with the latest treatise upon tactics, the best geographical works with maps and charts, while a steam boat is anchored at the water port of the royal abode. Taoukwang might as well follow the example of his southern brother and give at the same time his subjects the advantage of obtaining a more liberal idea of things in general.

Maulmain.

MAJOR BENSON.

Private Letters from Moulmein are contradictory on the probable reception Major Benson will meet with, but the expectations of a peaceful issue to the controversy predominate. Tharawaddie has not yet surmounted the ill-will engendered amongst his people by the wanton execution of the heir apparent, and he dreads to brave us at such a juncture. With what shadow of security can we however place reliance on a submission so gained? and what a plea do we not give him for repudiating it at a more convenient season, by sending over so peculiar a present as the white Elephant, lately embarked from these shores, which the craftiness of the usurper will, no doubt, construe, when occasion requires, into a propitiatory offering to acquire again favour in his eyes? It ill assorts with the position and character of the British Indian Government to pursue a policy so hesitating and unduly conciliatory as we have of late shewn towards the usurper Court of Ava.—*Spectator, July 28.*

Spain.

We observe in a Cadiz paper "*El Tiempo*" of 31 May that in the Province of Cordova a new mine of Quicksilver has been discovered. The following is an abstract from the report made to the authorities by an exdepnty to the Cortes, Don Pedro Alcala Zamora.

The site of the discovery is near the upper falls of the river *Guadajoz* (the famous Salzum of the Romans), between the *Caicena* and the *Salobral*, where it runs paralell to unite with the *Lucubin*, between the villages of Castil de Campos and Fuente Tejar. Some women in collecting some white earth, generally used for the cleaning of their cooking utensils, observed in it something shining, which shewing to others, who took it to be silver, began to dig in the spot where this earth had been found. The soon found little globules of the size of snipeshot, which they found to be Quicksilver, and immediately gave up all further search, deeming the discovery of no value. Mr. Zamora, hearing of this circumstance, got two of the men who had been present before, to accompany him to the spot with their spades. This he found by the rains to be deprived of its covering of vegetable soil, and to present to the view a whitish earth. He directed the men to dig on in the hole already begun before, when he soon found imbedded in this earth some darker spots of a few inches in line, of a sandy calcareous earth, in which he found a great number of small globules of Quicksilver; these he collected, and sent as a sample, such as he found it, to the Deputation of the province of Cordova. It was expected that this discovery would lead to an important result.

We also find in another number of this paper an important Decree of the Spanish Government, which authorizes it to contract for a new loan of 500 millions reales de vellon, about 4 millions sterling, which was to be exclusively applied to the expenditure since the 1st of April of this year, and to the maintenance of the army—no part of it was to be applied to the liquidation of former debts. The produce of Quicksilver and lead of the mines of Almaden and Linares is to be set aside for the payment of the interest and capital of this loan.

The Government is at same time authorized to fund the dividends due on foreign loans.

From the Canton Register, 2d October.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON REGISTER.

Dear Sir,—I have much pleasure in sending the particulars of our saving the crew of a Junk at sea, on board the "Sir Herbert Compton."

At noon 22nd September in Lat. 16, N. 115 E., observed a wreck to windward about 7 miles, made a tack, and stood towards it, when she proved a Chinese Junk, masts and rudder gone; passed close to her, and hove to, sent our boat on board, when they made the most urgent supplications to be admitted to come on board; from what I could understand she must have been in this state for three weeks. Took the whole of them, 56 in number; and, as the cargo was apparently of little value, abandoned her; and I have much gratification in having saved the lives of so many men from a certain death, as it came on to blow a severe gale that night, and they must all have been washed off her deck; I believe, from what I could get from them, they were bound from Hainan to Namoa.

I remain, Dear Sir,
Your's faithfully,
F. S BOULTON,
Commanding Sir H. Compton.

Canton, 19th Sept. 1838.

Loss of the Claremont.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON REGISTER.

Dear Sir,—I arrived here this morning, and finding several reports in circulation respecting the loss of the "Barque Claremont," I beg to forward you the enclosed for your perusal, and will feel obliged by your stating the case in your paper. You will also confer a great favour on myself, officers, and crew by returning in your paper our very grateful acknowledgements to captain Arckoll, of the ship "La Belle Alliance," for his very great kindness to us during the time we were on board, for which we feel very grateful, I remain &c.

WM. HAWES,
Commander late Barque Claremont.

Markwick's Hotel, September 30th. 1838.

N. B.—All the crew and passengers saved—please return the enclosed.

We, the undersigned, make the following declaration, relative to the loss of the Barque "Claremont", to the best of our recollection.

That on the 22nd of September, in Lat. from 19° to 20°. N. and Long. about 114° 50', E. a gale of wind commenced from the Northward; made all snug by housing topgallant masts and flying jibboom, and reducing sail,—8 P. M. under a close reefed maintopsail on the larboard tack; one pump at work during the night; the gale encreasing, having veered to the N. E., and blowing in severe gusts with a heavy cross sea on, both pumps constantly going, the vessel shipping heavy seas; washed away the starboard quarter boat and several water casks from the deck.

September 23rd A. M. Wore ship, washed away the larboard quarter boat. The leak increasing, having five feet water in the hold; deemed it necessary to heave cargo overboard; after heaving fifty or sixty bales of cotton overboard, obliged to close the hatches, in consequence of the heavy seas shipped on board, and the water finding its way below. The gale blowing in violent gusts, and veering to East, blew away all our sails from the gaskets and yards, with exception of the foretopsail; washed away the bulwarks, poop cabins, and many of the spars from the deck. Midnight 8 feet water in the hold.

September 24th A. M. Wore ship, the wind hauling round to the Southward and moderating; a heavy sea running, and seas washing over the vessel; found she had settled considerably. Got out the long boat and veered her astern with provisions. After using every endeavour to save the vessel, finding her fast sinking, we were compelled to abandon her, having got all the crew into the long boat, the vessel in two or three minutes went down. The logbook was washed away with the cabins; the only cargo savel is four bundles of pearls. After being in the boat about four hours, we were picked up by the ship La belle Alliance, Capt. Arckoll. (Signed) H. H. Ager, 2nd Officer.

September 24th 1838. James Barretto, 1st do.
On board ship Wm. Hawes,
La Belle Alliance Commander.

Morrison Education Society.

The annual General Meeting of the Morrison Education Society was held in the Rooms of the General Chamber of Commerce, Canton, on Wednesday, the 3d of October, 1838, at 11 A. M. Present: Messrs Dent, Green, Lindsay, Innes, A. Matheson, Dinshaw Furdoonjee, Moller, J. R. Robertson, Wetmore, Slade, Williams, Fessenden Bridgman, and Morrison.

The Chair was taken by Lancelot Dent, Esq. as President, by whom the nature of the Society's operations during the past year, and of its expectations for the future, were briefly stated.

The Report of the Trustees was then read by Mr. Bridgman, as Corresponding Secretary, and of this we give in the following abstract, the principal heads.

"When in European countries institutions for the education of the young are about to be established, such projects are more apt to engage the attention of the public, which is more able from its own observation to appreciate the advantages thereof; consequently the means are easily procured, and both teachers and pupils are found without difficulty. In China, however, things are different;—not only do the natives, though many thousands of their children have not the means of obtaining education, not seek instruction at the hands of the Society, but it is likewise difficult to obtain the means for teaching from the want of elementary schoolbooks, of teachers, and of a good method of teaching. The necessity there is for good teachers is great, and ought to be remedied by all means; these ought to be natives well acquainted with their own language and institutions as well as with the principles of science. One great object of the Society would be attained if only a few individuals received a good education for the ordinary pursuits of life, but much more desirable would it be if the children educated through the means of this Society were to become teachers in their turn, and thus widen continually the sphere of the Society's influence. To this object the efforts of the Schools for Chinese established hitherto by foreigners, seem not to have been directed, and the cause of their limited success may be ascribed to the difficulty, nay, even impossibility, hitherto of procuring able teachers, a want, though often felt, that has not been remedied.

"The society applied in the first instance to Professors Silliman, Goodrich and Gibbs of Yale College, and these gentlemen had in two instances engaged the services of young men well qualified for this purpose, but in one instance the departure of the teacher was prevented by obstacles of a domestic nature, and in the other by the individual being unfortunately afflicted with a disease of the eyes that threatened total blindness, and rendered him unfit for the performance of the duties assigned to him. The professors however were actively seeking for another person to send out without delay. The application in England for a teacher was made to the British and Foreign School Society, and an answer may be expected on the return of Mr. Fox, one of the original trustees of this society.

"The Secretary then stated that the society had received a letter from Lieut. Bolleau regarding the great progress made in India in the education of the natives, for which, a short time ago, no more was done in India than is now done in China.

"Mr. Bridgman then stated that of the 5 boys which were on the society's list at the last anniversary, four continued in their respective courses of study, and one other had been received, as well as applications for the admission of three others which were however necessarily refused from the want of teachers.

"Of the two boys sent to Singapore one continues his studies there, and the most favorable accounts of the progress he is making have been received, which lead the Society to hope that he will become an able teacher in due time. The other has returned to China where he continues his studies of geography, arithmetic, natural history and grammar. He reads English and Chinese with ease, and has short exercises in translating these languages. In his other studies he has also made some progress, and is besides employed as usher to two other boys less advanced than himself, and who are chiefly employed in learning to write and read Chinese and English—they have made same progress in the study of geography and arithmetic. Little has yet been done for the fifth boy who is only seven years old, from the dready complained of want of a teacher, which if remedied, would allow of some more boys being immediately put under his care. The sixth on the list is a youth who has been received this year, is studying the rudiments of the English language and of the healing art under the care of Dr. Parker, and is daily employed in the Hospital as an assistant. He has some knowledge of Chinese literature, and has good natural abilities joined to an enquiring diiposition, on which account his teacher entertains a very favorable opinion as to his future progress. His attention as well as that of the other boys is daily directed to the truths of natural and revealed religion, and to the ultimate destiny of man.

"Mr. Bridgman then explained the engagement taken by the Society, where children were placed by them in schools over which they had no controul, which was, that, considering themselves as guardians of the children, they were placed in the school chosen under the entire direction of its officers, giving them at same time the necessary pecuniary means and such counsel as they think conducive to securing the children's continuance in school through their course of study, it being of course the care of the Trustees that the proper schools be selected and the necessary instruction be provided, and that the children may not leave the school before their education be completed.

"After some remarks on the impropriety of tempting parents to send their boys for education, by bribes of money, the secretary went into details of the last year's expenditure of which the principal items are: The maintainance of the pupils, being $ 12 per month; to the school at Macao, and to the Singapore Institution school $ 15 per month to each.

"Mr. Bridgman then gave an account of the state of the school at Macao, under Mrs. Gutzlaff's management, as stated to the Committee by the revd. Mr. Gutzlaff, from which it appears that it now contains 16 boys and five girls, living in his house and receiving both food and raiment. A great difficulty was experienced in retaining the children at school, particularly the girls, who were generally very soon taken back by their parents. Of the boys fewer withdrawals have taken place this year than heretofore, and the applications for admission of others have been numerous. The secretary stated that the Committee still continued paying $ 15 per month towards the expenses of this school, though it was conducted, chiefly with regard to the obtaining of pupils, on a principle of which they did not approve unwilling to damp the ardour with which the school was commenced.

"The Secretary then took a brief survey of the state of the Singapore institution school.

"The trustees have not yet been able to procure accurate accounts of the state of education of the Chinese beyond the boundaries of the Empire, full accounts of the proceedings of the schools in Singapore, Malacca, Pinang, Rhio, Bankok, and other places are much needed, in order to know how education is speeding. Some account of the education among the Chinese at Bankok has been received, which represent it to be in a very low condition owing to the want of good teachers, who but rarely emigrate from China; the defective state of education is in part also produced by the low remuneration given to the teacher, and by the indifference evinced to the progress of the children by their parents.

"After some general remarks on the state of education in China Mr. Bridgman concluded the report by stating that the library of the Society had been opened in a convenient apartment, for the accomodation of the books already collected, amounting to about 2000 volumes, and is now easy of access to all. The trustees recommend the early adoption of measures for it's enlargement."

After the reading of the Report, the Chairman having explained that an irregularity had taken place in the appointment by the Trustees, of Mr. Wetmore, as provisional Auditor, in consequence of the absence from Canton of one of the Auditors appointed at the last meeting; it was

On the motion of J. R. Robertson, Esq., seconded by E. Moller, Esq.

Resolved, That the provisional appointment of an Auditor, which has been made by the Trustees, be approved by this meeting.

It was next, on the motion of Dinshaw Furdoonjee, Esq., seconded by S. W. Williams, Esq.

Resolved. That the Report which has been read be approved and accepted.

The President explained, with reference to a motion for the adoption of a new Bye-Law in regard to schools, of which notice had been given at the last General meeting, and to which, as required by the Society's rules, the approval of the Trustees had been accorded, that Mr. King, the original mover, being absent, the motion would be brought forward by Mr. Williams. It was then—

On the motion of S. W. Williams, Esq., seconded by H. H. Lindsay, Esq.

Resolved.—That all Societies or Individuals, applying for the assistance of this Association, shall be expected to exhibit statements of their receipts and expenditure for purposes of education, as well as of their systems of instruction, and to continue the same regularly, so long as the Society's aid shall be afforded: also, that any member of the Committee of Trustees, present in any place where such schools may be established, shall be considered a visitor of the schools.

Resolved. That this become a By-Law of the Society.

On the motion of H. H. Lindsay, Esq., seconded by James Innes, Esq., it was

Resolved. That the Trustees be instructed to solicit from the Teachers and Directors of all Schools for the Chinese beyond the boundaries of the empire, and es-

pecially of such schools or other institutions as may be established on the frontiers between Russia and China, full accounts of their origin, progress and present state.

On the motion of Alexander Matheson, Esq., seconded by J. C. Green, Esq., it was

Resolved.—That the Trustees be authorized to purchase as specimens, copies of all the Text-books used in Chinese schools beyond the boundaries of the empire, to be deposited in the library; also, that they be requested to bring forward at the next anniversary meeting, suggestions for the improvement of works of this class.

On the motion of James Innes, Esq., seconded by W. S. Wetmore, Esq., it was

Resolved.—That this Society views with approbation the measures adopted by the Trustees for rendering its Library of easy access to the community in general; and that it looks to its members and friends individually, for contributions of books to increase the value and utility of the Library.

After some discussion in regard to the propriety of continuing further assistance to the school at Macao, now in part supported by the Society, it was

On the motion of J. C. Green esq., seconded by James Innes esq.,

Resolved.—That, with reference to affording further aid to the School at Macao, under the management of Mrs. Gutzlaff, the Trustees be instructed to take such measures as they may deem expedient, with the sole restriction, that no assistance whatever shall be rendered, till it be satisfactorily ascertained that the objectionable mode of obtaining scholars has been abandoned, and till suitable security be obtained that this mode will not again be resorted to.

The members present then proceeded to ballot for officers for the ensuing year. The result of the scrutiny was as follows:

TRUSTEES.

President.	LANCELOT DENT, esq.
Vice President.	J. C. GREEN, esq.
Treasurer.	WILLIAM JARDINE, esq.
Corresponding Secretary.	Revd. E. C. BRIDGMAN.
Recording Secretary.	J. R. MORRISON, esq.

AUDITORS.

W. S. WETMORE, esq. C. W. KING, esq.

After the Ballot, the meeting was immediately dissolved.

Steam-navigation to China.

A Public meeting, convened by James Innes, esq., in order to take into consideration certain suggestions of Mr. Waghorn in regard to communication by steam between China and Point de Galle, was held in the rooms of the General Chamber of Commerce, Canton, on Wednesday, the 3rd, of October, 1838, at 1 P. M. Present: Messrs. Dent, Wetmore, Green, A. Matheson, Lindsay, Dinshaw Pestonjee, Bridgman, J. R. Robertson, Slade, Fessenden, Moller, Williams, Innes, and Morrison.

On the motion of H. H. Lindsay, esq., seconded by L. Dent, esq., Mr. Wetmore was requested to take the chair.

Mr. Innes having explained to the meeting that it had been convened at the request of that enterprizing individual Mr. Waghorn, for the purpose above-stated, he then laid upon the table the following letter from Mr. Waghorn to the English merchants and other in China.

INDIA STEAM AGENCY OFFICE, CAIRO JUNE 11, 1838.

To,

THE ENGLISH AND OTHER EUROPEAN MERCHANTS AND INTERESTS IN CHINA.

Dear Gentlemen,

Ere this reaches you the "*Semiramis*" Steam vessel, will have opened Steam Navigation between Suez and Calcutta via Point de Galle.

The time then is come for you to establish a chain of Steam Communication between Canton and Galle, and thus identify and connect China with the Calcutta line at that place. There are many advantages attendant upon such an establishment not only to your own Commercial pursuits, but also to every other relation connected between Europe and China, all so evident to the Politician, Merchant, and Individual, that it would be loss of time my dilating or dwelling upon them. I therefore will at once go to the outline of a plan, in my opinion, best adapted for the outset of Steam Navigation between China and England.

One vessel is sufficient to begin with, making *quarterly* trips between Galle and Canton, in dates suited to meet the Calcutta Steame at Galle.

Such a vessel should be about 800 tons with engines of 220 horse power, with space for 100 Tons of valuable Freight, touching both ways at Singapore for fuel, letters, passengers, &c. &c.

Raise £50,000, in shares, to pay for this first vessel, and for a year's coal at Galle, Singapore, and Canton.

Let this vessel be built by first rate builders and fitted by a first rate engineer; let any future vessels that you may be disposed to put upon the line be *exactly* upon the same principle and size &c. &c., so that what is serviceable for one of your Steam vessels, always may be applied to the others.

Of course, the Calcutta line cannot long remain, with one solitary Steam vessel between there and Suez. Another and another will soon be put on, and after they are, it will be for yourselves to put on a second vessel and have more frequent trips between you and Galle.

Java as a matter of course will connect herself with your line at Singapore, so will New Holland, and by and bye Australia, and many other places in the East.

Steam Navigation has already added as much, perhaps more to England's greatness than any other science except education God has given to man. Its advantages to our Chinese connections are yet to be practically developed; in my opinion the socialityit will bring about, will, ere some 30 years hence, induce a British Vice-Roy of India to pay a visit of *friendship* via Steam to His Celestial Majesty in China.

When the writer began his advocacy of Steam Navigation between England and India, he found the Directors of the East India Company opposed to any thing of that nature with India. He found H. M. P. Office Department averse to Steam vessels as Packets. He found the Admiralty of opinion, "that the Government thought of doing away with theirs, because they were not safe in bad weather." He found himself deemed a visionary, nay, a madman by the Governments Officials for maintaining that Steam could go easily in 50 days between India and England via the Red Sea. It must not be surprising if some little egotism has crept into his own opinions, now that he has lived to see the matter compassed with ease in 40 days, and speedily it will be reduced 3 days more in Egypt, when the Government and Company do the needful in that country.

The above statement is made to give you an earnest of his future labors, to assist and devote himself to such an object with China as in like manner he devoted himself to get it to India. Having seen it done to India, he now looks onwards to China, and hopes to see you all "doing" towards its being done, between Canton and London in 55 days—via Galle.

At present it would be superfluous to say more, except, if you invite me, I am ready to come to you if you do not like to send me your instructions without, under a Committee to be appointed by you in London.

My wish is to be intrusted with the placing a first Steam vessel between Galle and Canton (as I would call at Galle on the way out) to bring you the first Mail by the Red Sea. All this would be gratifying to me, and I particularly wish to be instrumental in doing it.

I remain,

Dest. Gentlemen,

Your faithful Servant,

THO. WAGHORN.

Mr. Dent, then rose and said. That having been in India at the time Mr. Waghorn was urging his views for the communication between England and India via the Red Sea, which were then deemed quite visionary, and which had since been carried into such full operation, he had the more hesitation in giving the present Propositions a decided negative. The plan contemplates the running of a steamer, costing £50,000, with a years supply of coal between China and Point de Galle via Singapore. This would be available for nothing but letters and Passengers; independent of the heavy expense, thus incurred the greatest uncertainty would always attend the falling in with the other steamers at Galle. But hitherto even the comprehensive line, as it is called, between Calcutta and the Red Sea has not, as anticipated, been opened, and until that is done and that it is further extended to Singapore from Calcutta, as it must ultimately, (and at no distant period he believed,) he thought it premature to attempt any thing here. Beyond Singapore no aid could be expected from Government, but treasure and opium freight would no doubt fully support a steamer from China to the Straits and complete the line of communication.

Some discussion ensued upon the question, whether a communication with Calcutta, or Bombay, in place of Point de Galle, may not practicable. These questions having been answered in the negative, it was.

On the motion of Lancelot Dent, esq., seconded by A. Matheson, esq.,

Resolved.—That this meeting fully and thankfully appreciates the interest shown by Mr. Waghorn in the object of communication by steam between this country and Europe; but that it deems his present proposition premature, and, until such communication shall be assured as far as to Singapore, impracticable.

On the motion of J. C. Green, esq., seconded by H. H. Lindsay, esq., it was

Resolved.—That the thanks of this meeting be returned to Mr. Innes for the interest he has taken in this subject.

On the motion of L. Dent, esq., seconded by James Innes, esq., the thanks of the meeting were returned to Mr. Wetmore for his services in the chair.

The meeting was then dissolved.

Kinqua-Affair.

VICE-ROY IN REPLY TO PARSEE PETITION RESPECTING KIN-QUA'S DEBTS.

Tung, Prisedent of the Board of War, Governor of the two Kwang Provinces &c. &c. proclaims to the Senior Hong merchants for their full information.

On the 7th day, of the 8th moon, of the 18th year of Taoukwang the Indian merchants Nanabhoy Framjee and others presented the following petition:

"On the 23rd day of the 7th moon, we received, "by the hands of the Hong merchants, Your Ex- "cellency's edict respecting our claims, in which "your Excy. directs the Namhoy-yuen to apprehend "Kinqua, and commands the Senior Hong mer- "chants, conjointly to deliberate and come to some "just and reasonable arrangement with us, for "which kindness we shall ever be grateful."

"It is now several tens of years, since we first "traded with Kinqua, and we have always found "him reasonable and trustworthy, and experienced "mutual satisfaction. Were we now, therefore, to "drive him to bankrupty, by pressing our claims "against him, truly our hearts would be ill at ease. "We have met over and over again to consult upon "the matter and have had repeatedly to express our "gratitude to Y. E. for your kindness in urging the "Hong merchants to settle with us. As no better "terms can be obtained for the payment of our "claims against the Teenpo Hong, we must even "submit to the other arrangement viz. that the "principal be paid in ten years and the interest in "two years after the expiration of that term. In "this concession we have been influenced by our "desire to support the Hong, but, had it failed, we "should most decidedly have refused the ten-years "arrangement, and have insisted on quicker pay- "ment. As it is, we have all signed our names to "the agreement."

"We now petition to express our gratitude to "Y. E for hastening this settlement; and also, "earnestly, to entreat Y. E. to direct the Namhoy- "yuen to liberate the Hong merchant Kinqua that "he may resume the management of his affairs."

This petition coming before me, the Governor, I find that Kinqua of the Teempo Hong having traded with the foreigners for many years, and having always been found honorable and trustworthy, they, the foreigners, not wishing to force the Hong to bankruptcy by pressing the claims, have agreed to the arrangement that the principal be paid in ten years, and the interest in two after the expiration of that period: and they also earnestly beg that I will order the Hong merchant Kinqua to be released that he may resume the management of his affairs. By this I perceive that the foreign merchants are really most just and reasonable in their disposition, and not like those who obstinately persist in error. I consider their conduct worthy of praise, and have, in compliance with their prayer, directed the Namhoy-yuen release the Hong merchant Kinqua from his custody, and report same to me.

Hereafter all foreigners trading with the Hong merchants must annually close their accounts; large debts must not be allowed to accumulate: and when money is due to them, which they cannot recover, they must instantly petition me on the subject. If they allow, as formerly, debts of thousands and tens of thousands, to accumulate, and then only petition, truly they must bear the evils brought upon themselves the best way they can, and recover their claims by themselves for I the Governor will not interfere, my regard for them leads me to give them this timely warning and advice, that they may not again fall into error considering the circumstances I issue this edict: when it reaches the Senior Hong merchants, let them forward it to the said foreigners, for their implicit obedience.

Now the Hong merchant Kinqua in consequence of his bad management has contracted large debts to the foreigners, and I, the Governor, against my inclination, but in consideration of the foreigners kindness, in pleading for him, have remitted his punishment and forgiven his crimes. But let not this be hereafter quoted as a precedent and law. If among the Hong merchants there be any so unmindful of his own character as to think that because Kinqua escaped unpunished for his crimes, he may act in the same disgraceful manner, that he may fearlessly involve people and contract debts to be paid by others, that he may incur debts of thousands and tens of thousands, and swindle to any extent, truly he is both single minded and short-sighted, for I, the Governor, will assuredly apprehend and punish such with the greatest rigour. Should the creditors then, as now, petition for his release, they will, tho' meaning kindly, only foster rascality, and I, the Governor, will not listen to them,

Let the Hong merchants forthwith send copies of this Edict to each of the foreigners for their information, that they may hereafter avoid the like error.

Haste! Haste! A special Edict.

Taou-kwang, 18th year, 8th moon, 9th day,
September 28th 1838.

S. FEARON.
Chinese Interpreter to the General Chamber of Commerce.

CANTON PRESS.

Saturday, 6th October.

We give in another column a report of a meeting held on Wednesday last in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, at the invitation of Mr. Innes, to lay before the community a letter from Mr. Waghorn, regarding steam communication between Point de Galle and China. It will be seen from the proceedings of the meeting that Mr. Waghorn's call upon our neighbours has not been responded to for the present, which indeed might be expected, the foreign community here being too limited to enable them to obtain a profitable return for the immense outlay Mr. Waghorn considers necessary for the purchasing and providing with coal of the first steamer. The expense is estimated at 50,000 £ or 250,000 $. The vessel would consequently cost 30,000 $ per annum only for interest—the expense of sailing her, insurance, incidental expenses, repairs etc. etc, cannot be less than 50,000$ more without even calculating wear and tear, thus requiring that she should make, in each of her four trips per annum, 20,000$ in freightand passage money, to avoid loss. As to cargo, of which the vessel will be able to take 100 tons only, however valuable, that would but pay a small share of the sum required, the more so as there are no exports from Ceylon to China worth mentioning. As to shipping treasure from China to Bombay, by way of Galle, people will generally prefer to send direct, to being subject to extra charges and insurance, without even the advantage of a certainty of greater speed than by the ordinary sailing vessels, since, even after the establishment of the *comprehensive* steam-navigation plan, the boat from China will not always arrive at Galle at the moment of a steam boat starting either for Bombay or Calcutta, and much delay may then be the consequence. As to passengers being so many as to defray any great portion of the charges, it must not be expected, the foreign community being very small in number, and China offering but little temptation to the tourist or the invalid for a visit. In thus pointing out the obstacles there exist at present against connecting China with India and Europe by steam-navigation, we are nevertheless very sensible to the advantages that will no doubt be therefrom derived at a future period, when increased foreign intercourse with China shall have drawn to it a greater number of visitors, and when, as there is every reason to believe will soon be effected, the saving of fuel in steamboats shall be such as not only considerably to reduce their expense, but likewise to allow of their being carrying vessels which on long voyager, at present, they can hardly be. Though we do not for these reasons concur in Mr. Waghorn's ideas, we think the public is nevertheless obliged to him for keeping this subject alive, nor do we despair, some day or other, to see all his expectations realized, though the time be not yet come. Steam navigation, before it reaches China, will have to become naturalized in India and the Straits, were it is yet in its infancy. Besides a few stermers employed in the Hooghly, and those now plying between Bombay and Suez, there are none to facilitate the intercourse on the coasts of the immense Indian empire—the Straits, from their generally smooth sea, and many points at which vessels may touch, so peculiary fitted for Steam-navigation, have hitherto to boast of an occasional visit only of a Government steamer, whilst they enter- tain no intercourse by means of steam with the neighbouring islands and Java, where again we find a few small steamers belonging to the Dutch Government, and chiefly employed in the transport of troops. A line of steamers to ply between Calcutta, Maulmein, Penang, Malacca and Singapore, or even Java, would, we think, be certain to find sufficient employment, nor need these vessels be of so expensive as kind as that contemplated by Mr. Waghorn for the boisterous China Sea. If such a line be once established, it is very probable that China will come in for a share of the benefits to be therefrom derived, by Calcutta sending Opium for transshipment to Singapore, and China her bullion to the same port to expedite its remittance to Calcutta. Many probably would be the passengers that in search of health would leave Calcutta for a season for the Straits.

A petition was offered at the City-gate on saturday last, complaining of the Hoppo's officers classing all white Longcloths as first quality and levying the duty thereon accordingly, though they did not even have the bales opened to look at the quality. An answer to this petition has been received in which, we understand, the Viceroy upbraids the petitioners as if it were their fault that no inspection of the goods took place, and stating as usual that the established law on the subject should not be departed from. It is hoped that this correspondence will have the desired effect of classing Longcloths in future for duty, as heretofore, according to their qualities, and we understand that the Hong merchants, with whom this subject ought to be of equal importance with foreigners, met in consoo yesterday to delibe- rate on measures to protect their interests. We think the matter of sufficient importance to engage the attention of the Chamber of Commerce, since, by the Custom house extorting the higher duty on all Longcloths, the half dollar, which on the second quality ought to go to the Hong-yune, and be applied towards the payment of the Hong debts, thus goes into the public treasury instead of, as by right it should to do, going into the pockets of the Hong creditors.

An inside fast boat from Macao, with two foreigners, passengers, on board, was, when close to Canton, surrounded by five mandarin boats, whose officers insisted on searching for contraband. This irregular proceeding was opposed by the Chinese boatmen of the fast boat and a scuffle ensued, which threatened to have serious consequences, as knives were drawn by the people of the mandarins, of two of which one of the passengers disarmed one mar. The mandarins were finally repulsed, and the boat arrived safely opposite the factories. A representation against this unauthorized violence was immediately made to the authorities, and it is hoped that the bamboo will become acquainted with some of the backs of the offenders.

We have received a letter signed A. B. concerning the non-fulfilment of contract of a certain ship, in not proceeding direct to her port of destination. Though we concur with the writer in his remarks on the wrongs inflicted on shippers of goods by such disregard of contract, it cannot be expected that we should give publicity to a particular case of this kind, of which we, personally, know nothing more than what we are told in an anonymous letter.

The Governor, it will be seen from his edict in another column, has been highly pleased by a little well applied flattery from our Parsee neighbours, which he hastens to return in kind. This is the politest document with reference to foreigners, ever yet issued by Chinese authorities.

In another column will be found the proceedings at a meeting held on Wednesday last by the members of the Morrison Education Society.

The third number of Aesop's fables in the Chinese language, containing 24 fables, has lately appeared, and they are much read and admired by the Chinese, which proves the very able manner in which they have been adapted to the Chinese idiom. As an illustration of how well they are understood by the Chinese, a friend has favored us with a version of one of the fables (*canis parturiens*) as vocally delivered to him in Anglo Chinese by an intelligent Chinese, and which we insert here as a specimen of this elegant jargon.

"Before one time, have got one dog wife, wantshee makee that childoh, no got house putee, only he sabbee other dog wife have house he own, no got childoh, he talkee he so fashion: "My friend, you "just now no occasion you house, my wantshee "makee that childoh, s'pose you lend my he littee "time, puttee my childoh inside, my too much "chinchin for you." He frien' countee number one foolo, pay he house mas kee. After long time he see that childo have catchee large, allo proper, only makee too much bow wow, he show he friend: "My friend just now your childoh countee can "pass, you no occasion my house, more better you "pay my back, countee settee!" Only he, that other dog wife, he inside countee number one kwaisai! he show he: "Suppose you can puttee my along "my childoh outside, countee you good chance, "suppose my along my childoh puttee you out- "side, countee all same spoil him pigeon for you!" (Moral) My own have see too much man do all same same kwai sai pigeon for he!"

Contrary to the prognostications of the Anglo Chinese Calendar, the *invisible partial* Eclipse of the moon on the 3d inst, was a nearly total eclipse, which lasted more than two hours, during which the Chinese, with innumerable gongs and other noisy instruments, attempted to prevent the celestial dog from swallowing the moon, and succeeded in driving him off his prey some time after midnight.

NOTICE.—The interests of Mr. ROBERT WILKINSON and Mr. JOHN R. REEVES in our firm ceased on the 30th June last, and Mr. WILLIAM LESLIE was admitted a partner from that date.

Canton, 1st October, 1838. DENT & Co.

NOTICE.—All persons having demands against the Estate of the late BENJAMIN R. LEACH Esq, deceased are requested to present them, and those indebted, to make payment to

W. P. PEIRCE.—Executor.

Canton, 28th September, 1838.

NOTICE—Mr. JAMES WARLY SMITH (in pursuance of his circular of March last) is now established as a Public Tea Inspector at No. 5 Dutch Hong

Canton 14th September 1838.

NOTICE—The interest and responsibility of Mr. JAMES STARKEY in our firm ceased on the 31st Ultо. DIROM & Co.

Canton, 1st August, 1838.

NOTICE.—A SHOP is opened by a *European* No 26, Old China Street, for sale, BY RETAIL, of all British goods; and as the late interference of the Hongs with the small shop-owners has caused a stop to business, the support of the Public, both Chinese and Foreigners, is sanguinely expected, as being their joint interest.

Canton, 1 Creek, 6th July 1838.

NOTICE. — Is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Agents are ready to receive bonafide Tenders for Advances on Bills of Exchange, secured by Consignments to England of Tea and Nanking Raw Silk, in the manner prescribed in a paper entitled, "Terms and Conditions for making Advances in China," at the rate of Four Shillings and Seven pence (4s. 7d.) per Spanish Dollar.

Until further Notice, Twenty five per Cent of the same will be made in cash, and the residue in Bills on the Supreme Government of India, at the rate of Two hundred and ten (210) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, payable thirty days after Sight —

(Signed.) J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.

Agents to the Honorable E. I Company.

Canton, 13th July, 1838.

NOTICE—Is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Treasury is open for the receipt of Cash for Bills upon the Supreme Government of India at the Exchange of Two hundred and ten (210) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, and payable thirty days after sight.

(Signed.) J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.

Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company.

Canton, 4th June, 1838

NOTICE.—Translations made at the Canton Press Office from and into the English, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese languages at twelve cents a line or where under seventeen lines at two Dollars for each translation.

NOTIE.—FOR SALE at the Canton Press Office, "THE CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE CREDITORS OF THE HING-TAE HONG, AND THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT." on Europe paper, price 50 cents.
THE CHINESE HONG-MERCHANTS AND THEIR DEBTS, price one dollar.
GENERAL RATES OF AGENCY COMMISSION IN CHINA; on English letter paper, price 10 cents.

NOTICE.

ORDERS for printing will be carefully attended to at the Canton Press Office, at the following charges;

for printing Bills of lading, Bills of exchange, Opium orders and boat notes } ₱ 100 & 1
" Linguist reports, reposts of Cargoes &c..... " " " 1. 50.
" Policies and folio pages. " " " 5.

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 Copies.

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL INSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above society can grant Policies on Goods payable in London, Calcutta, Bombay, or Canton.

MACVICAR & Co.

Canton, 6th October, 1838.

INSURANCE OFFICE
OF
"LOS AMIGOS DEL PAIS"
IN
MANILA,

THE undersigned is authorised to take risks on account of the said Office, on Spanish Vessels from China to Manila, to the extent of $ 40,000, payable in that City.

G. YRURETAGOYENA.

Macao, 13th June, 1838.

TROPIC INSURANCE COMPANY.

PARTIES, previous to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the same, that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expence to the assured) before any outward Cargo is put on board.

The Agents for the Society are

CALCUTTA, MESSRS. CARR, TAGORE & Co.
BOMBAY, " WM. NICOL & Co.
SINGAPORE, " SHAW, WHITEHEAD & Co.
LONDON, " RICKARDS, LITTLE & Co.
LIVERPOOL, " RATHBONE, BROTHERS & Co.
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, " THOMPSON, WATSON & Co.
MAURITIUS, " ROWLANDSON, WHYE & Co.

DENT & Co.
Agents in China.

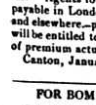
Canton 17th February 1838.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Subscribers are duly constituted and appointed Agents for this Company, and can grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta, Canton, Bombay, Madras, and elsewhere.—parties contributing business to the office, will be entitled to a return of five per cent on the amount of premium actually paid in.

Canton, January 4th 1838. WETMORE & Co.

FOR BOMBAY CALLING AT SINGAPORE.

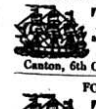


THE Clipper Barque SIR HERBERT COMPTON will be despatched this day at 5 P. M. For Freight &c. apply to.

MACVICAR & Co.

Canton, 6th October, 1838.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.



THE fast Brig CORSAIR, Captain PORTER, now lying at Hong-Kong. Apply to

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 19th September, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE Ship "HELEN," Captain G. SETFORD, will leave Whampoa early in November. For freight apply to

DHUNJEEBHOY MUNCHERJEE.

Canton, 21st September, 1838.
No. 5 Powshong Hong.

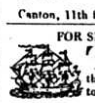
FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE fast silling Ship CASTLE HUNTLY, J. H. JOHNSTON, Commander, will be despatched in the middle of October. For Freight apply to

H & N. CURSETJEE.

Canton, 21st September, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.



THE fast sailing new Ship CITY OF POONAH, Capt. J. WILSON, will have early despatch. For Freight apply to

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.

Canton, 11th September, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE CHARLOTTE, Captain C. L. LIEB-CHWAGER, to leave about the 1st November. For Freight apply to

TAMULJEE RUSTOMJEE, & COWASJEE SAPOORJEE.

Canton, 12th September, 1838.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO LONDON.

THE fine new ship "Duchess of Northumberland" A. I. Captain ROXBURGH burthen p Register 541 tons apply to

TURNER & Co.

Canton 14th September 1838.

FOR LONDON.

THE FAERIE QUEENE, having the greatest part of her Cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch. Apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Canton, 6th September, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE fast sailing Ship FUTTAY SALAM, Capt. GILLET, will be despatched on the 1st October. For freight apply to

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.

Canton, 24th August, 1838.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

THE Fast sailing Portuguese Schooner GENOVEVA, about 180 tons, well found in stores and Ground Tackle, can be ready for sea at a few hours notice. For Particulars apply to

MARKWICK & SMITH.
3 Imperial hong.

Macao, 15th August, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE fast sailing Ship LORD CASTLEREAGH, Capt. P. TONKS, will leave Whampoa about the middle of September. For particulars apply to

FRAMJEE JAMSETJEE.
French Hong No. 7.

Canton 8th August 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE "CALEDONIA," Captain J. F. BURN, will sail early in September. For freight apply to

SHAWUXSHAW RUSTOMJEE.

Canton, 19th July, 1838.

SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE "CHARLES GRANT," W. PITCAIRN, Commander, will positively leave Whampoa in middle of September. For freight apply to

Canton, 13th July, 1838. H. & N. CURSETJEE.
Powsoa hong No. 3.

NOTICE.—MADEIRA WINE in Pipes and Hogsheads from the well known house of KEIRS & Co., for sale by DENT & Co.

Canton, 14th Septbr. 1838.

ON SALE.

BEER in HOGSHEADS, just landed in good order. To be had at the Godowns of

BIBBY ADAM & Co,

Canton, 7th Septembes, 1838

ON SALE.

MANILA PLANCHADO SEGARS at 8 & per box. FRESH SELTZER WATER received per *Logan*

Apply to

EDMUND MOLLER.

TO SELL OR LET.

ON very moderate terms A HOUSE OF TWO STORIES, BUILT FOUR YEARS AGO, situated in Macao in the street near the church of Santo Antonio. The house is very commodious and well ventilated, commanding excellent views. For particulars apply to it's present owner, the MAJOR ALMADA of Macao.

ON SALE.

SUPERIOR Sherry in Butts and hogsheads from the House of DUFF GORDON & Co. Apply to

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 18th November, 1837.

ON SALE.

At the CANTON PRESS OFFICE

THE second volume of the CANTON PRESS NEWSPAPER AND PRICE CURRENT, at 12 & per file.
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Single numbers of the Canton Press and Price Curren, may be had at the Office No. 3, British Factory, at 30 cents, and Price Currents at 10 cents each.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—Brit. *Benares*, Jackson, and *Drongan*, Rump, from Bombay. *Bengal*,——, from Calcutta. *Crescent*,——, from Liverpool Amer. *Nabob*, Putnam, from the coast of Sumatra, *Oriental*,——, from Bombay. (omitted before) *James Turcan*, Turcan, from Singapore.

PASSENGERS (omitted in our last) per *Orestes*, Mr. H. H Lindsay. per *La Belle Alliance*, Mr. W. H. Hart.

SAILED OR DESPATCHED.—Brit. *Harlequin*, Chiene, sailed for San Blas on the 28th ult. *Shah Allum*, Evans, for Singapore and Bombay. *Allalevie*, Clarke for Singapore and Calcutta. *Edmonstone*, MacDongall, for Singapore and Bombay. *Hellas*, Scanlan, for Bombay. *Forth*, Landers, for Singapore and Calcutta. *James Turcan* Turcan, for Manila, *Myuram Dyaram*, Dicey for Bancock, Siam. This day, at 5 P. M. Sir *Herbert Compton*, ——, for Singapore and Bombay.

The *Mangles*, Carr, for Manila, to be despatched on the 8th. and the *Red Rover*, Wright, for Singapore and Calcutta on the 15th inst.

PASSENGERS —per *Forth*, Mr. L. de Souza; per *Harlequin*, Mr. Rob. Goff.

We are sorry to have to report the death of Capt. Smith, of the *Bengal*, four days previous to the vessel's arrival.

Capt. Rump of the *Drongan* reports the following: "On the 27th Sept. 1838. The Ship *Drongan*, M. S. Rump, Commander, fell in with a China Junk in Latitude 18° 59' N. and Longitude 117° 42' E. under Jury masts at anchor in 58 fthm. water; sent the Cutter on board, found no one there, opened the hatches and found her cargo all in a good state consisting of Sugar, Hemp, Rice, Oil, Sago, and other various small packages. The only cash we were able to find was some few bundles of China pice. With light variable airs and the night coming on, and no spare room for the Junk's cargo, proceeded on, plenty of water on board, also rats out of number. It is the Captain's opinion that she could have been deserted by the crew only for some few days, as the Main and Fore Mast which had been cut away was quite fresh."

From the nature of the Cargo we presume the Junk to have been bound from Manila or some port in the Philippine Islands, to China.

LATEST DATES, from ENGLAND, 16th June via Bombay. UNITED STATES, 8th May via England. CALCUTTA, 20th August & *Mermaid*. BOMBAY, 20th August, & *Sir Herbert Compton*. SINGAPORE, 14th Sept. & *Mermaid*. JAVA, 6th Sept. & *Ceylon*. MANILA, 29th August & *Constantia*.

VESSELS EXPECTED.—From ENGLAND, *Clifton*, *Ranger*, *St. Vincent*, *Orwell*, *David Salomons*, *Malcolm*, *Java*, *Asia*, *Eliza*. BOMBAY, *Cleveland*, *Indus*, *Sulimany Earl of Clare*, *Fyzul Kerrim*, *Futterramoo*, *Ruparell*, *Parrock-Hall*, *Sultana*. CALCUTTA, *Recovery*, *Cowasjee Family*, *Waterwitch*, *Kellie Castle*, *Francis Smith*, *Brigand*, *Theresa*. CHILE, *Henry Clay*. From the UNITED STATES, via South America, *St. Louis*, *Natchez*; via London, *Lotos*; direct *Courier*, *Anna-wan*, *Surat*.

SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

Vessel's Name.	*Flag.*	*Commander.*	*Tons*	*Where from.*	*Consignees.*
Charles Grant....	British	Pitcairn	1311	Bombay	H. & N. Cursetjee.
Lord Castlereagh..	"	Tonks	762	"	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Fort William	"	Melville	1264	"	"
Sealeby Castle....	"	Morgan	1956	"	"
Caledonia....	"	Burn	710	"	Shawuxshaw Rustomjee.
Castle Huntly....	"	Johnston	1359	"	H. & N. Cursetjee.
Charlotte	"	Liebschwager	491	"	T.Rustomjee&CSapoorjee
Gunga	"	Young husband...	277	Liverpool	Fox Rawson & Co.
John Bull	"	Ormond	398	"	"
Mangles	"	Carr	500	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Cornwallis	"	Clark	666	"	"
Futtay Salam ...	"	Gillet	495	"	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Trenton	Ameri.	Hallet		Boston	Russell & Co.
Moffat	British	Bolton		Batavia....	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Hope	"	Cockburn..		"	"
Melrose	"	Nicholson		London....	Wetmore & Co.
Hopkinson	"	Stevens	400	Bombay	Bibby Adam & Co.
London	"	Tait	239	"	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Helen	"	Setford....		"	D. Manecherjee.
City of Poonah ..	"	Wilson		"	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Mary	"	Macaulay..		"	Daniell & Co.
Faerie Queene	"	Hughes		Liverpool	Gibb Livingston & Co.
Canada	Ameri.	Hicks		"	Wetmore & Co.
D of Northubland	British	Roxburgh		Sydney	Turner & Co.
Inglis	"	Routh		Bombay	Daniell & Co.
General Palmer ..	"	Down		"	Russell & Co.
Euphrates	"	Wilson	617	Liverpool	Jamieson and How.
V. Melbourne....	"	Drayner		Bombay	Daniell & Co.
Patriot Queen....	"	Hoodley		Calcutta	Dent & Co.
Vansittart ...	"	Macqueen		Bombay	Turner & Co.
Penang....	"	Lawson		Liverpool	Macvicar & Co.
Bolton	"	Young		Calcutta	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Wm. Jardine	"	Crosbie....		Batavia....	"
Alex. Baring	"	St. Croix		London	Russell & Co.
Covington	Ameri.	Holbrook		Liverpool	Wetmore & Co.
Orestes....	British	Smith		Madras	Dent & Co.
Belle Alliance	"	Rump		"	"
Drongan	"	Rump		Bombay	"
Jane Blair ...	"	Mc.Allister		Madras	W. & T. Gemmell & Co.

SHIPPING AT HONG-KONG &c.

The following Ships are stationary at Lintin &c. The *Jane*, Wm. Clark; *Lord Amherst*, Wm. Dodd; *Aurelia-Gregoria*; *Psyche*, Kennedy; to Dent & Co. The *Hercules*, Parry; *Austen*, Rees; *Col. Young*, Baylis; *Jardine*, Strachan; to Jardine Matheson & Co. The *Lintin*, (Am.) Macondray; to Russell & Co. The *Agnes*, Wallace; to D. & M. Rustomjee. The *Isabella*, Paterson; to Robert Edwards.

Vessel's Name.	*Flag.*	*Commander.*	*Tons*	*Where from.*	*Consignees*
Governor Findlay	British	Jauncey	276	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Rose	Ameri.	Foster	143	Lima	Russell & Co.
Izabella Robertson	British	Hudson	350	Calcutta	Pereira & Co.
Mavis	"	Franklin	160	"	Cowasjee Eduljee.
Anna	Port.	Thomas	166	Damaun	H. Rustomjee.
Ternate....	British	Walker		Bombay	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Red Rover	"	Wright	254	Calcutta	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Pearl	"	Boulton		Bombay	H. & N. Cursetjee.
Corsair....	"	Porter		Singapore....	Lindsay & Co.
Swift	"	van der Hoeven....		Singapore	D. & M. Rustomjee.
H. M. S. Wellesley	"	—Maitland Esq....		Singapore	——,
H. M. B. Algerine	"	—Thomas Esq....		"	——,
Brooklyn	Ameri.	——, ...		Valparaiso	Wetmore & Co.
Correo de Manila..	Span.	——, ...		Manila	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Lambton	British	Hart		"	"
Unity	Ameri.	Blime		Oahu	Russell & Co.
Attaran	British	Smith		Calcutta	F. H. & M. Teirs.
Girard	Ameri.	Drinker		Philadelphia	H. Rustomjee.
Ann	British	Guy		Calcutta	L. de Souza.
Layton	"	Austin		Singapore	Bell & Co.
Mermaid	Ameri.	Eagleston..		Manila	Russell & Co.
Ariel	British	Warden		Calcutta	Dent & Co.
York	Amer.	Meyer		Liverpool	Wetmore & Co.
Lulworth	British	Graham		Manila	Capt. Graham.
Sir E. Ryan	"	Pybus		Calcutta	W. Henderson.
Virginia	"	Whiffen		"	Lindsay & Co.
Bencoolen	"	Tait		Singapore	Fox Rawson & Co.
Maulmien..	"	Pike.		Calcutta	Heerjeebhoy Rustomjee.
Hereford	"	Reaburn	462	Liverpool	W. & T. Gemmell & Co.
Horatio....	Ameri.	Howland		"	F. S. Hathaway.
Ceylon	"	Chaffer		Batavia	Russell & Co.
Mermaid	British	Gallie		Calcutta	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Henry Clay	Ameri.	Gilman		Callao	Dent & Co.
Nabob	"	Putnan		Sumatra	Russell & Co.
Benares....	British	Jackson		Bombay	H. Rustomjee.
Bengal	"	——, ...		Calcutta	Jamieson & How.
Crescent	"	——, ...		Liverpool	——,
Oriental	"	——, ...		Bombay	Dirom & Co.

THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

Abreviations (Pl.) Pecul. (Cy.) Catty. (Pce.) Piece. (Pr.) Pair. (Cht.) Chest. (Yrd.) Yard. ($) Spanish Dollars. (T) Tael. (M.) Mace. (Cn.) Candarin. (Ch,) Cash. Comml. Weights. 16 Taels, 1⅓ lb. avods.—1 Catty.—100 Catties 133⅓ lb avods, 1 Pecul.—16 Pls. 80 Cys, 1 Ton.—84 Cys, 1 Cwt.—¼ Cy. 1 lb.—Money weight.—10 Cash. 1 Candarin.—10 Candarin, 1 Mace. 1 Tael.—1 Tael, 580 Grains Troy.—1 Span. dollar 7 Mace 1 cn. 7 ch.

VOL. 4. No. 5. *Canton, Saturday, 6th October,* **1838.** **No. 161.**

IMPORTS.

	PER.	PRICES.	REMARKS.
COTTON MANUFACTURES.			
Cambrics - - 40 yds. - in	Pce.	$ 3. a 4.	
Chintzes - - 28 ,, - in	,,	3 a 5	
Handkfs. Monteiths scarlet -	,,	1.75 a 2.	dull.
,, ,, blue - -	,,	1.25 a 2	
Long-cloths white 8 yds. 36 in	,,	4. a 5½.	
,, ,, 80 ,, - -	,,	8. a 11.	
,, grey - 40 ,, 38 in	,,	3½. a 4½.	Large stock.
,, ,, - 60 ,, 38 in	,,	5½. a 6½.	
,, ,, - 80 ,, 38 in	,,	7. a 8½.	
Am. brown Cots. 30 ,, 36 in	,,	3.	
Cotton yarn Nos. 16 @ 28 in	Pl.	22 a 30	Large stock and
,, ,, ,, 30 @ 52 in	,,	30 a 36	little demand.
Calcutta - - ,, 18 @ 24 in	,,		None.
WOOLLENS.			
Broadcloth Ex. Sup'r 60@62 in	Yrd.	90 a 2.80.	
,, Span[h] Stripes 60@62 in	,,	1.25 a 1.40.	
,, Supers - 58@60 in	,,	80 a 90.	
,, Worsters - - -	,,	60 cts.	
,, Woriegs - 25 yds. in	Pce.	11 a 11½.	No sale.
,, Sup[r] Selet. Cutgalars	Pr.	30 a 40.	Cts. dull.
Flannel - - - -	yd.	15 a 20.	
Camblets, double 55 yds. 30 in	Pr.	20 a 22.	dull.
Fine singles - - -	,,		
Second - - - -	,,		
Dutch - - 40 yds. 33 in	,,	22 a 24	
,, - - 40 ,, 28 ,,	,,	20 a 22	
Bombazets - - - -	,,	7 a 8	
Longells scarlet - - -	,,	9½ a 10	
Assorted colors - - -	,,	8½ a 8¾	
Woollen yarn - - -	,,	90 3 90	Limited demand.
COTTON.		Tael.	
Bengal old or inf[r]. - - -	Pl.	9. a 10 7	
,, sup[r] and fine - -	,,		
Bombay old or inf[r]. - -	,,	7.5 a 9.5	
,, sup[r]. and fine - -	,,		
Madras - - - - -	,,	7 8 a 10 5	
Manila - - - - -	,,		None.
METALS.			
Copper Sheat[g]. 16 oz. @ 32 oz.	Pr.	$ 34½.	
,, S. American slab - -	,,	24.	None.
,, nails assorted - -	,,	40.	
,, old - - - -	,,	18.	
Lead English Pig - - -	,,	5½ a 5¾	
,, Spanish ,, - -	,,		
Iron Bar 1 @ 3 in - - -	,,	250	
,, Rod ⅜ @ in - -	,,	3½ a 4	
,, Nailrod ⅛ and under	,,	4 a 4½	
,, Hoop. - ⅜ @ in -	,,		
,, Scrap - - - - -	,,	1. a 1.20	Not Saleable.
Steel English - - - -	,,		
,, Swedish - - - -	Tub	3½ a 4	
Spelter English - - - -	Pl.	5½ a 5¾	
Tin Plates - - - - -	Box	8½ a 9½	
Quicksilver - - - - -	Pl.	110 a 135	
SKINS Rabbit - - - -	100	60. a 65.	
Beaver - - - - - -	each	4. a 6.	
,, Fox - - - - -	,,	1. a 1.15.	
Otter-Sea - - - - -	,,	40. a 55	
,, ,, tails - - - -	,,	2.50 a 3	
,, Land - - - - -	,,	5. a 7.	
Seal - - - - - -	,,	2. a 2.50	
OPIUM Patna old 1836	Ch[t].	530 a 540	
,, ,, 1837	,,	580 a 590	
,, ,, new - -	,,		
Benares old - 1837	,,	550	
,, new - - -	,,		
Malwa old - - - - -	,,	560 a 570	
,, new - - - -	,,		
Turkey - - - - -	Pl.	380	Little demand.
RICE Bengal - - - -	,,	1.30 a 1.40	
,, Java - - - - -	,,	1.20 a 1.30	
,, White table - - -	,,		
,, Manila - - - - -	,,	1.20 a 1.30	
STRAITS PRODUCE &c			
Bird's nest, fine white - -	Cy.	30.	
,, ,, inf[r]. - - -	,,	11. a 16.	No demand.
,, ,, black - - -	,,	1½. a 5.	
Bees Wax - - - - -	Pl.	26. a 28.	
Betel nut - - - - -	,,	3. a 3 25	
Cloves Mauritius 22 @ 24	,,	34.	Molucca.
,, Mother - - - -	,,	10. a 12.	Overstocked.
Camphor Baroos - - - -	Cy.	6 a 25.	
Gambir - - - - - -	Pl.	2½. a 3.	
Mace - - - - - - -	,,		
Nutmegs - - - - - -	,,		
Pepper - - - - - -	,,	7½. a 7¾.	
Rattans - - - - - -	,,	3. a 3½.	In demand.
Tin Banca - - - - -	,,	20½.	
,, Singapore &c. - -	,,	19½.	First quality.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Amber large 1st quality - -	Cy.	3. a 13.	
,, small fragments - -	,,	20 cts a 1½.	
Asafœtida - - - - -	Pl.	4½.	
Bichdemar - - - - - -	,,	6. a 25.	
,, good - - - - -	,,	25. a 36.	
Cochineal - - - - -	,,	180. a 220.	
Coral large beads or pieces -	Cy.	.....	
,, fragments - - - -	,,	40. a 50.	
Cow Bezoar - - - - -	Cy.	16. a 25.	No demand.
Cudbear - - - - - -	,,	12.	
Cutch Pegue - - - - -	,,	6. a 6½.	
Elephants Teeth or Ivory -	,,	70. a 100.	
,, cuttings - -	,,	60. a 68.	
gish-maws - - - - -	,,	25 a 55.	
Flints - - - - - -	,,	40 cents.	
Ginseng crude - - - -	,,	65.	
,, clarified. - - - -	,,	90	
Mother of Pearl Shell - -	,,	9. a 10.	
Myrrh - - - - - -	,,	3. a 4.	Large stock.
Olibanum - - - - - -	,,	3½. a 8.	
Putchuck - - - - - -	,,	15 a 16	Little demand.
Rose Maloes - - - - -	,,		
Saltpetre at Lintin - - -	,,	4½ a 5	
Shark's fins - - - - -	,,	15. a 30.	
Smalts - - - - - -	,,	40. a 55.	Limited demand.
Stock fish - - - - -	,,	3½. a 4.	Large stock.
Thread Gold and Silver -	Cy.	40 a 45	
Wood Ebony Mauritius - -	Pl.	3.	dull.
,, ,, Ceylon - - -	,,	2.	
,, Sandal Indian - - -	,,	14 a 18	
,, ,, Timor - - -	,,	8 a 12.	
,, ,, Sand[l] Islands -	,,		
Sapan - - - -	,,	1.50	

EXPORTS.

	WT. in T.	PRICE	REMARKS.
SILK MANUFACTURES.			
Camlets blk. 18 yds. by 24 in	30	$ 12.	
,, col'd ,, ,, by ,,	28	13.	
Hkfs. 4-4 black Levantine fringed	17	5.20. a 6.30	
,, 7-8 ,, ,,	15	4.50 a 5.60	
Hkfs. 7-8 cross barren - -	11	5.30 a 5.40	
,, Sarsnet, Nankin silk	—	5.20	
,, ,, Canton - - -	—	5.20	
Hkfs. white Pongee 32 in	18	6.50	
,, ,, ,, 30 ,,	16	5.80	
,, figured ,, 32 ,,	20	8 10	
,, ,, ,, 30 ,,	18	7.20	
Levantines col'd 30 yds. 24 in	24	11.50	
,, ,, 30 ,, 29 ,,	32	15. a 15.50	
,, black ,, ,, 24 ,,	27	11.	
,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	30	14. a 15.	
Satins Levantines 30 29 ,,	33	14.50 a 15.	
,, ,, ,, 24 ,,	30	13.	
Lutestrings mixt 18 ,, 24 ,,	18	6.70	
,, black ,, ,, 29 ,,	28	9.50 a 9.75	
Pongees white 30 ,, 30 ,,	30	10.	
,, ,, 30 ,, 29 ,,	29	9.75	
,, ,, 30 ,, 32 ,,	32	11.	
,, Szechuen 19 ,, 19 ,,	27	3.60 a 3.75	
Sarsnets black N. 30 ,, 29 ,,	27	9 70	
,, ,, C. ,, ,, 29 ,,	25	8	
,, ,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	22	7.	
,, white 60 ,, 29 ,,	34	14 25 a 14 5	
,, colored 30 ,, 29 ,,	21	11 80 a 12.	
,, crossbarr'd ,, ,, 24 ,,	18	9 20 a 9 30	
Satins black 18 ,, 29 ,,	44	14.50 a 15	
,, ,, 18 ,, 29 ,,	36	11. a 11 50	
,, colored 18 ,, 29 ,,	33	16.	
,, high ,, 18 ,, 29 ,,	36	17.	
,, damasked crimson ,,	38	17 a 17 50	
,, ,, colored ,,	38	16. a 16.50	
Senshaws Nank. blk 29 29 ,,	40	14.50	
,, ,, colored ,, ,,	33	15.50	
,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	36	16 20	
,, Canton black 29 ,,	33	8.90 a 9.40	
Sewing silks assort. colors. 1st	Pl.	4.25	
,, ,, black - - - -	,,	3.85	
Shawls crape 7-4 embrd. - -	7	3.40	According to
,, ,, 55 @ 58 in - -	5½	2.90	embroidery.
,, 9-4 Satin figd. 63 - -	5	1.80	
,, 7-4 ,, ,, 58 - -	4	1.50	
,, damasked silk 54 @ 55	4	1.85	
Water silks col'd. 18 y. - 29 in	32	14.50 a 15	
BLACK TEAS.	Pl.	Tael.	
,, Bohea Canton - - -	,,		
,, Pekoen - - - -	,,	Old.	
,, Congou Congou, 1st. - -	,,		
,, Bl. Lf. & Pek. 1st	,,	17 a 25	
,, Campoi - - - - -	,,		
,, Souchong - - - -	,,		
,, Hung muey - - - -	,,		For the new teas
,, Pekoe - - - - -	,,		no price settled yet.
,, Ning Yong - - - -	,,		
,, Ankoi - - - - -	,,		
,, ,, Pouchong - - -	,,	New.	
,, Orange Pekoe - - -	,,	26 a 35	
,, Caper - - - -	,,	22 a 25	
GREEN TEAS.			
,, Twankay - - - - -	,,		
,, Skin - - - - - -	,,		
,, Hyson - - - - -	,,		No new teas yet
,, Young Hyson - - -	,,		down.
,, Imperial - - - -	,,		
,, Gunpowder - - - -	,,		
RAW SILK. Canton No. 1	,,	T. 275 a 280	
,, ,, ,, ,, 2	,,	265	
,, ,, ,, ,, 3	,,	230 a 240	None.
,, ,, ,, ,, 4	,,		
,, ,, ,, ,, 5	,,	80 a 100	
Nankin Tsatlee - - - 8	,,		
,, Taysaam - - - -	,,		
SUGAR RAW. Canton 1st.	,,	T. 5.3	
,, ,, ,, 2d.	,,	4.8 a 5.	
,, Pingfa - - - - -	,,	6.2	
,, Candy Canton - - -	,,	6.6 a 6.8	
,, ,, Chinchew - -	,,		
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Alum - - - - - - -	,,	1.85 a 1.95	at Macao.
Aniseed star - - - - -	,,	10½	
Camphor - - - - - -	,,	33 a 34	
Cassia at Whampoa - - -	,,	10½. a 11	
,, Lintin - - - -	,,		None.
,, buds - - - - -	,,	14 a 5	
Canes bamboo - - - -	1000	10 a 14	
,, Wangees - - - -	,,	7 a 12	
China Root - - - - -	Pl.	3 a 4	
Cubebs - - - - - -	,,	17 a 18	
Dragon's blood - - - -	,,	80 a 100	
Galangals - - - - - -	,,	3½ a 3¾	
Gamboge - - - - - -	,,	65 a 70	None good.
Glass beads - - - - -	,,	17 a 22	
Glue - - - - - - -	,,	9 a 11	
Ginger in Jars - - - -	Case	5 a 5½	
Hartall or Orpiment - - -	Pl.	15 a 16	
Lead white - - - - -	,,	9 a 10	
,, red - - - - -	,,	10	
Mo. of Pear' Shells Soolooo large	Pl.		No demand
,, ,, blue edged small	Cy.		
Musk warranted - - - -	,,	45 a 60	
Nankeens, blue 10¼ yds. 13 in	100	92	
,, 9¼ yds. 12 in - - - -	Ps.	88	
,, Canton made - - - -	,,	79	
,, ,, large - - - -	,,	82	None.
,, ,, small - - - -	,,	65	
Yellow yds. in 1st. st.	,,	79 a 80	
,, ,, 2d ,,	,,	66 a 70	None.
,, ,, 3d. ,,	,,	58	
,, small ,, ,, - - -	,,		
,, white ,, ,, - - -	,,	55 a 85	Wanted.
Oils Aniseed - - - - -	Cy.	1.10 a 1.20	
,, Cassia - - - - -	,,	1.65	
Rhubarb - - - - - -	Pl.	None.	
,, Dutch cut - - - -	,,		
Soy in Jars - - - - -	Case	5 a 8	
Tobacco in baskets - - -	Pl.	14 a 15	
Tortoiseshell - - - -	P.		
Turmeric - - - - - -	,,		
Vermillion 50 catties - -	Box.	76	

N. B. OF IMPORTS ALL DUTIES ARE PAID BY THE PURCHASER, AND OF EXPORTS BY THE SELLER BOATHIRE IS PAID BY THE SELLER.

RATES OF INSURANCE AT CANTON.

On first class vessels in the 10th Canton and Union Offices of China, & various Agents of Offices established in Calcutta and Bombay.

GOODS TREASURE		GOODS TREASURE	
Bombay - - -	Singapore - - -	1¼ 1	Hol. or Hamburg - - 3½ 3
Ceylon - - -	Manila - - -		Spain or Portugal - 3½ 3
Madras - - -	Mallacca - - -		America U States - - 3 2½
Calcutta - - -	Penang - - -	3 2½	Chili or Peru - - 4 4
Rangoon - - -	Batavia - - -		Mexico - - - - 3 -
Mauritius - -	Gt. Britain via Sg	3½ 3	E.coast of China - 1 pm.
Australia - -	,, direct - - -	3 2½	Lintin &c. - - - - ⅛ do.
Sand. Islands -	France - - - -	3 2½	

Note. Above rates are from 20th April to 20th Oct. annually: during remaining 6 months the premiums are somewhat lower. Risks on Blocks are $ 9 per Cent per annum, $ 4½ for 6 months, $ 2½ for 3 months and $ ¾ per month.

The Local Insurance Offices grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta and Bombay, or in Canton.

WHAMPOA PORT CHARGES, &c.

1st class ves. measg. 1600 cubits & upwards pay 0.7874756 of a Tl. per cubit.
2nd ,, ,, ,, 1200 do. & under 1600 ,, 0.7221091 ,, ,,
3rd ,, ,, under 1200 do. 0.5062341 ,, ,,

N B The cubit is 14¼ inches: measurement is taken on each entry of the vessel with cargo (except Rice) and is from the Foremast to the Mizen mast, or tiller head in Brigs; and across at the main mast; these are multiplied together for the above products—The largest class pay from $ 4360 to $ 4320; 2d class from $ 3700 to $ 3780; 3rd class from $ 3700 and under. The Consuls; or Present Fee is paid by all vessels 1600 Taels or $ 2223. Linguists fee $ 173⅓ and Comprador's fees $ 50. Also Pilotage $ 60, inwards and outwards the same. A sum of from $ 5 @ 600 is also usually required by the Hong-merchants, for sharing a Cargo-ship, to defray fees and charges usually incurred by him. On French and other Foreign vessels the charges are slightly varied. The several fees paid to the Hoppo &c. on Rice laden ships amounting to $ 939 50., by a decision of the General Chamber of Commerce, are to be considered a charge on the vessel, as also the sum of $ 250—paid to the Linguist—making the whole charge on a Rice-ship, $ 1189.50—besides Pilotage inwards and outwards.

RATE OF EXCHANGE AND PRICE OF BULLION.

	s d.
On London or Liverpool, 6 months sight private Bills.	4.6. @ 4.7.
Government Bills 10 @ 30 days	4. 4.
United States Bank Bills 6 months sight	4. 6.
Bills under adv. nces made on goods by the E. I. Company's Agents.	4s. 7d.
E. I. Company's Agents Bills on Calcutta 30 ds. sight, C. Rs. 210	
E. I. Directors Bills 60 ds. sight, and private C. Rs. 210.	
Private Bills, on Bombay, ,, Co's. Rs.	212 @ 214.

Gold, 98 a 100 touch, in leaves $ 23.75 per Tael weight.
Sycee at Lintin &c. large Ingots 97 a 99 touch 7 per Cent premium. } very
,, ,, ,, ,, small 96 a 98 ,, 6½ per Cent ,, } scarce.
Spanish Dollars Pillar Ferdinand, ... 1 per Cent ,,
,, ,, Old Carolus IV. .. .. 12 per Cent ,,
South American Republics .. .. .. at par.

Freight to London, Liverpool, &c. per Ton. 50 cub: feet £ 4.10 @ £ 5. nominal.
to foreign Europe, American and British Ships, none.
to United States, American Ships Per Ton. 40 cub. feet. .. 25 $

DELIVERIES OF OPIUM AT LINTIN.

FROM 1ST APRIL TO 30TH SEPTEMBER 1838.

	IN SEPTEMBER.			FROM APRIL TO AUGUST INCLUSIVE.		
	Chests.	Price.	Value in Dollars.	Chests.	Value in Dollars.	Stock 1st Octr.
Patna .....old.	34	550	18,700	4,212	2 154,200	315
,, ...new	489	590	288,510			2025½
Benares .....old	—	—	—	1,352½	641,765	57½
,, ...new	89	555	49 390			681
Malwa	208	600	124,800	4,717	2,795,358	4238
	820		481,400	10,281½	5,591,323	7,338

Total of deliveries in the six months from April to September inclusive, 11,101½ chests, value, Sp. Drs.: 6,071,723.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

IMPORTS.

COTTON MANUFACTURES.—There has been very little doing in LONG-CLOTHS during the week. Greys may be quoted 3.75 @ 4 and white 4 @ 4½. In consequence of the endless disputes regarding the quality of Longcloths between the importers and mandarins, we hear that an attempt is making to fix all greys as No. 3 and whites ½ as No. 4 and ½ as No. 2, which, if assented to, will, on the whole, be a favorable arrangement. There is a little more firmness in COTTON YARN, and we hear of a sale of a small lot of 50 bales Nos. 18 @ 42. being an average of about $ 30 @ 36, the quality good, the lower numbers under 32. watertwist. Several parcels have been purchased for the Straits and India but we could not learn the particulars. In our last week's report the numbers of the 1400 Peculs sold @ $ 32 @ 33, should have been 16 @ 30, not 16 @ 50.

WOOLLENS.—There has been no transaction in SPANISH STRIPES reported to us, but the demand is better. LONGELLS, are also firmer, although 2 or 3000 pieces were sold by the Chinese at low rates lately, there being a settling day among them two or three days since.

METALS.—We hear of no transactions.

STRAITS PRODUCE.—PEPPER, has declined in consequence of the importation of 5 @ 6000 Piculs, and cannot be quoted higher than 7¼ @ 7½. BETELNUT, remains as before $ 3 @ 3½.

RICE.—The weather, it is said, is most favorable for the next crop, and prices therefore remain very low.

SANDALWOOD.—About 4000 Piculs of Company's quality was sold at Macao in the early part of the week at $ 19, which shows some improvement.

COTTONS.—The market generally remains the same as to prices, but there has been more enquiry for Bombay Cotton, and 4 @ 5000 bales middling to fair quality have been disposed of during the week. The finer descriptions, from the short quantity here, inclined to advance a little, the common kinds without alteration. No transactions have taken place in Bengal or Madras Cottor, the cheapness directing attention more to the Bombay staple. Accounts may now be shortly expected of the produce of the Nankin crop, which will have considerable influence on the market.

OPIUM.—Few or no brokers have made their appearance during the week, and nothing has been doing. Malwa keeps low, 560 @ 570,—the Chinese selling off their time barquing. Patna is nominal 580 @ 590, being in few hands, but no buyers, the deliveries both outside and at Whampoa being for the present stopped. For those of last month see above.

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.—Nothing yet doing in Nankin Silk, the holders still demanding such exorbitant prices. We do not hear of any further supplies being down.

TEAS.—We hear of no transaction in the tea-market, except the purchase of a few chops of *Caper* at rather lower prices.

Canton, 6th October 1838.

THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

A breviations (Pl.) Pecul. (Cy.) Catty. (Pce.) Piece. (Pr.) Pair. (Cht.) Chest. (Yrd.) Yard. ($) Spanish Dollars. (T) Tael. (M.) Mace. (Cn.) Candarin. (Ch,) Cash. Comml. Weights. 16 Taels, 1⅓ lb. avods. 1 Catty.—100 Catties 133⅓ lb avods, 1 Pecul.—16 Pls. 80 Cys, 1 Ton.—84 Cys, 1 Cwt.—¼ Cy. 1 lb.—Money weight.—10 Cash. 1 Candarin.—10 Candarin, 1 Mace, 1 Tael.—1 Tael, 580 Grains Troy.—1 Span. dollar 7 Mace 1 cn. 7 ch.

VOL. 4. No. 3. ***Canton, Saturday, 22nd September, 1838.*** **No. 159.**

IMPORTS.

	PER.	PRICES.	REMARKS.
COTTON MANUFACTURES.			
Cambrics - - 40 yds. - in	Pce.	$ 3. a 4.	
Chintzes - - 28 ,, - in	,,	3 a 5	
Handkfs. Monteiths scarlet -	,,	1.75 a 2.	dull.
,, ,, blue - -	,,	1.25 a 2	
Long-cloths white 40 yds. 36 in	,,	4. a 5½.	
,, ,, 80 ,, - -	,,	8. a 11.	
,, grey - 40 ,, 38 in	,,	3½. a 4½.	Large stock.
,, ,, - 60 ,, 38 in	,,	5½. a 6½.	
,, ,, - - 80 ,, 38 in	,,	7. a 8½.	
Am. brown Cots. 30 ,, 36 in	,,	3.	
Cotton yarn Nos. 16 @ 28 in	Pl.	22 a 30	Large stock and
,, ,, ,, 30 @ 32 in	,,	30 a 36	little demand.
Calcutta - - ,, 18 @ 24 in	,,		None.
WOOLLENS.			
Broadcloth Ex. Sup'fine 60@62 in	Yrd.	90 a 2 80.	
,, Span[h] Stripes 60@62 in	,,	1.25 a 1.40.	
,, Supers - - 58@60 in	,,	80 a 90.	
,, Worsters - - -	,,	60 cts.	
,, Worleys - 25 yds. in	Pce.	11 a 11½.	No sale.
,, Sup[r] Sclet. Cutgs large	Pl.	30 a 40.	Cts. dull.
Flannel - - - - -	ydl.	15 a 20.	
Camblets. double 55 yds. 30 in	Pce.		
Fine singles - - - - -	,,	20 a 22.	dull.
Second - - - - -	,,		
Dutch - - 40 yds. 33 in	,,	23 a 24	
,, - - 40 ,, 28 ,,	,,	20 a 22	
Bombazets - - - - -	,,	7 a 8	
Longells scarlet - - - -	,,	9½ a 10	
Assorted colors - - - -	,,	8½ a 8½	
Woollen yarn - - - -	,,	70 a 90	Limited demand.
COTTON.		l'acl.	
Bengal old or inf. - - -	Pl.	9. a 11	
,, sup[r] and fine - -	,,		
Bombay old or inf. - - -	,,	7.5 a 9.5	
,, sup[r]. and fine - -	,,		
Madras - - - - - -	,,	7 8 a 10.5	
Manila - - - - - -	,,		None.
METALS.			
Copper Sheets, 16 oz. @ 32 oz	Pl.	$ 34½.	
,, S. American slab - -	,,	24.	None.
,, nails assorted - -	,,	40.	
,, old - - - - -	,,	18.	
Lead English Pig - - - -	,,	5½ a 5¾	
,, Spanish ,, - - - -	,,		
Iron Bar 1 @ 3 in - - -	,,	250	
,, Rod ½ @ in - - -	,,	3½ a 4	
,, Nailrod ¼ and under -	,,	4 a 4½	
,, Hoop. ½ @ in - -	,,		
,, Scrap - - - - -	,,	1. a 1.26	Not Saleable.
Steel English - - - - -	,,		
,, Swedish - - - - -	Tub	3¼ a 4	
Spelter English - - - - -	Pl.	5¾ a 5¾	
Tin Plates - - - - - -	Box	8¼ a 9¼	
Quicksilver - - - - - -	Pl.	110 a 115	
SKINS Rabbit - - - - -	100	60. a 65.	
Beaver - - - - - - -	each	4. a 6.	
,, Fox - - - - - -	,,	1. a 1.15.	
Otter-Sea - - - - - -	,,	40. a 55	
,, ,, tails - - - -	,,	2 50 a 3	
,, ,, Land - - - - -	,,	5. a 7.	
Seal - - - - - - -	,,	2. a 2.50	
OPIUM Patna old 1836	Cht.		
,, ,, 1837	,,	550	
,, ,, new - -	,,	580	
Benares old - 1837	,,		
,, new - - - -	,,	550	
Malwa old - - - - - -	,,		
,, new - - - - -	,,	560 a 570	
Turkey - - - - - -	Pl.	380 - -	
RICE Bengal - - - - -	,,	1.30 a 1.40	Little demand.
,, Java - - - - - -	,,	1.20 a 1.30	
,, White table - - - -	,,		
,, Manila - - - - -	,,	1.20 a 1.30	
STRAITS PRODUCE &c			
Bird's nest, fine white - -	Cy.	30.	
,, ,, inf. - - - -	,,	11. a 16.	
,, ,, black - - -	,,	1½. a 5.	No demand.
Bees Wax - - - - - -	Pl.	26. a 28.	
Betel nut - - - - - -	,,	3. a 3 25	
Cloves Mauritius 22 @ 24	,,	34.	Molucca.
,, Mother - - - -	,,	10. a 12.	Overstocked.
Camphor Baroos - - - -	Cy.	6. a 25.	
Gambir - - - - - -	Pl.	2½. a 3.	
Mace - - - - - - -	,,		
Nutmegs - - - - - -	,,		
Pepper - - - - - - -	,,	7½	
Rattans - - - - - -	,,	3. a 3½.	In demand.
Tin Banca - - - - - -	,,	20¼.	
,, Singapore &c. - - -	,,	19¼.	First quality.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Amber large 1st quality - -	Cy.	3. a 13.	
,, small fragments - -	,,	20 cts a 1½.	
Asafœtida - - - - - -	Pl.	4½.	
Bichdemar - - - - - -	,,	6. a 25.	
,, good - - - - -	,,	25. a 36.	
Cochineal - - - - - -	,,	180. a 220.	
Coral large beads or pieces	Cy.	.....	
,, fragments - - - -	Pl.	40. a 50.	
Cow Bezoar - - - - - -	Cy.	16. a 25.	No demand.
Cudbear - - - - - - -	Pl.	12.	
Cutch-Pegue - - - - - -	,,	4. a 4½.	
Elephants Teeth or Ivory-	,,	70. a 100.	
,, ,, cuttings - -	,,	60. a 65.	
Fish-maws - - - - - -	,,	25 a 55.	
Flints - - - - - - -	,,	40 cents.	
Ginseng crude - - - - -	,,	65.	
,, clarified. - - - - -	,,	90	
Mother of Pearl Shell - - -	,,	9. a 10.	
Myrrh - - - - - - -	,,	3. a 4.	
Olibanum - - - - - - -	,,	3½. a 8.	Large stock.
Putchuck - - - - - - -	,,	15 a 16	Little demand.
Rose Maloes - - - - - -	,,		
Saltpetre at Lintin - - - -	,,	4½ a 5	
Shark's fins - - - - - -	,,	15. a 30.	
Smalts - - - - - - -	,,	40. a 55.	Limited demand.
Stock fish - - - - - -	,,	3½. a 4.	Large stock.
Thread Gold and Silver - -	Cy.	40 a 45	
Wood Ebony Mauritius - -	Pl.	3.	
,, ,, Ceylon - - -	,,	2.	dull.
,, Sandal Indian - - -	,,	14 a 18	
,, ,, Timor - - -	,,	8 a 12.	
,, ,, Sand[h] Islands -	,,		
,, Japan ,, - - -	,,	1.50	

EXPORTS.

	WT. in T.	PRICE	REMARKS.
SILK MANUFACTURES.			
Camlets blk. 18 yds. by 24 in	30	$ 12	
,, col'd ,, ,, by ,,	28	13.	
Hkfs. 4-4 black Levantine fringed	17	5 20. a 6.30	
,, 7-8 ,, ,,	15	4.50 a 5.60	
Hkfs. 7-8 cross barred - -	11	5.30 a 5.40	
,, Sarsnet, Nankin silk			
,, ,, Canton - - -	—	5.20	
Hkfs. white Pongee 32 in	18	6.50	
,, ,, ,, 30 ,,	16	5.80	
,, figured ,, 32	20	8.10	
,, ,, ,, 30 ,,	18	7.20	
Levantines col'd 30 yds. 24 ,,	24	11.50	
,, ,, 30 ,, 29 ,,	32	15. a 15.50	
,, black ,, ,, 24 ,,	27	11.	
,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	30	14. a 15.	
Satins Levantines 30 29 ,,	33	14.50 a 15.	
,, ,, ,, 24 ,,	30	13.	
Lutestrings mixt 18 ,, 24 ,,	18	6.70	
,, black ,, ,, 29 ,,	28	9.50 a 9.75	
Pongees white 30 ,, 30 ,,	30	10.	
,, ,, 30 ,, 29 ,,	29	9.75	
,, ,, 30 ,, 32 ,,	32	11.	
,, Szechuen 19 ,, 19 ,,	27	3.60 a 3.75	
Sarsnets black N. 30 ,, 29 ,,	27	9 70	
,, ,, C. ,, ,, 29 ,,	25	8	
,, ,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	22	7.	
,, white 60 ,, 29 ,,	34	14.25 a 14.5	
,, colored 30 ,, 29 ,,	21	11.80 a 12.	
,, crossbarr'd ,, 24 ,,	18	9.20 a 9.30	
Satins black 18 ,, 29 ,,	44	14.50 a 15	
,, ,, 18 ,, 29 ,,	36	11. a 11.50	
,, colored 18 ,, 29 ,,	33	16.	
,, high ,, 18 ,, 29 ,,	36	17.	
,, damasked crimson	38	17 a 17 50	
,, ,, colored ,,	38	16. a 16.50	
Senshaws Nank. blk 29 29 ,,	40	14.50	
,, ,, colored ,, ,,	33	15.50	
,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	36	16.20	
,, Canton black 29 ,,	33	8.90 a 9.40	
Sewing silks assort. colors. 1s	Pl.	4.25	
,, ,, black - - - -		3.85	
Shawls crape 7-4 embrd. -	7	3.40	According to
,, ,, 55 @ 58 in -	5½	2.90	embroidery.
,, 8-4 Satin figd. 63 -	5	1.80	
,, 7-4 ,, ,, 58 -	4	1.50	
,, ,, damasked silk 54 @ 5	4	1.85	
Water silks col'd. 18 y. 29 in	32	14.50 a 15	
BLACK TEAS.	Pl	Tael.	
,, Bohea Canton - -	,,		
,, Fokeen - - -	,,		
,, Congou Soug. k'd. -	,,	17 a 24	
,, Bl. Lf. & Pek. k'd	,,		
,, Campoi - - - -	,,	15 a 24	
,, Souchong - - - -	,,		Low quality..
,, Hung muey - - -	,,	18 a 22	
,, Pekoe - - - -	,,		
,, Ning Yong - - -	,,		
,, Aukoi - - - -	,,		
,, ,, Pouchong - -	,,		
,, Orange Pekoe - -	,,	18 a 20	Low quality.
,, ,, New- - -	,,	28 a 35	
GREEN TEAS.			
,, Twankay - - - -	,,		
,, Skin - - - - -	,,		
,, Hyson- - - - -	,,	36 a 50	
,, Young Hyson - -	,,		
,, Imperial - - -	,,	43 a 50	
,, Gunpowder - - -	,,	46 a 55	
RAW SILK. Canton No. 1	,,	T. 275 a 280	
,, ,, ,, ,, 2	,,	265	
,, ,, ,, ,, 3	,,	230 a 240	None.
,, ,, ,, ,, 4	,,		
,, ,, ,, ,, 5	,,	80 a 100	
Nankin Tsatlee - - - 8	,,		
,, Taysaan- - - -	,,		
SUGAR RAW. Canton 1st	,,	T. 5 3	
,, ,, ,, 2d.	,,	4 8 a 5.	
,, Pingfa - - - -	,,	6.2	
,, Candy Canton - - -	,,	6 6 a 6.8	
,, ,, Chinchew - -	,,		
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Alum - - - - - - -	,,	1.85 a 1.95	at Macao.
Aniseed star - - - - -	,,	10¼	
Camphor - - - - - -	,,	33 a 34	
Cassia at Whampoa - -	,,	10¾ a 11	
,, Lintin - - -	,,		None.
,, buds - - - -	,,	14 a 5	
Canes bamboo - - - -	1000	10 a 11¼	
,, Wangees - - -	,,	7 a 12	
China Root - - - - -	Pl.	3½	
Cubebs - - - - - -	,,	17 a 18	
Dragon's blood - - - -	,,	80 a 100	
Galangals - - - - -	,,	3½ a 3½	
Gamboge - - - - - -	,,	65 a 70	None good.
Glass beads - - - - -	,,	17 a 22	
Glue - - - - - - -	,,	9 a 11	
Ginger in Jars - - - -	Case	5 a 5½	
Hartall or Orpiment - -	Pl.	15 a 16	
Lead white - - - - -	,,	9 a 10	
,, red - - - - -	,,	10	
Mo. of Pear' Shells Sooloo large	Pl.		
,, blue edged small	,,		No demand.
Musk warranted- - - - -	Cy.	45 a 60	
Nankeens, blue 10½ yds. 13 in	100	92	
,, 9½ yds. 12 in - - - -	Ps.	85	
,, Canton made - - - -	,,	79	
,, ,, large - - - -	,,	82	None.
,, ,, small - - - -	,,	65	
Yellow yds. in 1st. st.	,,	79 a 80	
,, ,, ,, 2d. ,,	,,	66 a 70	None.
,, ,, ,, 3d. ,,	,,	58	
,, small ,, ,, - -	,,		
,, white ,, ,, - -	,,	55 a 85	Wanted.
Oils Aniseed - - - - -	Cy.	1.10 a 1.20	
,, Cassia - - - - -	,,	1.65	
Rhubarb - - - - - -	Pl.		
,, Dutch cut - - - -	,,	None.	
Soy in Jars - - - - -	Case	5 a 8	
Tobacco in baskets - - -	Pl.	14 a 15	
Tortoiseshell - - - -	P.		
Turmeric - - - - - -	,,		
Vermillion 50 catties - -	Box.	80.	

N. B. OF IMPORTS ALL DUTIES ARE PAID BY THE PURCHASER, AND OF EXPORTS BY THE SELLER

BOATHIRE IS PAID BY THE SELLER.

RATES OF INSURANCE AT CANTON.

On first class vessels in the 10th Canton and Union Offices of China, & various Agents of Offices established in Calcutta and Bombay.

GOODS TREASURE		GOODS TREASURE		GOODS TREASURE	
Bombay - -	3	Singapore - -	1¼	Hol.or Hamburg - -	3½
Ceylon - -		Manila - -		Spain or Portugal -	3½
Madras - -		Mallacca - -		America U States -	3
Calcutta - -	3.. 2½	Penang - -	1½	Chili or Peru - -	4
Rangoon - -		Batavia - -		Mexico - - -	3
Mauritius - -		Gt. Britain via Sg	3½	E.coast of China -	1 pm
Australia - -		,, direct - -	3	Lintin &c... - -	1 do
Sand. Islands -		France - -	3		

Note. Above rates are from 20th April to 20th Oct. annually: during remaining 6 months the premiums are somewhat lower. Risks on Blocks are $ 9 per Cent per annum, $ 4½ for 6 months, $ 2½ for 3 months and $ ½ per month.

The Local Insurance Offices grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta and Bombay, or in Canton.

WHAMPOA PORT CHARGES, &c.

1st class ves. measg. 1600 cubits & upwards pay 0.7874756 of a Tl. per cubit.
2nd ,, ,, ,, 1200 do. & under 1600 ,, 0.7221091 ,, ,,
3rd ,, ,, under 1200 do. 0.5062341 ,, ,,

N.B. The cubit is 14½ inches: measurement is taken on each entry of the vessel with cargo (except Rice) and is from the Foremast to the Mizen mast or tiller head in Brigs; and across at the main mast; these are multiplied together for the above products—The largest class pay from $ 4300 to $ 4320 ; 2d class from $ 3700 to $ 3780 ; 3rd class from $ 3700 and under. The Comha; or Present Fee is paid by all vessels 1600 Taels or $ 2223. Linguists fees $ 173½ and Comprador's fees $ 50. Also Pilotage $ 60, inwards and outwards the same. A sum of from $ 5 @ 600 is also usually required by the Hong-merchant, for securing a Cargo-ship, to defray fees and charges usually incurred by him. On French and other Foreign vessels the charges are slightly varied. The several fees paid to the Hoppo &c. on Rice laden ships amounting to $ 939.50., by a decision of the General Chamber of Commerce, are to be considered a charge on the vessel, as also the sum of $ 200—paid to the Linguist—making the whole charge on a Rice-ship, $ 1189.50—besides Pilotage inwards and outwards.

RATE OF EXCHANGE AND PRICE OF BULLION.

	s d.
On London or Liverpool, 6 months sight private Bills.	4. 6. @ 4.7.
Government Bills 10 @ 30 days	4. 4.
United States Bank Bills 6 months sight.....	4. 6.
Bills under advances made on goods by the E. I. Company's Agents. 4s. 7d.	
E. I. Company's Agents Bills on Calcutta 30 ds. sight C. Rs. 210	
E. I. Directors Bills 60 ds. sight, and private C. Rs. 210.	
Private Bills, on Bombay, ,, Co's. Rs.	212 @ 214.

Gold, 98 a 100 touch, in leaves $ 23.75 per Tael weight.
Sycee at Lintin &c. large Ingots 97 a 99 touch 7 per Cent premium } very
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, small 96 a 98 ,, 6½ per Cent ,, } scarce.
Spanish Dollars Pillar Ferdinand, ... 1 per Cent ,,
,, Old Carolus IV. .. .. 12 per Cent ,,
South American Republics .. .. .. at par.

Freight to London, Liverpool, &c. per Ton. 50 cub: feet £ 5
to foreign Europe, American and British Ships, none.....
to United States, American Ships Per Ton. 40 cub. feet. .. 25 $

DELIVERIES OF OPIUM AT LINTIN.

FROM 1ST APRIL TO 31ST AUGUST 1838.

	IN AUGUST.			FROM APRIL TO JULY INCLUSIVE.		
	Chests.	*Price.*	*Value in Dollars.*	*Chests.*	*Value in Dollars.*	*Stock 1st Sept.*
Patna .....old.	313	540	169,020			3011
,, ...new	540	580	313,200	3,359	1 671,980	1078
Benares .....old	27½	500	13,750			361
,, ...new	204	530	108,120	1,121	519,895	312
Malwa	1,065½	645	087,248	3,651½	2,108,110	2951
	2,150		1,291,330	8,131½	4,299,985	3,810

Total of deliveries in the five months from April to August inclusive, 10,281½ chests, value, Sp. Dls.: 5,591,323.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

IMPORTS.

Cotton Manufactures.—Both Grey and White Longcloths are rather lower, so many being thrown upon the market and several small sales have been made during the week of the former at 3.75, and of the latter at 4¼. Cotton Yarn of common quality continues almost unsaleable. A considerable sale of good was reported to us yesterday, but we could not obtain the exact terms. The quantity was about 1000 Piculs No. 16 @ 30—the price not under $ 34.

Woollens.—Spanish Stripes continue at the same quotations, but without active demand. Longells, are rather lower both for scarlets and assorted colors. Camlets without much enquiry, and no sales are reported of either Dutch or English, holders looking for an advance.

Metals. Lead and Iron are both rather down—several parcels offering.

Straits Produce.—Pepper is not in so brisk demand, but it would fetch still 7½, the supply being very short. There has been no further sale of Betelnut, the price of which will greatly depend on the supply, which at present would appear likely to be rather short. Tin and Rattans without alteration.

Rice,—is stationary at our low quotations, but as rain is required it may advance a little from the want of it.

Cotton.—There is no alteration in either price or demand, and no sales of any sort have been effected. The Bombay is taken off in small lots, the good quality at from 8. 7 @ 9. 3, and very little of the fine is now here. The lower descriptions sell from 7 @ 8. 3. In Madras and Bengal nothing has been done during the week. The clearances in the last 4 weeks are reported at

Bombay	Bengal	Madras	Total
20,500	2500	600	23,680 Bales.

Nothing is yet known of the Nankin crop, but accounts may now be shortly expected.

Opium.—In addition to the seizure of the small dealers and smokers in Canton, some disturbance took place in the early part of the week between the Mandarins and villagers on shore at Whampoa, which at first was expected would seriously interfere with the Opium-trade, but it has been arranged. The brokers however are still alarmed and have, we believe, got rid of all their purchases, so that, when the market again opens, a good demand may be expected. Malwa has been sold as low as 560; it is now held a little higher. Patna has been firmer @ 570 @ 580. being in few hands. The deliveries to the 15th were, Patna old 27; new 296; Benares, old—; new, 4; Malwa, 71; Total 32 8 chests.

EXPORTS.

Nankin Silk.—The Chinese still maintain that the supply will fall short of last year, and are still demanding upwards of $ 600 for their new silk, but there are no purchasers.

Tea.—We hear of no transaction, and our quotations are altogether nominal.

Canton, 22d September, 1838.

THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 4. No. 4. Canton, Saturday, 29th September, 1838. No. 160.

GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

STATEMENT OF TRADE IN BRITISH VESSELS AT CANTON,

from 1st July 1837 to 30th June 1838.

IMPORTS.			Quantity.	Average Price.	TOTAL VALUE Sp Dollars.
Broad Cloth	-	Yds	345800	$ 1.30	448760
Camlets	-	Pcs	11737	26.	305162
Long Ells	-	,,	41607	9.	374463
Bombazetts	-	,,	2090	6.50	13585
Blankets	-	Pairs	550	4.	2200
Cotton Yarn	-	Pls	11858	36.	426888
Long Cloths White Pcs.	39 87	Yds	375480	5¼ 40yds	2067e2
Grey	94566	,,	3782642	4.50	4i3547
Dyed	-	,,	8000	5 60	1120
Twills White	1682	,,	67280	4.75	7990
Grey	8383½	,,	335312	4.50	37726
Domestics	7514	,,	30065	3.50	2628
Chintzes	14834	,,	415472	4. 28 yds	59336
Handkerchiefs	-	Doz	37271	1.40	52179
Gold Thread	-	Catties	47	40.	1880
Smalts	-	Pls	32	42.	1344
Tin plates	-	Boxes	150	8.50	1275
Tin	-	Pls.	499	16.50	8233
Spelter	-	,,	2373	5.75	13644
Iron (mostly nail rod and hoop)		,,	9890	4.25	42032
Copper Sheathing	-	,,	190	32.	6080
Lead	-	,,	7471	6.	44826
Coral	-	Value	7000		7000
Betelnut	-	Pls.	25978	3.50	90923
Bicho de Mar	-	,,	80	8.80	704
Birds nests	-	Value			22103
Camphor Baroos	-	Catties	778	18.	14004
Cloves	-	Pls.	67	34.	2278
Cow Bezoar	-	Catties	222	18.	3996
Cutch Pegue	-	Pls	752	4.50	3384
Cornelians	-	Value.			143500
Cotton, Bombay Bales	146151	Pls	401916	T. 8.5	4778955
Bengal	49364	,,	111069	9.5	1471625
Madras	10792	,,	24289	9.2	311644
Ebony	-	,,	1904	$ 3.	3912
Elephants teeth	-	,,	875	85.	74375
Fish maws	-	,,	1820	65.	118300
Gambier	-	,,	800	2.	1600
G. Olibanum	-	,,	2663	3.50	9320
Myrrh	-	,,	16	4.	64
Bdellium	-	,,	25	4.	100
Horns Unicorn	-	,,	58	40.	2320
Nutmegs	-	,,	4½	120.	510
Mother O'Pearl Shells (Gulf)		,,	840	4.	3360
Opium, Patna	-	Chests	14116	551.	7777916
Benares	-	,,	4638	475.	1731688
Malwa	-	,,	7891	486.	3995026
Turkey	-	Pls.	130	380.	49400
Pearls	-	Value			288487
Pepper	-	Pls	8370	7.50	62775
Putchuck	-	,,	2015	16.40	33064
Rattans	-	,,	8326	3.	25578
Rice	-	,,	55712	1.35	75211
Saltpetre	-	,,	8632	6.	51792
Sandal wood	-	,,	6166	24.	147984
Sharkfins	-	,,	2102	32.	67264
Stockfish	-	,,	341	4.50	1535
Skins, Fox	-	No	1175	1.	1175
Land otter	-	,,	6050	8.75	52937
Rabbit	-	,,	5283	.55	2905
Tortoise shell	-	Catties	645	Value	3225
Treasure, Gold	-	T.	955	24.	22920
Bar Silver	-	T.	89794	6. p. c	132750
Dollars	-	—	—	—	595765
Sundries	-	Value	—	—	77408

EXPORTS.			Quantity.	Average Price.	TOTAL VALUE Sp. Dollars.
Alum	-	Peculs.	28658	$ 2.15	61615
Anniseed	-	Chests.	225	10.	2250
Arsenic	-	,,	150	10.	1500
Bangles	-	,,	103	28.	2884
Beads	-	,,	1594	17.	27028
Brass Leaf	-	,,	82	50.	4100
Camphor	-	,,	2015	30.	60350
Capoor Cutchery	-	Peculs.	147	7.	1019
Cassia	-	,,	6762	9 75	65930
China Root	-	,,	459	3 50	16 6
China and Earthen Ware	-	Value.			87200
Cochineal	-	Peculs.	39	180.	7020
Copper	-	,,	2421	23,	35683
Coral, False	-	,,	59	40.	2360
Cotton Yarn	-	,,	120	38.	4500
Crackers	-	Boxes.	1354	5 50	7447
Galangal	-	Peculs.	292	3.	876
Gum Benjamin	-	,,	5	38	190
Hartall	-	,,	528	14.	5808
Kettisalls	-	Chests.	1817	10.	18170
do. Silk	-	,,	154	12.	1848
Marble Slabs	-	No.	1517	2.	3 34
Matting	-	Rolls.	299	22.	65 8
Nankeens	-	,,		Value	41500
Oils, Spice	-	Boxes.	167	30.	5010
Paper White	-	Chests.	1508	16.	24114
Colored	-	,,	203	14.	4242
Gilt	-	,,	153	20.	3060
Pearls, False	-	,,	202	50.	40100
Preserves and Sweetmeats	-	Boxes.	1319	5.50	7255
Rhubarb	-	Peculs.	641	60.	38460
Raw Silk, Canton to India	-	,,	735	Value	3 ,82
Nankin do.	-	,,	534	,,	176895
do. to Gt. Britain	-	,,	4412	4.75	1095700
Punjam	-	,,	1259	,,	112051
Silk Piece Goods	-	Value.			36 760
Sugar	-	Peculs.	21542	Taels 5½	165245
Sugar Candy	-	,,	17526	6.7	163772
			Pls. Tls.	Taels	
Tea, Bohea	-	,,	56 a 13	668	
Congo	-	,,	169880 a 24	4077120	
Caper	-	,,	5932 a 18	107136	
Souchong	-	,,	7680 a 35	268800	
Campoi	-	,,	217 a 25	5425	
Ankoi	-	,,	540 a 15	8100	
Hongmuey	-	,,	2887 a 24	69288	
Pekoe	-	,,	4434 a 4	212832	
Orange Pekoe	-	,,	3560 a 26	92560	
Black	-		195206	4841922	- 6753039
			Pls. Tls.	Taels	
Tea, Hyson	-	,,	10457 a 47	491479	
Young Hyson	-	,,	6978 a 26	181428	
Hyson Skin	-	,,	10742 a 18	193356	
Twankay	-	,,	32650 a 21	685650	
Gunpowder	-	,,	3633 a 50	181650	
Imperial	-	,,	2245 a 47	105515	
Green	-		66705	1839078	- 2564962
Not specified	-		4990 a 33	—	243584
Trunks	-	Sets.	117	820.	2340
Umbrellas	-	Boxes.	102	50.	5100
Vermillion	-	,,	426	67.	11926
Sundries	-	Value.			84700
Treasure, Gold	-	Taels.	34141	24	819384
Sycee	-		2688854	6. per cent	3975153
Dollars	-				4180289
64 Ships at Whampoa		a	6000	$ 384000	
22 ,, ,, do. (rice)		a	1500	33000	
44 ,, ,, Lintin		a	750	33000	
Balance					450000
					2770762

Spanish Dollars 24,785,462 — Spanish Dollars 24,785,462

General Chamber of Commerce. *By order of the Committee*

Canton, 25th September, 1838. *WILLIAM SCOTT, Secretary.*

PAPERS RELATIVE TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A COURT OF JUDICATURE IN CHINA.

Presented to the House of Commons by Her Majesty.

No. 7.

Captain Elliot to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received June 22, 1837.)

(Extract.) *Macao January 23 1837.*

HIS Excellency the Governor [*in a memorial to the Emperor on the subject of Captain Elliot's being permitted to reside at Canton*] plainly signifies that he is sensible the formal admission of an officer is a novel principle; but he nevertheless urges its adoption upon the ground that it is needful to wave something in point of form and ancient custom, for the sake of preserving a state of peaceful order at Canton.

No. 8.

Captain Elliot to Viscount Palmerston.—Received December 4. 1837.)

(Extract.) *Canton, June 2, 1837.*

IN concluding this despatch I venture to offer my humble opinion (strengthening by every day's experience in the country) that there is an increasing disposition upon the part of the Chinese Government, to conciliate that of His Majesty.

No. 9.

Captain Elliot to Viscount Palmerston.—(Received December 4, 1837.)

My Lord, *Canton, June 2, 1837.*

This may be a convenient occasion respectfully to press the necessity for the early establishment of some formal and efficacious means of maintaining a state of good order amongst His Majesty's subjects in this country, and for the adjustment of disputes involving claims of money which may arise upon the spot.

On the very day on which this despatch is dated, a British subject has succeeded in making his escape from this country after having defrauded two industrious Englishmen, keeping a store in Canton, to a considerable extent; and I am sorry to add, leaving unpaid accounts to Chinese shopkeepers, amounting, as it already appears, to more than 1000 dollars.

I sincerely hope that examples of this kind may be of rare occurrence, but it must be admitted that there is no country in which fraud of this kind is easier of successful accomplishment than China, or in which its utmost practicable prevention is of greater public moment; and let me add, no country where the Government will be found more ready to leave to Foreign Powers unobstructed facilities for the upholding of a more creditable condition of circumstances amongst all those over whom they have a natural right to interpose such authority.

I presume to trouble your Lordship with the accompanying short memorandum of suggestions upon this subject: and I have the honor to remain, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT,
Chief Superintendent.

ENCLOSURE IN No. 9

Memorandum of Suggestions concerning the establishment of fit Regulations for the Government of His Majesty's Subjects in China.

(Extract.)

THE necessity for the existence of some efficacious means of maintaining a state of good order amongst His Majesty's subjects resorting to China by regulations lawfully sanctioned in England arises from the extreme inconvenience and hazard of leaving that object to be secured by the operation of the native laws. Partly from motives of a just and rational nature, but principally perhaps from a desire to avoid serious disputes with Great Britain, it may be depended upon that the Chinese Government is willing and anxious to devolve upon that of His Majesty the task of ordering these things according to its own pleasure: indeed I have already ascertained that there would be no difficulty in securing from the Provincial Government, an Edict declaratory of its consent to the establishment of police and judicial institutions.

A homicide is the only conceivable case in which the Chinese authorities would attempt to interfere; and I feel assured it would be easy to draw the disposal of that charge within the competency of our own tribunal.

I will only further preface these suggestions with the remark, that no circumstance seems to be better calculated to relax the anti-social jealousy and alarm of the Chinese than the existence of adequate regulations for the repression of disorder.

No.

Captain Elliot to Viscount Palmerston,—(Received March 12, 1838.)

My Lord, *Canton, September 1837.*

AN accident of a serious nature has just occured at this place, and being apprehensive that unfounded and disquieting reports may reach England upon the subject, I forward this despatch by a ship bound to Bombay, in the hope of saving the December overland mail.

Two Lascars belonging to an English passage boat landed on the evening of the 20th instant, on the north shore of the river, about two miles below the factories; and a fray took place, in which a Chinese was declared to have received several severe stabs with a knife.

There were two other Lascars on shore at the same place, and although it does not seem that they were engaged in the affair, they with the two principals fell into the hands of the Chinese Police: and the whole four were brought up to this place, and confined in the Consoo-house.

On the morning of the next day, (the 21st) the magistrate in whose district the disturbance ocurred, sent them to me for examination, but declined to leave them in my hands.

I had no strong objection they should remain in the custody of the Mandarins at the Consoo house during the daytime, because I could always know whether they were removed within the walls of the city, and then transmit the most urgent appeals for their immediate delivery to my care: but as night approached, and it would be difficult to watch proceedings, other steps became necessary.

At 8 o'clock, therefore, I sent for the three official merchants to the hall, and demanded that the men should be given up before 10 o'clock that night, upon my pledge that they should be fairly tried according to the laws of my country, and in the presence of Mandarins, for any crime alleged against them.

Howqua replied with composure, that these persons were in the custody of the Mandarins, charged with a violation of the laws of the Empire, and pending the determination of the safety of a Chinese who had been severely stabbed by one amongst them. If Englishmen went to France, he argued, they were amenable to the justice of that country; and then taking this rather displeasing occasion to compliment me upon a presumed reasonableness of disposition, and love of justice, which he said had secured for me the respect of the Governor, he required me to show why the case should be different when Englishmen came to China.

I answered, that I would venture to say my Government would admit all the force of this reasoning, as soon as it could be made at all applicable by the Emperor's gracious will to place my countrymen on the like footing in China, with respect to freedom of intercouse, and the equal administration of the laws, with that on which they stood in France, considered with relation to those points.

There was no pretension in England, he might assure himself, to dictate any change of policy to the Chinese; that was a high matter which depended upon the Imperial wisdom and pleasure: but it was not to be denied that the present state of things was attended with great inconveniences, and one amongst them was the utter impossibility to concede their right to try British subjects for a breach of Chinese laws, by Chinese Officers, whilst those laws were only partially administered towards them; and whist appeal to the higher Chinese tribunals is entirely shut out from them.

All that could be justly expected from my Government under such circumstances was, to provide means for the fair trial of British offenders against Chinese life or property, by British laws and British officers.

With respect to the merits of this particular case, I urged, that no European had seen the body of the

man said to be stabbed; that the Lascar denied the whole allegation; and that it was certain no knife had been found upon him.

I concluded, by insisting that the men must be delivered to me by 10 o'clock, or that I must quit Canton, leaving upon his Excellency and themselves, in the form of a protest, all the grave responsibility of any evil consequences which might ensue from their further detention.

I suggested at the same time, that as soon as it were known I had left the factories, it was too probable some 800 or 1,000 men might come up to Canton from Whampoa, to carry a petition to the city gates for the restoration of the people. Whilst I remained, my countrymen would be patient, feeling assured that the safety of the people was certain: it was not easy to believe they would remain so after I had left Canton.

The Lascars, it was to be observed, were a very excitable race of people; and they might urge their commanders to take some hazardous step, which no man would deplore more sincerely than myself: but it would be wholly out of my power to controul events, if they constrained me, by their unreasonable refusal of my proposal, to retire from the stage of my public duties, the very first of which was the protection of my countrymen.

Howqua was evidently greatly shaken by this tone of representation; but still anxiously entreated me to wait till he could see the Governor in the morning. I felt, however, that this was one of those cases, in which firm countenance and rigid adherence to my original declaration was all I had to depend upon; and I closed the discussion by desiring the people to prepare my boat.

At this point Howqua gave way and the men were forthwith restored to me.

They have been in my custody ever since; and your Lordship may be assured that I will never give them up to any other form of trial than that to which I have pledged myself namely, a trial according to the forms of British law.

It is satisfactory to add that the Chinese is said to be doing well; and that the tranquil course of the trade has not yet been interrupted.

I would in this place, my Lord, express a respectful but earnest hope, that no time may be lost in the formation of adequate judicial and police institutions for the government of the King's subjects in this Empire; and I have no hesitation in assuring your Lordship that it is in my power to secure from the provincial authorities the most formal sanction to their operation.

For several months in the year, there are not less than two thousand of His Majesty's subjects at Canton, Whampoa, Macao, and the immediately adjacent anchorages; and your Lordship is aware that, except in cases of homicide, the Chinese Government do not interpose at all for the preservation of peace between them and their own people, or between His Majesty's subjects themselves.

Your Lordship will conceive the exceeding risk and unsuitableness of the absence of defined means of sufficient controul.

I have the honor to be, &c.,
(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT,
Chief superintendent.
Macao, October 3, 1837.

P. S.—Particular circumstances calling me to this place on the 30th ultimo, I apprised the Provincial Government that I adhered to my pledge with respect to these people, but must take them away with me to Macao. The day after my departure from Canton, accompanied by the Lascars, a chop was issued by the district magistrate, desiring that they might be finally delivered to me to be dealt with as I saw fit.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT.

Europe News.

From the English-man Extraordinary, London 14th June.

In the House of Commons the Waterford election committee having reported that Mr. Barron was duly elected, the adjourned debate was resumed on Sir T. D. Acland's amendment upon the motion for going into Committee to consider Lord John Russel's Irish Tithe Resolutions.—As usual on the second night of an Adjourned Debate, the House was at first but thinly attended and little interest was excited. Mr. Litton, Mr. Lascelles, Mr. Relington, Mr. Towsley, and Mr J. Young having spoken, Mr. Benett declared that he could not consent to rescind the appropriation resolutions of 1835, although he then voted against them, because he considered them erroneous in principle, and only brought forward for party purposes.—Lord Sandon followed, and was succeeded by Mr. H. G. Ward, Lord Teignmouth, Mr. Bellew, Mr. F. Shaw, Mr. O'Connell, and Sir R. Peel.—Mr. Spring Rice closed the debate.—The gallery was then cleared for a division, when the numbers were: for Lord John Russell's motion, 317; for Sir Thomas D. Acland's Amendment, 298; majority, 19.—The announcement of the numbers was received with triumphant cheering, which was continued for a considerable time. * * * *

Negro apprenticeship.—Sir George Grey then, in a speech of considerable length, moved the resolutions of which notice had been given in his name, with reference to the decision of the House on Tuesday week upon the subject of negro apprenticeship. It will be remembered that the point of the Honourable Baronet's resolutions consisted in a declaration that it was not expedient to found any measure on the decision come to upon the 22d of this month.—Sir Eardly Wilmot proposed, as an amendment, that it was expedient to carry into effect the resolution moved by him on the occasion alluded to, and carried by a majority of three in a comparatively thin house. The Hon. Baronet, however, still declined to originate the measure of which he thus formally declared the expediency. After a protracted debate, there then appeared—for Sir George Grey's resolutions, 259; for Sir E. Wilmot's amendment 178; majority against giving effect to the resolution of Tuesday night last, 72.

* * * * * *

The Bishop of London intimated that he would on an early day, call attention to the countenance given by the Indian Government to idolatrous services of the Hindoos, unless her Majesty's Ministers should then be able to state that some measures were in progres on the subject. Lord Melbourne assured the Right-Rev. Prelate that the serious attention of her Majesty's Ministers was directed to the matter. * * * * * *

The House then went into Committee on the Irish Municipal Corporation Bill, when Sir Robert Peel moved that the electoral qualification be a rental of £10 per annum. Lord John Russell objected to this, and proposed that the qualification be a rental of £5. Sir Robert Peel's motion was lost by a majority of 26.

The Queen, whose small and delicate feet are generally admired, appeared at the birth-day drawing-room in so very small a pair of satin slippers, beautifully embroidered, that it is considered they could not possibly have been worn by any other lady present.

A rumour of the King of Hanover's journey to Berlin, being connected with the marriage of Prince George is confirmed by a letter from Hanover quoted in the Augsburg Gazette.

FATAL RIOT NEAR CANTERBURY.

Intelligence was received in town on Thursday night, the 31st ultimo, of a most sanguinary and insane riot, which took place on the same day, in the neighbourhood of Canterbury, and which had its origin in the wild freaks of a madman, who styled himself Sir William Courtenay. Various accounts of this lamentable occurrence have reached us, of which the following seems to be the most accurate. In 1833, an eccentric individual paid a visit to Canterbury, and took up his abode for some time at the Rose Inn. Great interest was excited, and most persons were desirous of ascertaining who this eccentric character might be. At length an election for member for the city took place, on which occasion the gentleman in question offered himself as a candidate, with extraordinary success, in the name of Sir W. H. H. Courtenay. Such were his persuasive powers, that persons of all ranks felt an interest in his society; some, however, considered him insane, while others were of a contrary opinion. Eventually Sir William, through advocating the cause of a party of smugglers on the Kentish coast, was indicted for perjury, and was tried at Maidstone, before Mr. Justice Park, on Thursday, the 25th of July, 1833. The sentence of the Court was imprisonment and transportation, but Sir William being proved to be insane, his sentence was commuted to confinement in the lunatic asylum at Barming-heath. After about four years' confinement, he was released, on security being given for his future good behaviour. His abode then was at the residence of Mr. Francis of Fairbrook, in the neighbourhood of Boughton, near Canterbury. Some recent misunderstanding between Sir William and Mr Francis's family occasioned him to remove to a cottage adjoining occupied by one Wills. Subsequently he was received at a farm house, called Bossenden-farm, occupied by a person named Culver. From this house appears to have commenced the horrid affair we are about to narrate—an affair from which it could not be anticipated there would result such a melancholy loss of life. We now proceed to give our readers an account of the proceedings from Monday morning, the day on which several unfortunate men went in public in company with and at the command of Sir William. On Monday they sallied forth from the village of Boughton, where they bought bread, and proceeded to Will's house, near Fairbrook. A loaf was broken asunder and placed on a pole, with a flag of white and blue, with a rampant lion. Thence they proceeded to Goodnestone, near Faversham, producing throughout the whole neighbourhood the greatest excitement, and adding to their numbers by the harangues occasionally delivered by this ill-fated madman. At this farm Courtenay stated that "he would strike the bloody blow." A match was then taken from a bean-stack, which had been introduced by one of the party. They next proceeded to a farm at Herne-hill, where Courtenay requested the inmates to feed his friends, which request was immediately complied with. Their next visit was at Dargate-common, where Sir William, taking off his shoes, said, "I now stand on my own bottom." By Sir William's request, his party went to prayers, and then proceeded to Bossenden farm, where they supped, and slept in the barn that night (Monday). At three o'clock on Tuesday morning they left, and proceeded to Sittingbourne to breakfast, where Sir William paid 25s.; they then visited Newnham, where a similar treat was given at the George. After visiting Eastling, Throwley, Seldwich, Lees and Selling, and occasionally addressing the populace, holding out to them such inducements as are usually made by persons desirous of creating a disturbance, they halted in a chalkpit to rest, and on Wednesday evening arrived at Culver's farm, called Bossenden, close to the scene of action. Mr. Curling having had some of his men enticed from their work, applied for a warrant for their apprehension. Mears, a constable, in company with his brother, proceeded to the house of Culver, when, on application being made for the men alluded to, Sir William immediately shot the young man who accompanied his brother in the execution of his duty. Such was the excitement, and the desperate menaces of Sir William and his party, that it became necessary for the magistrates to interfere to put a stop to the proceedings by the capture of the ringleader of the party, from whose advice to his followers the most serious consequences were likely to ensue. At twelve o'clock they assembled at a place called the Osier-bed, where every means were resorted to, to quell the disturbance, but without success. Sir William defied interruption to his men, and fired on the Rev. Mr. Handley, of Herne-hill, who with his brother was assisting to take him into custody. They then made their way to Bossenden-wood, where they lay in ambush, but, as no means appeared to present themselves by which the ringleader could with safety be secured, he being evidently mad, and in the possession of loaded fire-arms, threatening to shoot the first man who interfered with him, it became necessary to apply for the assistance of the 45th regiment, stationed at Canterbury barracks. On the arrival of a detachment of this regiment, they proceeded to the wood, where the party were waiting their arrival.

Sir William, on perceiving his opponents, advanced with the greatest *sang-froid*, and deliberately shot Lieut. Bennet, of the 45th regiment. This occasioned a return from the man covering his officer, who immediately advanced and shot Sir William, who fell, and died instantly. The excitement at that period, occasioned by each party losing their commander, caused a desperate attack, which terminated in the death of ten persons, besides the brother of the constable shot in the morning, and several others seriously wounded, of some of whom little hopes are entertained of their recovery. The weapons in the hands of the followers of Sir William were chiefly, if not altogether, heavy bludgeons. The following are the names of the killed:—Sir William Percy Honywood Courtenay, Knight of Malta, &c., supposed to be John Nicholls Tom, late of Truro, in Cornwall; Lieut. Bennet, 45th; Edward Wright, Herne-hill; F. Harvey, Herne-hill; E. Brenchett, Dunkirk; W. Burford, Boughton; W. Foster, Herne-hill; Thomas Griggs, W. Wry, Herne-hill; George Catt, constable of Faversham, killed in the execution of his duty. Lieutenant Prendergast, wounded in the head. Accounts of a later date mention that two more of the rioters have died of their wounds.

Sir Jasper Nicholls is reported as likely to succeed Sir Peregrine Maitland in his command in India. Sir Lionel Smith, it is also said, will resign his government of Jamaica, so soon as a successor is appointed.

THE CORONATION.—It is understood that numerous entertainments will be given by the nobility and gentry after the Coronation, and it is expected that the season will be unusually gay and brilliant. We understand the Coronation procession will be of unexampled splendor, and will proceed from Buckingham Palace, up Constitution-hill, through Piccadilly, St. James's streets, and Pall-mall, to Westminster Abbey. There will also be a fair for two days held in Hyde Park, and fire works and other amusements will be afforded to the population of London.

"Notice is hereby given, it is the particular desire of the Queen that all Ladies attending her Majesty's Drawing Rooms should appear in dresses of British manufacture."

There is every probability of obtaining a brood from the giraffes at the Zoological Gardens in the Regent's-park, a fact very important and interesting to the naturalists.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 30th.—Lord Brougham, on his recent tour at Brussels, was received with great honour and respect. After being closetted with the king, he went to the Chamber of Representatives, accompanied by Sir R. Adair, and on being recognised in the Ambassador's tribune, all the members rose simultaneously and bowed, as a compliment to a man whose great talents and mental power has rendered him celebrated over Europe.

THE GREAT WESTERN.—The Great Western sailed on the 2d instant from Bristol. She had on board sixty-five passengers, besides a general assortment of cargo; she has taken with her 40,750 sovereigns; she is in much better sailing trim than on her last starting, and the general impression is, that she will be at New York on the 18th instant.

United States.

A most awful fire broke out at Charleston, on the night of the 27th April, consuming whole streets, and occasioning a loss of property to the amount of 3,000,000 dollars. The *New York Daily Express* says—"Thirteen hundred buildings are destroyed, with their contents, supposed to be worth 5,000,000 dollars! The flames were visible for twenty miles. The noble hotel, called the Charleston, worth, with its furniture, 200,000 dollars, is a heap of smoking ruins. The Masonic-hall, a Methodist Episcopal, and a Methodist Protestant church, Catholic chapel, and Hebrew Synagogue, are destroyed, with many of the most handsome houses in the city. Col. C. J. Stedman, Mr. F. Schnierle, Mr. Pieut, and Capt. Duff, of the ship Herald, have lost their lives. Many are dreadfully injured by the falling of ruins, and their lives despaired of. Nearly 1,500 families are entirely without a home, and many even without shelter. The distress and suffering are inconceivable. About 2,000,000 dollars are said to be insured partly in New York."

Opium Memorandum.

BOMBAY.

Passes granted up to the 14th inst.	Chests 832
MALWA.	
Passes granted up to the 31st ult.	Chests 11,205
IMPORTED.	
From the 8th November 1837 to the 7th instant.	Chests 11,823½
Do. from the 8th to the 14th inst.	" "
	Total 11,823½

EXPORTED.

From the 8th November 1837 to the 7th instant.	Chests 9,819½
Do. from the 8th to the 14th inst.	Chests 498
	Total 10,317½

Signed. F. BOURCHIER.
Opium Agent.

15th August 1838.

CANTON PRESS.
Saturday, 29th Sept.

By the Sir *Herbert Compton* from Bombay, 20th August, the London overland mail of 16 June and Galignani's Messengers of 18th have been received. We have given from the London Englishman Extraordinary of the 15th some extracts. There are few news of political importance, in default of which the approaching pageant of the Queen's coronation was the great event of the day, and Ambassadors from almost all the European Courts were thronging to London to compliment the Queen. Commerce, on the whole, was improving, though Teas were rather lower than before. We notice the arrival in England of the following vessels from China: *George IV, Ann, Rajahstan, Aberc. Robinson, Isabella. Edinburgh, General Kyd, Argyle, Lady Nugent, Sophia, Morley, Lady McNaghten, Tigris, Isabel.*

Per *Mermaid* Calcutta papers to 14th August have been received which mention the loss of the *Raj Ranee* on the Eastern Reef, when leaving the river bound for England, and of the *Sir Herbert Taylor* from Singapore with a cargo of Betelnut, on the middle Point, nearly opposite Kedgeree. Our shipping report of this day, we are sorry to say, shews a rather long list of disasters and casualties. The loss of the *Claremont* from Bombay, on the Ladrones, will again be heavily felt by our Insurance Offices, her cargo consisting, we hear, of 2500 bales of Cotton, and about 300 chests of Opium. There has been very bad weather in the China sea on the 24th and 25th, the gale commencing from the East, and blowing afterwards with increased violence from the South. The weather on land also was very bad, and a great many native boats on the river have been upset and many lives lost.

P. S. Sir *Herbert Compton* we have received a *Singapore Free Press* of 13th September. The *Sylph* from China, in 22 days, arrived in Singapore on the 14th.

Another Edict from the authorities respecting the Kinqua debts has appeared, and as far as, from a very superficial interpretation of its contents, we could gather, the arrangement alluded to in our last, as entered into by the Parsee creditors, is approved of, as to the payment in ten annual instalments of the debt, and two years more for the payment of the interest, but no mention is made of the Co-hong's liability to the payment of 8125,000 per annum, as far at least as we understood our interpreter, but we hope in our next to be able to lay a complete translation of the document before our readers.

We have, as will be seen from our extracts, devoted considerable space to Capt. Elliot's correspondence with his government, a correspondence which, by order of government, has been published, and which was to have the effect, no doubt, on the M. P. s. perfectly to understand the very intricate question of relations between the English and Chinese nations. We have, from these papers, not recopied those addressed to the Secretary of Foreign Affairs by Sir G. B. Robinson, they are Nos. 1 to 6, but are extremely unimportant, and as insipid as the quarter whence they come. We begin our copies with the present Chief Superintendent's letters and much as we hoped to have seen something in them to meet our approbation, we found but assumption unsuppported, and presumption strong, trusting in the absence of knowledge at home with regard to Chinese affairs,

The object for which these papers have been published is to establish a Court of Judicature, or in the words of this publication itself "For the purpose of enabling the British Superintendents of trade to exercise a control over the proceedings of British subjects with each other, and with the Chinese."

We certainly do admit that it would be desirable to have some jurisdiction here to restrain British subjects in case of any violation of the law, and we are by no means averse to the establishment of a Court of Justice. The singular supineness of the Chinese government, in the very few cases that have been brought to its notice, where foreigners were concerned, inclines us to the belief that they would have no objection whatever to leave the jurisdiction over the foreigners to their own tribunals. But we are at loss to know whence Capt. Elliot can have drawn the information he gives to his government, that "he feels no hesitation in assuring his Lorpship that it is in his power to secure from the provincial authorities the most formal sanction to their (judicial and police institutions) operation."

We ourselves do not doubt that, if a person, competent in the law of the realm, (let the Superintendents be ever so amiable and accomplished, it can hardly be expected that a Captain of the Royal Navy knows much about Commercial affairs) were to be sent out, his presence here might be of some use; he would be appealed to, he would be the judge in differences arising among his countrymen, and, we suppose, that Parliament might render his decrees to be respected in other courts of either British India or Great Britain. This would certainly be some advantage, though not of so much as may appear at first sight, the commercial community of Canton being composed of foreigners of a great many different nations, individuals of which would, if their cause be bad, not like to subject it to a British Court. As to the Court of criminal judicature, we do not see how that can be effective without a strong constabulary force, and how it can possibly raise that here, it will do better to consider seriously before it establishes itself. In fact we should think that from the great scarcity of crime hitherto in China among foreigners, it is of little consequence whether such a court exist at all, and we doubt still more the propriety of its being established, and its entering on its duties, as it would supply the Chinese with the pretext of considering that court answerable for whatever irregularities might have been commited by their countrymen.

However, this is different from Capt. Elliot's singular statement that it is "in his power to secure "from the provincial authorities the most formal sanction to their operation." We might quote here the Emperor's edict *in favor*, if so it may be called, of a Magistrate coming to Canton, when, in consequence of Capt. Elliot's application in January last year, the Viceroy reported to the Emperor, and the Emperor's answer was then received to the following effect, viz; "When he (the British Magistrate) "in future either lives at Macao or at Canton he "ought to conform to the old laws. He is not "permitted to exceed the proper time by loitering "about and thus to give gradually rise to irregularities. If the said foreigner performs his duty "improperly, acts irregularly, and combines with "traitorous natives to disobey clandestinely the "laws, he shall be driven back to his country in "order to do away with the source of evil."

This, we opine, or expressions akin to the foregoing, will be the utmost sanction that, under existing circumstances any British officer will ever obtain from the Chinese Government, any impression to the contrary Captain Elliot may have conceived, notwithstanding, nor is it easy to understand upon what premises the assurances this officer holds out to the authorities at home have been built, when every previous experience went to shew only that a British authority might probably be *suffered*, but certainly not sanctioned, and when, had he been gifted with prophecy, but this was not to be expected, the immediate future would have proved to him how far indeed the Chinese authorities were from sanctioning, in his own person, the reception of a magistrate from England, it being well known that the Chief Superintendent, unsuccessful in his endeavour to have any communication with the government, was obliged to retire again to Macao, whence he has hardly stirred during the last 10 months. We might remark upon other parts of these papers laid before parliament, but our space runs short, and we fear it is of little use now to write against measures which have by this time already been carried into effect, for it is not likely that, the act of Parliament once obtained, Ministers would allow their patronage to cool in the appointment of some one of their friends to the new judgeship at Canton.

NOTICE.—All persons having demands against the Estate of the late BENJAMIN R. LEACH Esq. deceased are requested to present them, and those indebted, to make payment to

W. P. PEIRCE.—Executor.

Canton, 28th September, 1838.

NOTICE—Mr. JAMES WARLY SMITH (in pursuance of his circular of March last) is now established as a Public Tea Inspector at No. 5 Dutch Hong.

Canton 14th September 1838.

NOTICE—The interest and responsibility of Mr. JAMES STARKEY in our firm ceased on the 31st Ulto.

DIROM & Co.

Canton, 1st August, 1838.

NOTICE—Mr. ANDREW JARDINE is admitted a partner in our Firm from the 1st Instant.

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

Canton 2d July 1838.

NOTICE.—ADVANCES ON SHIPMENTS TO BRITAIN, will be made, *in Cash*, on current terms by

JARDINE MATHESON Co.

Canton, 20th July, 1838.

NOTICE—Mr. CRAWFORD KERR readmitted a partner in our firm, from the 1st inst.

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 7th July, 1838.

NOTICE.—A SHOP is opened by a *European* No 26, old China Street, for sale, BY RETAIL, of all British goods; and as the late interference of the Hongs with the small shop-owners has caused a stop to business, the support of the Public, both Chinese and Foreigners, is sanguinely expected, as being their joint interest.

Canton, 1 Creek, 6th July 1838.

NOTICE.—Mr. LOUIS BOVET will be admitted a partner in my establishment to morrow, and our business transacted under the firm of BOVET BROTHERS & Co.

C. BOVET.

Canton, June 30th, 1838.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Agents are ready to receive bonafide Tenders for Advances on Bills of Exchange, secured by Consignments to England of Tea and Nanking Raw Silk, in the manner prescribed in a paper entitled, "Terms and Conditions for making Advances in China," at the rate of Four Shillings and Seven pence (4s. 7d.) per Spanish Dollar.

Until further Notice, Twenty five per Cent of the same will be made in cash, and the residue in Bills on the Supreme Government of India, at the rate of Two hundred and ten (210) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, payable thirty days after Sight.—

(Signed.) J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. I Company.

Canton, 13th July, 1838.

NOTICE—Is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Treasury is open for the receipt of Cash for Bills upon the Supreme Government of India at the Exchange of Two hundred and ten (210) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, and payable thirty days after sight.

(Signed.) J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company.

Canton, 4th June, 1838

NOTICE.—Translations made at the Canton Press Office from and into the English, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese languages at twelve cents a line or where under seventeen lines at two Dollars for each translation.

NOTICE.

ORDERS for printing will be carefully attended to at the Canton Press Office, at the following charges;

for printing Bills of lading, Bills of exchange, Opium orders and boat notes } ₱ 100 ₰ 1
" Linguist reports, reports of Cargoes &c..... " " " 1. 50.
" Policies and folio pages. " " " 5.

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 Copies.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE Usual half yearly General Meeting of the shareholders will be held at the Office of the General Agents, on Monday the 1st October, at noon.—

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Canton, September 24th, 1838. *General Agents*

INSURANCE OFFICE
OF
"LOS AMIGOS DEL PAIS"
IN
MANILA,

THE undersigned is authorised to take risks on account of the said Office, on Spanish Vessels from China to Manila, to the extent of ₰ 40,000, payable in that City.

G. YRURETAGOYENA.

Macao, 13th June, 1838.

TROPIC INSURANCE COMPANY.

PARTIES, previous to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the same, that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expence to the assured) before any outward Cargo is put on board.

The Agents for the Society are

CALCUTTA, MESSRS. CARR, TAGORE & Co.
BOMBAY, " WM. NICOL & Co.
SINGAPORE, " SHAW, WHITEHEAD & Co.
LONDON. " RICKARDS, LITTLE & Co.
LIVERPOOL, " RATHBONE, BROTHERS & Co.
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, " THOMPSON, WATSON & Co.
MAURITIUS, " ROWLANDSON, WHYE & Co.

DENT & Co.
Agents in China.

Canton 17th February 1838.

ORIENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents to the above Company, and can grant Policies payable in Calcutta, London, or this place.

Canton, 1st January 1838. LINDSAY & Co.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY CALCUTTA.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents to the above Company, and can grant policies, on goods, payable in Calcutta, London, or this place.

Canton, 1st January 1838. LINDSAY & Co.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Subscribers are duly constituted and appointed Agents for this Company, and can grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta, Canton, Bombay, Madras, and elsewhere.—parties contributing business to the office, will be entitled to a return of five per cent on the amount of premium actually paid in.

Canton, January 4th 1838. WETMORE & Co.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

THE fast Brig CORSAIR, Captain PORTER, now lying at Hong-Kong. Apply to

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 19th September, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE Ship "HELEN," Captain G. SETFORD, will leave Whampoa early in November. For freight apply to

DHUNJEEBHOY MUNCHERJEE.

Canton, 21st September, 1838.
No. 5 Powshong Hong.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE fast sailing Ship CASTLE HUNTLY, J. H. JOHNSTON, Commander, will be despatched in the middle of October. For Freight apply to

H & N. CURSETJEE.

Canton, 21st September, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE fast sailing new Ship CITY OF POONAH, Capt. J. WILSON, will have early despatch. For Freight apply to

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.

Canton, 11th September, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE CHARLOTTE, Captain C. L LIEBCHWAGER, to leave about the 1st November. For Freight apply to

TAMULJEE RUSTOMJEE. & COWASJEE SAPOORJEE.

Canton, 12th September, 1838.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO LONDON.

THE fine new ship "Duchess of NORTHUMBERLAND" A. 1. Captain ROXBURGH burthen per Register 541 tons apply to

TURNER & Co.

Canton 14th September 1838.

FOR LONDON.

THE FAIRIE QUEENE, having the greatest part of her Cargo engaged, will have immediate dispatch. Apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Canton, 6th September 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

TO leave Hong-Kong on the 1st October next, Ship FORTH, Capt. Sanders. For Freight apply to

L. DE SOUZA.
Danish Hong No. 5.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE fast sailing Ship FUTTAY SALAM, Capt. GILLET, will be despatched on the 1st October. For freight apply to

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.

Canton, 24th August, 1838.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

THE Fast sailing Portuguese Schooner GENOVEVA, about 180 tons, well found in stores and Ground Tackle, can be ready for sea at a few hours notice. For Particulars apply to

MARKWICK & SMITH.
3 Imperial Hong.

Macao, 15th August, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE fast sailing Ship LORD CASTLEREAGH, Capt. P. TONKS, will leave Whampoa about the middle of September. For particulars apply to

FRAMJEE JAMSETJEE.
French Hong No. 7.

Canton 8th August 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE "CALEDONIA," Captain J. F. BURN, will sail early in September. For freight apply to

SHAWUXSHAW RUSTOMJEE.

Canton, 19th July, 1838.

SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE 'CHARLES GRANT," W. PITCAIRN. Commander, will positively leave Whampoa in middle of September. For freight apply to

Canton, 13th July, 1838. H & N. CURSETJEE.
Powson hong No. 3.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE EDMONSTONE, Captain MACDOUGALL will be despatched on the 20th Sept. For freight apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Canton, July 14th, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE SHAW ALLUM. E. EVANS Commander will leave Whampoa on the 1st October. For freight apply to

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.

Canton, 17th August, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE Ship ALLALEVIE. Capt. CLARKE, will leave Whampoa on the 1st October. For freight apply to

D. & M RUSTOMJEE.

NOTICE.—MADEIRA WINE in Pipes and Hogsheads from the well known house of KEIRS & Co., for sale by

DENT & Co.

Canton, 14th Septbr. 1838.

ON SALE.

BEER in HOGSHEADS, just landed in good order. To be had at the Godowns of

BIBBY ADAM & Co,

Canton, 7th Septembes, 1838.

ON SALE.

MANILA PLANCHADO SEGARS at 8 ₰ per box. FRESH SELTZER WATER received per *Logan*
Apply to

EDMUND MOLLER.

TO SELL OR LET.

ON very moderate terms A HOUSE OF TWO STORIES, BUILT FOUR YEARS AGO, situated in Macao in the street near the church of Santo Antonio. The house is very commodious and well ventilated, commanding excellent views. For particulars apply to it's present owner, the MAJOR ALMADA OF MACAO.

ON SALE.

SUPERIOR Sherry in Butts and hogsheads from the House of DUFF GORDON & Co. Apply to

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 18th November, 1837.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—Amer. *Horatio*, Howland, from Liverpool, 8th June. *Ceylon*, Chaffer, from Batavia, 6th September. Brit. *Mermaid*, Stavers, Calcutta, 14th August, Singapore 14th September. *Orestes*, ———, and *Belle Alliance*, from Madras. *Sir Herbert Compton*, ———, from Bombay 20th August.

PASSENGERS.—Per *Horatio*, Mr. Y. S. Murrow; and Mrs. Howland. Per *Sir Herbert Compton*, Messrs Dickinson, Daniell, Edmond, and Elias.

SAILED OR DESPATCHED.—Brit. *Saguenay*, White, for Manila. *Falcon*, Middlemist, for London. *Lowjee Family*, Rowland, for Singapore and Bombay.

The *Hellas*, for London, and the *Forth* for Singapore and Calcutta, to be despatched this afternoon. The *Sir H. Compton* for Bombay on the 6th proxo.

The *Mermaid* arrived at Hong Kong on the 25th September. She experienced a very severe gale from N. N. W. in the China sea, lost her mainmast, had a suit of sails blown away; and suffered some other damage.

The *Clavemont*, Hawes, from Bombay was wrecked and totally lost on the Ladrones. Crew and passengers saved with the exception of one passenger, by the *Belle Alliance* from Madras, by which ship they were brought to China.

The Amer. *Mandarin* was wrecked on Dapur Island, near Batavia roads, about 100 tons of her cargo has, we hear, been saved.

The Amer. *Liberty*, MacDowell, put into Mauritius in distress, where the ship was condemned, and whence her cargo has been sent on to the United States in an English Ship.

The *Alexander* from this, bound for England, got aground on a coral bank on the N. E. coast of Banca, and, to get off again, about 1000 chests of teas were thrown overboard. She was at Anjer on the 12th August, making 3 inches water per hour.

Capt. Howland of the *Horatio*, who passed Anjer on the 11th inst. reports the following vessels as past that Strait. The *Balcarras* for England, and *Blonman*, for Bombay on the 10th. The *Crescent*, for China, and the *John O'Gaunt* from Liverpool, 12th June, for Batavia, on the 11th. Amer. *Albion*, for Singapore on the 10th, *St. Paul* from Salem, 4th June, passed Anjer bound for Manila.

LATEST DATES, from ENGLAND, 16th June via Bombay. UNITED STATES, 8th May via England. CALCUTTA, 14th August ₰ *Mermaid*. BOMBAY, 20th August. ₰ *Sir Herbert Compton*. SINGAPORE, 14th Sept. ₰ *Mermaid*. JAVA, 6th Sept. ₰ *Ceylon*, MANILA, 29th August ₰ *Constante*.

VESSELS EXPECTED.—From ENGLAND, *Clifton, Ranger, St. Vincent, Crescent, Orwell, David Salomons, Malcolm, Java, Asia, Eliza*. BOMBAY, *Drongan, Cleveland, Indus, Sulimany, Earl of Clare, Fyzul Kerrim, Futterramoo, Rupurell, Parrock-Hall, Sultana, Benares, Oriental*. CALCUTTA, *Recovery, Cowasjee Family, Waterwitch, Keltie Castle, Francis Smith, Bengal, Brigand, Theresa*. CHILE, *Henry Clay*. From the UNITED STATES, via South America, *St. Louis, Natchez*; via London, *Lotos*; direct *Courier, Annawan, Surat*;

SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

Vessel's Name.	*Flag.*	*Commander.*	*Tons*	*Where from.*	*Consignees.*
Charles Grant	British	Pitcairn	1311	Bombay	H. & N. Cursetjee.
Edmonstone	"	Macdougal		"	Russell & Co.
Allalevie	"	Clarke	800	"	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Shaw Allum ..	"	Evans	900	"	"
Lord Castlereagh..	"	Tonks	762	"	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Fort William	"	Melville	1242	Bombay	"
Scaleby Castle....	"	Morgan	1256	"	"
Myaram Dyaram..	"	Dicey	374	Bombay	Shawuxshaw Rustomjee.
Caledonia....	"	Burn	710	Bombay	Shawuxshaw Rustomjee.
Castle Huntly ...	"	Johnston	1359	"	H. & N. Cursetjee.
Charlotte	"	Liebschwager	691	"	T. Rustomjee & C Sapoorjee
Ganga	"	Young husband...	277	Liverpool	Fox Rawson & Co.
John Bull	"	Ormond	398	"	"
Mangles	"	Carr	500	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Cornwallis	"	Clark	666	"	"
Futtay Salam ...	"	Gillet	495	"	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Trenton	Amer.	Hallet		Boston	Russell & Co.
Moffat	British	Bolton		Batavia	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Hope	"	Cockburn..		"	"
Melrose	"	Nicholson		London	Wetmore & Co.
Hopkinson	"	Stevens	400	Bombay	Bibby Adam & Co.
London	"	Tait	239	"	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Helen	"	Setford....		"	D. Muncherjee.
City of Poonah ..	"	Wilson		"	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Mary	"	Macaulay..		"	Daniell & Co.
Faerie Queene	"	Hughes		Liverpool	Gibb Livingston & Co.
Canada	Ameri.	Hicks		"	Wetmore & Co.
D of Northubland	British	Roxburgh		Sydney	Turner & Co.
Inglis	"	Routh		Bombay	Daniell & Co.
General Palmer ..	"	Down		"	Russell & Co.
Euphrates	"	Wilson	617	Liverpool	Jamieson and How.
V. Melbourne....	"	Drayner		Bombay	Daniell & Co.
Patriot Queen....	"	Hoodley		Calcutta	Dent & Co.
Vansittart ...	"	Macqueen		Bombay	Turner & Co.
Penang....	"	Lawson		Liverpool	Maevicar & Co.
Bolton	"	Young		Calcutta	Jardine Matheson & Co.

SHIPPING AT HONG-KONG &c.

The following Ships are stationary at Limtin &c. The *Jane*, Wm. Clark; *Lord Amherst*, Wm, Dodd; *Aurelia* Gregorio; *Psyche*, Keunedy; to Dent & Co. The *Hercules*, Parry; *Austen*, Rees; *Col, Young*, Baylis; *Jardine*, Strachan; to Jardine Matheson & Co. The *Lintin*, (Am.) Macondray; to Russell & Co. The *Agnes*, Wallace; to D. & M. Rustomjee. The *Isabella*, Paterson; to Robert Edwards.

Vessel's Name.	*Flag.*	*Commander.*	*Tons*	*Where from.*	*Consignees*
Governor Findlay	British	Jauncey	274	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Rose	Ameri.	Foster	143	Lima	Russell & Co.
Izabella Robertson	British	Hudson	350	Calcutta	Pereira & Co.
Mavis	"	Franklin	160	"	Cowasjee Eduljee.
Anna	Port.	Thomas	166	Damaun	H. Rustomjee.
Ternate....	British	Walker		Bombay	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Red Rover	"	Wright	254	Calcutta	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Pearl	"	Boulton		Bombay	H. & N. Cursetjee.
Corsair	"	Porter		Singapore..	Lindsay & Co.
Harlequin	"	Chiene	290	Mazatlan	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Hellas	"	Scanlan	208	London	"
Swift	"	van der Hoeven....		Singapore	D. & M. Rustomjee.
H. M. S. Wellesley	"	—Maitland Esq...		Singapore	———,
H. M. B. Algerine	"	—Thomas Esq....		"	———,
Brooklyn	Ameri.	———, ...		Valparaiso	Wetmore & Co.
Correo de Manila..	Span.	———, ...		Manila	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Lambton	British	Hart		"	"
Unity	Ameri.	Blime		Oahu	Russell & Co.
Wm. Jardine ...	British	Crosbie....		Batavia	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Attaran	"	Smith		Calcutta	L. de Souza.
Girard	Ameri.	Drinker		Philadelphia	F. H. & M. Teirs.
Ann	British	Guy		Calcutta	H. Rustomjee.
Forth	"	Landers		"	L. de Souza.
Jane Blair	British	Mc. Allister		Madras	W. & T. Gemmell & Co.
Layton	"	Austin		Singapore	Bell & Co.
Mermaid	Ameri.	Eagleston		Manila	Russell & Co.
Ariel	British	Warden		Calcutta	Dent & Co.
Alex. Baring	"	St. Croix		London	Russell & Co.
York	Amer.	Meyer		Liverpool	Wetmore & Co.
Covington	"	Holbrook		"	"
Lulworth..	British	Graham		Manila	Capt. Graham.
Sir E. Ryan	"	Pybus		Calcutta	W. Henderson.
Virginia	"	Whiffen		"	Lindsay & Co.
Bencoolen	"	Tait		Singapore	Fox Rawson & Co.
Maulmien..	"	Pike.		Calcutta	Heerjeebhoy Rustomjee.
Hereford	"	———, ...		Liverpool	W. & T. Gemmell & Co.
Horatio	Ameri.	Howland	462	"	F. S. Hathaway.
Ceylon	"	Chaffer		Batavia	Russell & Co.
Sir H. Compton..	British	———, ...		Bombay	Macvicar & Co.
Mermaid	"	Stavers		Calcutta	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Orestes	"	———, ...		Madras	
Belle Alliance	"	———, ...		"	

THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

Abreviations (Pl.) Pecul. (Cy.) Catty. (Pce.) Piece. (Pr.) Pair. (Cht.) Chest. (Yrd.) Yard. ($) Spanish Dollars. (T.) Tael. (M.) Mace. (Cn.) Candarin. (Ch.) Cash. Comml. Weights. 16 Taels, 1⅓ lb. avods. 1 Catty.—100 Catties 133⅓ lb avods, 1 Pecul.—16 Pls. 80 Cys, 1 Ton.—84 Cys, 1 Cwt.—1⅓ Cy. 1 lb.—Money weight.—10 Cash. 1 Candarin.—10 Candarin, 1 Mace, 1 Tael.—1 Tael, 580 Grains Troy.—1 Span. dollar 7 Mace 1 cn. 7 ch.

VOL. 4. No. 4. *Canton, Saturday, 29th September, 1838.* **No. 160.**

IMPORTS.

	PER.	PRICES.	REMARKS.
COTTON MANUFACTURES			
Cambrics - - 40 yds. - in	Pce.	$ 3. a 4.	
Chintzes - - 28 ,, - in	,,	3 a 5	
Handkfs. Monteiths scarlet -	,,	1.75 a 2.	dull.
,, ,, blue - -	,,	1.25 a 2	
Long-cloths white 40 yds. 36 in.	,,	4. a 5½.	
,, ,, ,, 80 ,, - -	,,	8. a 11.	
,, grey - 40 ,, 38 in.	,,	3½. a 4½.	Large stock.
,, ,, - 60 ,, 38 in	,,	5½. a 6½.	
,, ,, - 80 ,, 38 in	,,	7. a 8½.	
Am. brown Cots. 30 ,, 36 in.	,,	3.	
Cotton yarn Nos. 16 @ 28 in	Pl.	22 a 30	Large stock and
,, ,, ,, 30 @ 52 in	,,	30 a 36	little demand.
Calcutta - - ,, 18 @ 24 in	,,	None.	
WOOLLENS.			
Broadcloth Ex. Sup'r 60@62 in	Yrd.	90 a 2 80.	
,, Span'h Stripes 60@62 in	,,	1.25 a 1.40.	
,, Supers - - 58@60 in	,,	80 a 90.	
,, Worsters - - -	,,	60 cts.	
,, Worleys - 25 yds. in	Pce.	11 a 11½.	No sale.
,, Sup'r Selet. Cutgs large	Pl.	30 a 40.	Cts. dull.
Flannel - - - - -	yd.	15 a 20.	
Camblets, double 55 yds. 30 in	Pce.		
Fine singles - - - -	,,	20 a 22.	dull.
Second - - - - -	,,		
Dutch - - 40 yds. 33 in	,,	22 a 24	
,, - - 40 ,, 28 ,,	,,	20 a 22	
Bombazets - - - -	,,	7 a 8	
Longells scarlet - - -	,,	9½ a 10	
Assorted colors - - -	,,	8½ a 8½	
Woollen yarn - - -	,,	70 3 90	Limitted demand.
COTTON.			
Bengal old or inf'r. - - -	Pl.		
,, sup'r and fine - -	,,	9. a 11	
Bombay old or inf'r. - -	,,		
,, sup'r. and fine - -	,,	7.5 a 9.5	
Madras - - - - -	,,	7 8 a 10.5	
Manila - - - - -	,,	None.	
METALS.			
Copper Sheat's. 16 oz. @ 32 oz.	Pr.	$ 34½.	
,, S. American slab - -	,,	24.	None.
,, nails assorted - -	,,	40.	
,, old - - - -	,,	18.	
Lead English Pig - - -	,,		
,, Spanish ,, - - -	,,	5½ a 5¾	
Iron Bar 1 @ 3 in - - -	,,	250	
,, Rod ¼ @ in - -	,,	3¼ a 4	
,, Nailrod ¼ and under	,,		
,, Hoop. - ¼ @ in - -	,,	4 a 4½	
,, Scrap - - - -	,,	1. a 1.26	Not Saleable.
Steel English - - - -	,,		
,, Swedish - - - -	Tub	3½ a 4	
Spelter English - - - -	Pl.	5¼ a 5½	
Tin Plates - - - - -	Box	8½ a 9½	
Quicksilver - - - - -	Pl.	110 a 115	
SKINS Rabbit - - - -	100	60. a 65.	
Beaver - - - - -	each	4. a 6.	
,, Fox - - - - -	,,	1. a 1.15.	
Otter-Sea - - - - -	,,	46. a 55	
,, ,, tails - - -	,,	2.50 a 3	
,, Land ,, - - -	,,	5. a 7.	
Seal - - - - - -	,,	2. a 2.50	
OPIUM Patna old 1836	Ch'.		
,, ,, - 1837	,,	535 a 540	
,, ,, new - -	,,	580 a 590	
Benares old - 1837	,,		
,, new - - -	,,	550	
Malwa old - - - -	,,	565 a 570	
,, new - - - -	,,		
Turkey - - - - -	Pl.	380	
RICE Bengal - - - -	,,	1.30 a 1.40	Little demand.
,, Java - - - -	,,	1.20 a 1.30	
,, White table - - -	,,		
,, Manila - - - -	,,	1.20 a 1.30	
STRAITS PRODUCE &c.			
Bird's nest, fine white - -	Cy.	30.	
,, ,, inf'r. - - -	,,	11. a 16.	
,, ,, black - -	,,	1½. a 5.	No demand.
Bees Wax - - - - -	Pl.	26. a 28.	
Betel nut - - - - -	,,	3. a 3 25	
Cloves Mauritius 22 @ 24	,,	34.	Molucca.
,, Mother - - -	,,	10. a 12.	Overstocked.
Camphor Baroos - - -	Cy.	6. a 25.	
Gambir - - - - -	Pl.	2½. a 3.	
Mace - - - - - -	,,		
Nutmegs - - - - -	,,		
Pepper - - - - -	,,	7⅛	
Rattans - - - - -	,,	3. a 3½.	In demand.
Tin Banca - - - - -	,,	20½.	
,, Singapore &c. - -	,,	19½.	First quality.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Amber large 1st quality - -	Cy.	3. a 13.	
,, small fragments - -	,,	20 cts a 1½.	
Asafœtida - - - - -	Pl.	4½.	
Bichdemar - - - - -	,,	6. a 25.	
,, good - - - -	,,	25. a 36.	
Cochineal - - - - -	,,	180. a 220.	
Coral large beads or pieces	Cy.	.....	
,, fragments - - -	Pl.	40. a 50.	
Cow Bezoar - - - - -	Cy.	16. a 25.	No demand.
Cuddear - - - - - -	Pl.	12.	
Cutch Pegue - - - - -	,,	4. a 4½.	
Elephants Teeth or Ivory	,,	70. a 100.	
,, ,, cuttings	,,	60. a 65.	
Fish-maws - - - - -	,,	25 a 55.	
Flints - - - - - -	,,	40 cents.	
Ginseng crude - - - -	,,	65.	
,, clarified - - -	,,	90	
Mother of Pearl Shell - -	,,	9. a 10.	
Myrrh - - - - - -	,,	3. a 4.	
Olibanum - - - - -	,,	3½. a 8.	Large stock.
Putchuck - - - - -	,,	15 a 16	Little demand.
Rose Maloes - - - - -	,,		
Saltpetre at Linin - - -	,,	4½ a 5	
Shark's fins - - - - -	,,	15. a 30.	
Smalts - - - - - -	,,	40. a 55.	Limited demand.
Stock fish - - - - -	,,	3½. a 4.	Large stock.
Thread Gold and Silver - -	Cy.	40 a 45	
Wood Ebony Mauritius - -	Pl.	3.	
,, ,, Ceylon - -	,,	2.	dull.
,, Sandal Indian - - -	,,	14 a 18	
,, ,, Timor - - -	,,	8 a 12.	
,, ,, Sand'l Islands - -	,,		
,, Sapan - - - -	,,	1.50	

EXPORTS.

	WT. in T.	PRICE	REMARKS.
SILK MANUFACTURES.			
Camlets blk. 18 yds. by 24 in	30	$ 12	
,, col'd ,, by ,,	28	13.	
Hkfs. 4-4 black Levantine fringed	17	5 20. a 6.30	
,, 7-8 ,, ,, ,,	15	4.50 a 5.60	
Hkfs. 7-8 cross barred - -	11	5.30 a 5.40	
,, ,, Canton - - -	—	5.20	
Hkfs. white Pongee 32 in	18	6.50	
,, ,, ,, 30 ,,	16	5.80	
,, figured ,, 32	20	8.10	
,, ,, ,, 30 ,,	18	7 20	
Levantines col'd 30 yds. 24	24	11.50	
,, ,, 30 ,, 29	32	15. a 15.50	
,, black ,, ,, 24	27	11.	
,, ,, ,, 29	30	14. a 15.	
Satins Levantines 30 29	33	14.50 a 15.	
,, ,, ,, 24	30	13.	
Lustrings mixt 18 ,, 24	18	6.70	
,, black ,, ,, 29	28	9.50 a 9.75	
Pongees white 30 ,, 30	30	10.	
,, ,, 30 ,, 29	29	9.75	
,, ,, 30 ,, 32	32	11.	
,, Szechuen 19 ,, 19	27	3.60 a 3.75	
Sarsnets black N. 30 ,, 29	27	9 70	
,, ,, C. ,, ,, 29	25	8	
,, ,, ,, ,, 29	22	7.	
wh te 60 ,, 29	34	14 25 a 14 5	
colored 30 ,, 29	21	11 80 a 12.	
crossbarr'd ,, 24	18	9.20 a 9.30	
Satins black 18 ,, 29	44	14.50 a 15	
,, ,, 18 ,, 29	36	11. a 11 50	
,, colored 18 ,, 29	33	16.	
,, high ,, 18 ,, 29	36	17.	
,, damasked crimson	38	17 a 17 50	
,, ,, colored	38	16. a 16.50	
Senshaws Nank. blk 29 29	40	14.50	
,, ,, colored ,,	33	13.50	
,, ,, ,, 29	36	16 20	
Canton black 29 ,,	33	8.90 a 9.40	
Sewing silks assort. colors. 1st	Pl.	4.25	
,, ,, black - - - -		3.85	
Shawls crape 7-4 embrd. - -	7	3.40	According to
,, ,, 55 @ 58 in -	5½	2.90	embroidery.
,, 8-4 Satin figd. 63 -	5	1.80	
,, 7-4 ,, ,, 58 -	4	1.50	
,, ,, damask'd silk 54 @ 57	4	1.85	
Water silks col'd. 18 y. 29 in	32	14.50 a 15	
BLACK TEAS.	Pl	Tael.	
,, Bohea Canton - - -	,,		
,, Fokeen - - -	,,	Old.	
,, Congou Soug. k'd. - -	,,		
,, Bl. Lf. & Pek. k'd	,,	17 a 24	
,, Campoi - - - - -	,,		
,, Souchong - - - -	,,		
,, Hung muey - - - -	,,		For the new teas
,, Pekoe - - - - -	,,		no price settled yet.
,, Ning Yong - - - -	,,		
,, Ankoi - - - - -	,,		
,, ,, Pouchong - -	,,	New.	
,, Orange Pekoe - -	,,	26 a 35	
,, Caper - - - -	,,	23 a 25	
GREEN TEAS.			
,, Twankay - - - - -	,,		
,, Skin - - - - - -	,,		
,, Hyson - - - - -	,,		No new teas yet
,, Young Hyson - - -	,,		down.
,, Imperial - - - -	,,		
,, Gunpowder - - - -	,,		
RAW SILK. Canton No. 1	,,	T. 275 a 280	
,, ,, ,, ,, 2	,,	265	
,, ,, ,, ,, 3	,,	230 a 240	None.
,, ,, ,, ,, 4	,,		
,, ,, ,, ,, 5	,,	80 a 100	
Nankin Taatlee - - - - -	,,		
,, Taysaam- - - - - -	,,		
SUGAR RAW. Canton 1st.	,,	T. 5 3	
,, ,, ,, 2d.	,,	4 8 a 5.	
,, Pingfa - - - - -	,,	6.2	
,, Candy Canton - - -	,,	6.6 a 6.8	
,, ,, Chinchew - -	,,		
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Alum - - - - - - -	,,	1.85 a 1.95	at Macao.
Aniseed star - - - - -	,,	10¼	
Camphor - - - - - -	,,	33 a 34	
Cassia at Whampoa - - -	,,	10¾. a 11.	
,, Lintin - - - -	,,		None.
,, buds - - - - -	,,	14 a 5	
Canes bamboo - - - -	1000	10 a 14	
,, Wangees - - - -	,,	7 a 12	
China Root - - - - -	Pl.	3½	
Cubebs - - - - - -	,,	17 a 18	
Dragon's blood - - - -	,,	80 a 100	
Galangals - - - - - -	,,	3½ a 3¾	
Gamboge - - - - - -	,,	65 a 70	None good.
Glass beads - - - - -	,,	17 a 22	
Glue - - - - - - -	,,	9 a 11	
Ginger in Jars - - - -	Case	5 a 5½	
Hartall or Orpiment - -	Pl.	15 a 16	
Lead white - - - - -	,,	9 a 10	
,, red - - - - -	,,	10	
Mo. of Pear' Shells Sooloo large	Pl.		
,, blue edged small	,,		No demand.
Musk warranted- - - - -	Cy.	45 a 60	
Nankeens, blue 10½ yds. 13 in	100	92	
,, 9½ yds. 12 in - - - -	Ps.	85	
,, Canton made - - - -	,,	79	
,, ,, large - - - -	,,	82	
,, ,, small - - - -	,,	65	None.
Yellow yds. in 1st. st.	,,	79 a 80	
,, ,, 2d. ,,	,,	66 a 70	None.
,, ,, 3d. ,,	,,	58	
,, small ,, ,, - -	,,		
,, white ,, ,, - -	,,	55 a 85	Wanted.
Oils Aniseed - - - - -	Cy.	1.10 a 1.20	
,, Cassia - - - - -	,,	1.65	
Rhubarb - - - - - -	Pl.		
,, Dutch cut - - - -	,,	None.	
Soy in Jars - - - - -	Case	5 a 8	
Tobacco in baskets - - -	Pl.	14 a 15	
Tortoiseshell - - - -	P.		
Turmeric - - - - - -	,,		
Vermillion 50 catties - -	Box.	76.	

N. B. OF IMPORTS ALL DUTIES ARE PAID BY THE PURCHASER, AND OF EXPORTS BY THE SELLER BOATHIRE IS PAID BY THE SELLER.

NOTE. Opium can only be delivered at Lintin &c. where also higher prices are obtainable for *Camblets, Saltpetre, Ginseng* and other Goods, on which the duties at Whampoa are high.—Ships with *Rice, Cotton, &c.* sometimes discharge at Macao or transhipin their Cargoes, at Lintin &c. to other Vessels, bound to Whampoa, and thereby avoid Port Charges. The ship rents outside, and River Freights, are various and high.—Small invoices of *Wine, Beer, Pickles &c. Confectionary Stationery, Cutlery, Crockery ware, &c.*, for foreigners consumption, are sold at Auction duty paid.

Note. Alum, and *Cassia* are procurable cheaper at Lintin, Macao, &c; and *Raw Silk, Silk* piece goods &c., are sometimes shipped thro' the latter Port to avoid double duties, chargeable on those goods, if more than 100 Peculs are required for the ship when at Whampoa.

RATES OF INSURANCE AT CANTON.

On first class vessels in the 10th Canton and Union Offices of China, & various Agents of Offices established in Calcutta and Bombay.

GOODS	TREASURE	GOODS	TREASURE
Bombay		Singapore	1¼ 1
Ceylon		Manila	Hol. or Hamburg .. 3¼ 3
Madras		Mallacca	Spain or Portugal.. 3¼ 3
Calcutta	3.. 2¼	Penang	America U States .. 3 2½
Rangoon		Batavia	1¼ 1¼ Chili or Peru .. .. 4 ..
Mauritius		Gt. Britain via Sg	3¼ 3 Mexico .. .. .. 3 ..
Australia		,, direct	3 2½ E.coast of China .. 1 pm.
Sand. Islands ..		France	3 2½ Lintin &c.. .. .. ½ do.

Note. Above rates are from 20th April to 20th Oct. annually; during remaining 6 months the premiums are somewhat lower. Risks on Blocks are $ 9 per Cent per annum, $ 4½ for 6 months, $ 2½ for 3 months and $ ¾ per month.

The Local Insurance Offices grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta and Bombay, or in Canton.

WHAMPOA PORT CHARGES, &c.

1st class ves. measg. 1600 cubits & upwards pay 0.7874756 of a Tl. per cubit
2nd ,, ,, ,, 1200 do. & under 1600 ,, 0.7221091 ,, ,,
3rd ,, ,, under 1200 do. 0.5062341 ,, ,,

N B. The cubit is 14½ inches: measurement is taken on each entry of the vessel with cargo (except Rice) and is from the Foremast to the Mizen mast, or tiller head in Brigs; and across at the main mast; these are multiplied together for the above products—The largest class pay from $ 4300 to $ 4320; 2d class from $ 3700 to $ 3780; 3rd class from $ 3200 and under. The Cumsha or Present Fee is paid by all vessels 1600 Taels or $ 2223. Linguists fees $ 173½ and Comprador's fees $ 50. Also Pilotage $ 60, inwards and outwards the same. A sum of from $ 5 @ 600 is also usually required by the Hong-merchant, for securing a Cargo-ship, to defray fees and charges usually incurred by him. On French and other Foreign vessels the charges are slightly varied. The several fees paid to the Hoppo &c. on Rice laden ships amounting to $ 939 50., by a decision of the General Chamber of Commerce, are to be considered a charge on the vessel, as also the sum of $ 250—paid to the Linguist—making the whole charge on a Rice-ship, $ 1189.50—besides Pilotage inwards and outwards.

RATE OF EXCHANGE AND PRICE OF BULLION.

	s. d.
On London or Liverpool, 6 months sight private Bills.	4. 6. @ 4. 7.
Government Bills 10 @ 30 days	4. 4.
United States Bank Bills 6 months sight.....	4. 6.
Bills under advances made on goods by the E. I. Company's Agents.	4s. 7d.
E. I. Company's Agents Bills on Calcutta 30 ds. sight C. Rs.	210
E. I. Directors Bills 60 ds. sight, and private C. Rs.	210.
Private Bills, on Bombay, ,, Co's. Rs.	212 @ 214.

Gold, 98 a 100 touch, in leaves $ 23.75 per Tael weight.
Sycee at Lintin &c. large Ingots 97 a 99 touch 7 per Cent premium. very
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, small 96 a 98 ,, 6¼ per Cent ,, scarce.
Spanish Dollars Pillar Ferdinand, ... 1 per Cent ,,
,, ,, Old Carolus IV. .. .. .. 12 per Cent ,,
South American Republics .. .. .. at par.

Freight to London, Liverpool, &c. per Ton. 56 cub: feet £ 4.10 @ £ 5. nominal.
to foreign Europe, American and British Ships, none.. .. ..
to United States, American Ships Per Ton. 40 cub. feet. .. 25 $

DELIVERIES OF OPIUM AT LINTIN.

FROM 1ST APRIL TO 31T AUGUST 1838.

	IN AUGUST.			FROM APRIL TO JULY INCLUSIVE.		
	Chests.	Price.	Value in Dollars.	Chests.	Value in Dollars.	Stock 1st Sept.
Patna .....old.	313	540	169.020			301.
,, ...new	540	580	313,200	3,359	1671,980	1078½
Benares .....old	27½	500	13,750			36½
,, ...new	204	530	108.120	1,121	519,895	342
Malwa	1,06½	645	687,248	3,651½	2,108,110	2091
	2,150		1,291,330	8,131½	4,299,985	3,849

Total of deliveries in the five months from April to August inclusive, 10,281½ chests, value, Sp. Drs.: 5,591,323.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

IMPORTS.

COTTON MANUFACTURES.—The demand for LONGCLOTHS is very languid, the dealers hands being quite full. COTTON YARN—we have heard of no further sale than the one reported last week of 1200 Peculs, good water twist Nos 16 @ 50 at 32 @ 33 $. The cheap price has caused some little enquiry for export to the Straits and Bombay. CHINTZES, the stock is rather heavy, and very low prices are offered for some suitable patterns and dimensions.

WOOLLENS.—SPANISH STRIPES have rather declined, but we hear of no sales. LONGELLS are rather firmer-resales however of about 2000 pieces have been made during the week at not better than 8¼ to raise money, about 400 Pieces of inferior fetched only $ 7½.

METALS.—No alteration in price or demand.

STRAITS PRODUCE.—PEPPER remains the same. BETELNUT is dull.

RICE,—the abundant supply of rain has reduced it to the former quotations.

COTTON.—There is very little alteration to notice. Prices continue nearly the same for the Bombay staple, but with rather more demand, and with perhaps a little advance on the better qualities. In Bengal nothing has been doing, indeed, the late arrivals not having yet discharged, there is little or none in first hands. The stock of Madras is also very short, but the former purchases cannot, we understand, be realized, except at a loss.

OPIUM.—There has been very little doing during the week, the brokers generally being afraid to appear. Prices therefore are nearly nominal, but there appears some little inclination to speculate in the Bengal drug, the supply on hand being moderate. The holders of Malwa appear rather desirous to realize. The deliveries to the 22nd were, Patna, *old* 23, *new* 365, Benares, *old* —, *new* 4; Malwa 101; Total 499 Chests.

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.—About 2,000 bales are reported to be down, and the holders do not relax in their demands of $ 600 and upwards, so that nothing has been done in it.

TEA.—Though some of the new black teas have arrived, no prices have yet been settled, except for some *Orange Pekoe* and *Caper*.

CANTON, 29th September, 1838.

THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 4. No. 5. Canton, Saturday, 6th October, 1838. No. 161.

Cochinchina.

From a Correspondent.

It is well known that the present government has a well appointed navy, the largest and best armed in Eastern Asia. This year some petty acts of piracy had been committed on the coast, which so much incensed the King, that a large part of the fleet was immediately put under sailing orders; and, cruizing about the Paracels and other places, fell in with several craft from Haenan. There being some guns on board, these fishermen and traders were declared pirates, and brought in triunph to the harbour of Phuyen. In the mean while, an Amoy junk coming up from Singapore, happened to fall in with one of these cruizers, and was ordered to heave to. Upon refusing to comply with this request, the suspicion that this was a regular buccaneer increased, and she was finally boarded by force The sailors, having been transported to the next military station, were put in prison, and the property was confiscated The commander, however, was a very spirited man and drew up a suitable petition to the local authorities, wherein he explained the legality of his pursuits and also sent in the register of the junk with a permit to trade to the Southern seas. This document contains an order of Keën-lung addressed to all the prefects of the maritime provinces, to allow Chinese junks to sail to the Indian Archipelago, and puts the lawfulness of this trade beyond doubt. After a few weeks of delay, the magistrates finally set them free, but made them pay a heavy fine for not lowering immediately the sails, when the man of war ordered them to do so. They then reembarked their cargo, met with a very severe gale, lost their mast, and, being without water, abandoned the vessel and arrived entirely destitute at Keamoon.

It would appear that the Kingdom of Cochinchina exhibits despotism in its worst forms. The only rich man is the King, he has fine palaces, large treasures, excellent fortresses and vessels far superior to the navy of the Celestial Empire. The officers little share in this splendoor, but are the mere puppets of one man. The nation at large is in the most squalid condition, poor, wretched, and filthy in the extreme, and forced to give one third of its labour, or an equivalent, to the King. Few have more than a bare subsistence, and even if superior industry would enable them to amass a little property, the Mandarins would soon take possession of their trifling hoards. Yet this country confesses to be under the transforming influence of the Celestial Empire, and to be embued with the true principles of civilisation. Confucius is there as much conned as in the Celestial Empire, and notwithstanding the many radical notions of the sage, the many of the people labour under grinding tyranny. It is really extraordinary, that a monarch who, by sending down his ships to the Straits and even to Calcutta, and thereby giving a practical proof that he is fond of commercial intercourse, still proves hostile to ships which visit his ports. Though fear is at the bottom of all this, yet, if he would only take the trouble to survey the state of the world, for which he has the most ample means in his well stored library, he would find little reason to fear an attack upon his paltry dominions. It is as if all the nations which use the Chinese character had combined to exclude all the remaining part of the world from friendly intercourse, and whilst living like spiders, to abhor the contaminating influence of foreigners. Though China professes still the more enlarged views, especially when compared with Annam, (Cochinchina) Japan, and Korea, yet it shews its inconsistency that, whilst admiting the merchant, it forbids all exchange of thought between the flowery native and the outside barbarian. The Court of Hue, however, acts more considerately, and, whilst carefully keeping its subjects from all contact with the far travelled adventurers, it has scrupulously collected all possible knowledge of the west in the records of the palace. Thus we may find the works of Buffon with the latest treatise upon tactics, the best geographical works with maps and charts, while a steam boat is anchored at the water port of the royal abode. Taoukwang might as well follow the example of his southern brother and give at the same time his subjects the advantage of obtaining a more liberal idea of things in general.

Maulmain.

MAJOR BENSON.

Private Letters from Moulmein are contradictory on the probable reception Major Benson will meet with, but the expectations of a peaceful issue to the controversy predominate. Tharawaddie has not yet surmounted the ill-will engendered amongst his people by the wanton execution of the heir apparent, and he dreads to brave us at such a juncture. With what shadow of security can we however place reliance on a submission so gained? and what a plea do we not give him for repudiating it at a more convenient season, by sending over so peculiar a present as the white Elephant, lately embarked from these shores, which the craftiness of the usurper will, no doubt, construe, when occasion requires, into a propitiatory offering to acquire again favour in his eyes? It ill assorts with the position and character of the British Indian Government to pursue a policy so hesitating and unduly conciliatory as we have of late shewn towards the usurper Court of Ava.—*Spectator, July 28.*

Spain.

We observe in a Cadiz paper "*El Tiempo*" of 3d May that in the Province of Cordova a new mine of Quicksilver has been discovered. The following is an abstract from the repoart made to the authorities by an exdepnty to the Cortes, Don Pedro Alcala Zamora.

The site of the discovery is near the upper falls of the river *Guadajoz* (the famous Salzum of the Romans), between the *Caicena* and the *Salobral*, where it runs paralell to unite with the *Lucobin*, between the villages of Castil de Campos and Fuente Tojar. Some women in collecting some white earth, generally used for the cleaning of their cooking utensils, observed in it something shining, which shewing to others, who took it to be silver, began to dig in the spot where this earth had been found. The soon found little globules of the size of snipeshot, which they found to be Quicksilver, and immediately gave up all further seatch, deeming the discovery of no value. Mr. Zamora, hearing of this circumstance, got two of the men who had been present before, to accompany him to the spot with their spades. This he found by the rains to be deprived of its covering of vegetable soil, and to preseut to the view a whitish earth. He directed the men to dig on in the hole already begun before, when he soon found imbedded in this earth some darker spots of a few inches in iize, of a sandy calcareous earth, in which he found a great number of small globules of Quicksilver; these he collected, and sent as a sample, such as he found it, to the Deputation of the province of Cordova. It was expected that this discovery would lead to an important result.

We also find in another number of this paper an important Decree of the Spanish Government, which authorizes it to contract for a new loan of 500 millions reales de vellon, about 4 millions sterling, which was to be exclusively applied to the expenditure since the 1st of April of this year, and to the maintenance of the army—no part of it was to be applied to the liquidation of former debts. The produce of Quicksilver and lead of the mines of Almaden and Linares is to be set aside for the payment of the interest and capital of this loan.

The Government is at same time authorized to fund the dividends due on foreign loans.

From the Canton Register, 2d October.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON REGISTER.

Dear Sir,—I have much pleasure in sending the particulars of our saving the crew of a Junk at sea, on board the "Sir Herbert Compton."

At noon 22nd September in Lat. 16, N. 115 E., observed a wreck to windward about 7 miles, made a tack, and stood towards it, when she proved a Chinese Junk, masts and rudder gone; passed close to her, and hove to, sent our boat on board, when they made the most urgent supplications to be admitted to come on board; from what I could understand she must have been in this state for three weeks. Took the whole of them, 56 in number; and, as the cargo was apparently of little value, abandoned her; and I have much gratification in having saved the lives of so many men from a certain death, as it came on to blow a severe gale that night, and they must all have been washed off her deck; I believe, from what I could get from them, they were bound from Hainan to Namoa.

I remain, Dear Sir,
Your's faithfully.

F. S BOULTON,
Commanding Sir H. Compton.

Canton, 19th Sept. 1838.

Loss of the Claremont.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON REGISTER.

Dear Sir,—I arrived here this morning, and finding several reports in circulation respecting the loss of the "Barque Claremont," I beg to forward you the enclosed for your perusal, and will feel obliged by your stating the case in your paper. You will also confer a great favour on myself, officers, and crew by returning in your paper our very grateful acknowledgements to captain Arckoll, of the ship "La Belle Alliance," for his very great kindness to us during the time we were on board, for which we feel very grateful, I remain &c.

WM. HAWES,
Commander late Barque Claremont.

Markwick's Hotel, September 30th, 1838.

N. B—All the crew and passengers saved—please return the enclosed.

We, the undersigned, make the following declaration, relative to the loss of the Barque "Claremont", to the best of our recollection.

That on the 22nd of September, in Lat. from 19° to 20°. N. and Long. about 114° 50', E. a gale of wind commenced from the Northward; made all snug by housing topgallant masts and flying jibboom, and reducing sail,—8 P. M. under a close reefed maintopsail on the larboard tack; one pump at work during the night; the gale encreasing, having veered to the N. E., and blowing in severe gusts with a heavy cross sea on, both pumps constantly going, the vessel shipping heavy seas; washed away the starboard quarter boat and several water casks from the deck.

September 23rd A. M. Wore ship, washed away the larboard quarter boat. The leak increasing, having five feet water in the hold; deemed it necessary to heave cargo overboard; after heaving fifty or sixty bales of cotton overboard, obliged to close the hatches, in consequence of the heavy seas shipped on board, and the water finding its way below. The gale blowing in violent gusts, and veering to East, blew away all our sails from the gaskets and yards, with exception of the foretopsail; washed away the bulwarks, poop cabins, and many of the spars from the deck. Midnight 8 feet water in the hold.

September 24th A. M. Wore ship, the wind hauling round to the Southward and moderating; a heavy sea ruming, and seas washing over the vessel; found she had settled considerably. Got out the long boat and veered her astern with provisions. After using every endeavour to save the vessel, finding her fast sinking, we were compelled to abandon her, having got all the crew into the long boat, the vessel in two or three minutes went down. The logbook was washed away with the cabins; the only cargo saved is four bundles of pearls. After being in the boat about four hours, we were picked up by the ship La belle Alliance, Capt. Arckoll. (Signed) H. H. Ager, 2nd Officer.

September 24th 1838. James Barretto, 1st do.
On baard ship Wm. Hawes,
La Belle Alliance Commander.

Morrison Education Society.

The annual General Meeting of the Morrison Education Society was held in the Rooms of the General Chamber of Commerce, Canton, on Wednesday, the 3d of October, 1838, at 11 A. M. Present: Messrs Dent, Green, Lindsay, Innes, A. Matheson, Dinshaw Furdoonjee, Moller, J. R. Robertson, Wetmore, Slade, Williams, Fessenden Bridgman, and Morrison.

The Chair was taken by Lancelot Dent, Esq. as President, by whom the nature of the Society's operations during the past year, and of its expectations for the future, were briefly stated.

The Report of the Trustees was then read by Mr. Bridgman, as Corresponding Secretary, and of this we give in the following abstract, the principal heads.

"When in European countries institutions for the education of the young are about to be established, such projects are more apt to engage the attention of the public, which is more able from its own observation to appreciate the advantages thereof; consequently the means are easily procured, and both teachers and pupils are found without difficulty. In China, however, things are different;—not only do the natives, though many thousands of their children have not the means of obtaining education, not seek instruction at the hands of the Society, but it is likewise difficult to obtain the means for teaching from the want of elementary schoolbooks, of teachers, and of a good method of teaching. The necessity there is for good teachers is great, and ought to be remedied by all means; these ought to be natives well acquainted with their own language and institutions as well as with the principles of science. One great object of the Society would be attained if only a few individuals received a good education for the ordinary pursuits of life, but much more desirable would it be if the children educated through the means of this Society were to become teachers in their turn, and thus widen continually the sphere of the Society's influence. To this object the efforts of the Schools for Chinese established hitherto by foreigners, seem not to have been directed, and the cause of their limited success may be ascribed to the difficulty, nay, even impossibility, hitherto of procuring able teachers, a want, though often felt, that has not been remedied.

"The society applied in the first instance to Professors Silliman, Goodrich and Gibbs of Yale College, and these gentlemen had in two instances engaged the services of young men well qualifiede for this purpose, but in one instance the departure of the teacher was prevented by obstacles of a domestic nature, and in the other by the individual being unfortunately afflicted with a disease of the eyes that threatened total blindness, and rendered him unfit for the performance of the duties assigned to him. The professors however were actively seeking for another person to send out without delay. The application in England for a teacher was made to the British and Foreign School Society, and an answer may be expected on the return of Mr. Fox, one of the original trustees of this society.

"The Secretary then stated that the society had received a letter from Lieut. Bolleau regarding the great progress made in India in the education of the natives, for which, a short time ago, no more was done in India than is now done in China.

"Mr. Bridgman then stated that of the 5 boys which were on the society's list at the last anniversary, four continued in their respective courses of study, and one other had been received, as well as applications for the admission of three others which were however necessarily refused from the want of teachers.

"Of the two boys sent to Singapore one continues his studies there, and the most favorable accounts of the progress he is making have been received, which lead the Society to hope that he will become an able teacher in due time. The other has returned to China where he continues his studies of geography, arithmetic, natural history and grammar. He reads English and Chinese with ease, and has short exercises in translating these languages. In his other studies he has also made some progress, and is besides employed as usher to two other boys less advanced than himself, and who are chiefly employed in learning to write and read Chinese and English—they have made same progress in the study of geography and arithmetic. Little has yet been done for the fifth boy who is only seven years old, from the already complained of want of a teacher, which if remedied, would allow of some more boys being immediately put under his care. The sixth on the list is a youth who has been received this year, is studying the rudiments of the English language and of the healing art under the care of Dr. Parker, and is daily employed in the Hospital as an assistant. He has some knowledge of Chinese literature, and has good natural abilities joined to an enquiring disposition, on which account his teacher entertains a very favorable opinion as to his future progress. His attention as well as that of the other boys is daily directed to the truths of natural and revealed religion, and to the ultimate destiny of man.

"Mr. Bridgman then explained the course taken by the Society, where children were placed by them in schools over which they had no controul, which was, that, considering themselves as guardians of the children, they were placed in the school chosen under the entire direction of its officers, giving them at same time the necessary pecuniary means and such counsel as they think conducive to securing the children's continuance in school through their course of study, it being of course the care of the Trustees that the proper schools be selected and the necessary instruction be provided, and that the children may not leave the school before their education be completed.

"After some remarks on the impropriety of tempting parents to send their boys for education, by bribes of money, the secretary went into details of the last year's expenditure of which the principal items are: The maintainance of the pupils, being $ 1½ per month; to the school at Macao, and to the Singapore Institution school $ 15 per month to each.

"Mr. Bridgman then gave an account of the state of the school at Macao, under Mrs. Gutzlaff's management, as stated to the Committee by the revd. Mr. Gutzlaff, from which it appears that it now contains 16 boys and five girls, living in his house and receiving both food and raiment. A great difficulty was experienced in retaining the children at school, particularly the girls, who were generally very soon taken back by their parents. Of the boys fewer withdrawals have taken place this year than heretofore, and the applications for admission of others have been numerous. The secretary stated that the Committee still continued paying $ 15 per month towards the expenses of this school, though it was conducted, chiefly, with regard to the obtaining of pupils, on a principle of which they did not approve unwilling to damp the ardour with which the school was commenced.

"The Secretary then took a brief survey of the state of the Singapore institution school.

"The trustees have not yet been able to procure accurate accounts of the state of education of the Chinese beyond the boundaries of the Empire, full accounts of the proceedings of the schools in Singapore, Malacca, Pinang, Rhio, Bankok, and other places are much needed, in order to know how education is speeding. Some account of the education among the Chinese at Bankok has been received, which represent it to be in a very low condition owing to the want of good teachers, who but rarely emigrate from China; the defective state of education is in part also produced by the low remuneration given to the teacher, and by the indifference evinced to the progress of the children by their parents.

"After some general remarks on the state of education in China Mr. Bridgman concluded the report by stating that the library of the Society had been opened in a convenient apartment, for the accomodation of the books already collected, amounting to about 2900 volumes, and is now easy of access to all. The trustees recommend the early adoption of measures for it's enlargement."

After the reading of the Report, the Chairman having explained that an irregularity had taken place in the appointment by the Trustees, of Mr. Wetmore, as provisional Auditor, in consequence of the absence from Canton of one of the Auditors appointed at the last meeting: it was

On the motion of J. R. Robertson, Esq., seconded by E. Moller, Esq.

Resolved, That the provisional appointment of an Auditor, which has been made by the Trustees, be approved by this meeting.

It was next, on the motion of Dinshaw Furdoonjee, Esq., seconded by S. W. Williams, Esq.

Resolved. That the Report which has been read be approved and accepted.

The President explained, with reference to a motion for the adoption of a new Bye-Law in regard to schools, of which notice had been given at the last General meeting, and to which, as required by the Society's rules, the approval of the Trustees had been accorded, that Mr. King, the original mover, being absent, the motion would be brought forward by Mr. Williams. It was then—

On the motion of S. W. Williams, Esq., seconded by H. H. Lindsay, Esq:

Resolved.—That all Societies or Individuals, applying for the assistance of this Association, shall be expected to exhibit statements of their receipts and expenditure for purposes of education, as well as of their systems of instruction, and to continue the same regularly, so long as the Society's aid shall be afforded also, that any member of the Committee of Trustees, present in any place where such schools may be established, shall be considered a visitor of the schools.

Resolved. That this become a By-Law of the Society.

On the motion of H. H. Lindsay, Esq., seconded by James Innes, Esq., it was

Resolved. That the Trustees be instructed to solicit from the Teachers and Directors of all Schools for the Chinese beyond the boundaries of the empire, and es-

THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

A breviations (Pl.) Pecul. (Cy.) Catty. (Pce.) Piece. (Pr.) Pair. (Cht.) Chest. (Yrd.) Yard. ($) Spanish Dollars. (T) Tael. (M.) Mace. (Cn.) Candarin. (Cs.) Cash. Commi. Weights. 16 Taels, 1⅓ lb. avods.
1 Catty.—100 Catties 133⅓ lb avods, 1 Pecul.—16 Pls. 80 Cys, 1 Ton.—84 Cys, 1 Cwt.—4 Cy. 1 lb.—Money weight.—10 Cash, 1 Candarin.—10 Candarin, 1 Mace. 1 Tael.—1 Tael, 580 Grains Troy.—1 Span. dol
7 Mace 1 cn. 7 ch.

VOL. 4. No. 5. ***Canton, Saturday, 6th October, 1838.*** **No. 161.**

IMPORTS.

	PER.	PRICES.	REMARKS.
COTTON MANUFACTURES.			
Cambrics - - 40 yds. - in	Pcs.	$ 3. a 4.	
Chintzes - - 28 - - in	,,	3 a 5	
Handkfs. Monteiths scarlet -	,,	1.75 a 2.	dull.
,, ,, blue -	,,	1.25 a 2	
Long-cloths white 36 yds. 36 in	,,	4. a 5½.	
,, ,, 80 ,, - -	,,	8. a 11.	
,, grey - 40 ,, 38 in	,,	3½. a 4½.	Large stock.
,, ,, - 60 ,, 38 in	,,	5½. a 6½.	
,, ,, - 80 ,, 38 in	,,	7. a 8½.	
Am. brown Cots. 30 ,, 36 in	,,	3. -	
Cotton yarn Nos. 16 @ 28 in	Pl.	22 a 30	Large stock and
,, ,, 30 @ 5? in	,,	30 a 36	little demand.
Calcutta - - ,, 18 @ 24 in	,,		None.
WOOLLENS.			
Broadcloth Ex. Sup'f 60@62 in	Yrd.	90 a 2.80.	
,, Span[h] Stripes 60@62 in	,,	1.25 a 1.40.	
,, Supers - - 58@60 in	,,	80 a 90.	
,, Worsters - - -	,,	60 cts.	
,, Worleys - 28 yds. in	Pcs.	11 a 11½.	No sale.
,, Sup[r] Selet. Cutgs large	Pl.	30 a 40.	Cts. dull.
Flannel - - - - -	yd.	15 a 20.	
Camblets, double 55 yds. 30 in	Pcs.		
Fine singles - - - -	,,	20 a 22.	dull.
Second - - - - -	,,		
Dutch - - - 40 yds. 33 in	,,	22 a 24	
,, - - - 40 ,, 28 ,,	,,	20 a 22	
Bombazets - - - -	,,	7 a 8	
Longells scarlet - - -	,,	9½ a 10	
Assorted colors - - -	,,	8½ a 8½	
Woollen yarn - - -	,,	70 3 90	Limited demand.
COTTON.		Tael.	
Bengal old or inf[r]. - -	Pl.	9. a 10 7	
,, sup[r] and fine - -	,,		
Bombay old or inf[r]. - -	,,	7.5 a 9.5	
,, sup[r]. and fine - -	,,		
Madras - - - - -	,,	7 8 a 10.5	
Manila - - - - -	,,		None.
METALS.			
Copper Shea's. 16 oz. @ 32 oz.	Pr.	$ 34½.	
,, S. American slab - -	,,	24.	None.
,, nails assorted - -	,,	40.	
,, old - - - -	,,	18.	
Lead English Pig - - -	,,	5½ a 5¾	
,, Spanish ,, - -	,,		
Iron Bar 1 @ 3 in - - -	,,	2 5 0	
,, Rod ½ @ in - -	,,	3½ a 4	
,, Nailrod ½ and under	,,	4 a 4½	
,, Hoop. - ½ @ in -	,,		
,, Scrap - - - -	,,	1. a 1.26	Not Saleable.
Steel English - - - -	,,		
,, Swedish - - - -	Tub	3½ a 4	
Spelter English - - - -	Pl.	5½ a 5¾	
Tin Plates - - - - -	Box	8½ a 9½	
Quicksilver - - - - -	Pl.	110 a 115	
SKINS Rabbit - - - -	100	60. a 65.	
Beaver - - - - -	each	4. a 6.	
,, Fox - - - - -	,,	1. a 1.15.	
Otter-Sea - - - - -	,,	40. a 55	
,, ,, tails - - -	,,	2.50 a 3	
,, Land - - - -	,,	5. a 7.	
Seal - - - - - -	,,	2. a 2.50	
OPIUM Patna old 1836	Ch.		
,, ,, 1837	,,	530 a 540	
,, ,, new - -	,,	580 a 590	
Benares old - - 1837	,,		
,, new - - -	,,	550	
Malwa old - - - - -	,,	560 a 570	
,, new - - - -	,,		
Turkey - - - - -	Pl.	380	Little demand.
RICE Bengal - - - -	,,	1.30 a 1.40	
,, Java - - - - -	,,	1.20 a 1.30	
,, White table- - -	,,		
,, Manila - - - -	,,	1.20 a 1.30	
STRAITS PRODUCE &c			
Bird's nest, fine white - -	Cr.	30.	
,, ,, inf[r]. - - -	,,	11. a 16.	
,, ,, black - - -	,,	1½. a 5.	No demand.
Bees Wax - - - - -	Pl.	26. a 28.	
Betel nut - - - - -	,,	3. a 3.25	
Cloves Mauritius 22 @ 24	,,	34.	Molucca.
,, Mother - - -	,,	10. a 12.	Overstocked.
Camphor Baroos - - - -	Cy.	6. a 25.	
Gambir - - - - - -	Pl.	2½. a 3.	
Mace - - - - - -	,,		
Nutmegs - - - - -	,,		
Pepper - - - - - -	,,	7¼. a 7½.	
Rattans - - - - - -	,,	3. a 3½.	In demand.
Tin Banca - - - - -	,,	20½.	
,, Singapore &c. - -	,,	19½.	First quality.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Amber large 1st quality - -	Cy.	3. a 13.	
small fragments - -	,,	20 cts a 1½.	
Asafœtida - - - - -	Pl.	4½.	
Bichdemar - - - - -	,,	6. a 25.	
,, good - - - -	,,	25. a 36.	
Cochineal - - - - -	,,	180. a 220.	
Coral large beads or pieces -	Cy.	.....	
,, fragments - - -	Pl.	40. a 50.	
Cow Bezoar - - - - -	Cy.	16. a 25.	No demand.
Cudbear - - - - - -	Pl.	12.	
Cutch Pegue - - - - -	,,	4. a 4½.	
Elephants Teeth or Ivory -	,,	70. a 100.	
,, ,, cuttings -	,,	60. a 65.	
Fish-maws - - - - -	,,	25 a 55.	
Flints - - - - - -	,,	40 cents.	
Ginseng crude - - - -	,,	65.	
,, clarified. - - -	,,	90	
Mother of Pearl Shell - -	,,	9. a 10.	
Myrrh - - - - - -	,,	3. a 4.	Large stock.
Olibanum - - - - -	,,	3½. a 8.	
Putchuck - - - - - -	,,	15 a 16	Little demand.
Rose Maloes - - - - -	,,		
Saltpetre at Lintin - - -	,,	4½ a 5	
Shark's fins - - - - -	,,	15. a 30.	
Smalts - - - - - -	,,	40. a 55.	Limited demand.
Stock fish - - - - - -	,,	3½. a 4.	Large stock.
Thread Gold and Silver - -	Cy.	40 a 45	
Wood Ebony Mauritius - -	Pl.	3.	dull.
,, ,, Ceylon - -	,,	2.	
,, Sandal Indian - - -	,,	14 a 18	
,, ,, Timor - - -	,,	8 a 12.	
,, ,, Sand[l] Islands -	,,		
Sapan ,, - -	,,	1.30	

EXPORTS.

	WT. in T.	PRICE	REMARKS.
SILK MANUFACTURES.			
Camlets blk. 18 yds. by 24 in	30	$ 12	
,, col'd ,, ,, by ,,	28	13.	
Hkfs. 4-4 black Levantine fringed	17	5.20. a 6.30	
,, 7-8 ,, ,, ,,	15	4.50 a 5.60	
Hkfs. 7-8 cross barred - -	11	5.30 a 5.40	
,, Sarsnet, Nankin silk			
,, ,, Canton - - -	—	5.20	
Hkfs. white Pongee 32 in	18	6.50	
,, ,, ,, 30 ,,	16	5.80	
,, figured ,, 32	20	8.10	
,, ,, ,, 30 ,,	18	7.20	
Levantines col'd 30 yds. 24 ,,	24	11.50	
,, ,, 30 ,, 29 ,,	32	15. a 15.50	
,, black ,, ,, 24 ,,	27	11.	
,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	30	14. a 15.	
Satins Levantines 30 29 ,,	33	14.50 a 15.	
,, ,, ,, 24 ,,	30	13.	
Lutestrings mixt 18 ,, 24 ,,	18	6.70	
,, black ,, 29 ,,	28	9.50 a 9.75	
Pongees white 30 ,, 30 ,,	30	10.	
,, ,, 30 ,, 29 ,,	29	9.75	
,, ,, 30 ,, 32 ,,	32	11.	
,, Szechuen 19 ,, 19 ,,	27	3.60 a 3.75	
Sarsnets black N. 30 ,, 29 ,,	27	9 70	
,, ,, C. ,, ,, 29 ,,	25	8	
,, ,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	22	7.	
,, white 60 ,, 29 ,,	34	14 25 a 14 5	
,, colored 30 ,, 29 ,,	21	11 80 a 12.	
,, crossbarr'd ,, 24 ,,	18	9 20 a 9 30	
Satins black 18 ,, 29 ,,	44	14.50 a 15	
,, ,, 18 ,, 29 ,,	36	11. a 11 50	
,, colored 18 ,, 29 ,,	33	16.	
,, high ,, 18 ,, 29 ,,	36	17.	
,, damasked crimson ,,	38	17 a 17 50	
,, ,, colored ,,	38	16. a 16.50	
Senshaws Nank. blk 29 29 ,,	40	14.50	
,, ,, colored ,, ,,	33	15.50	
,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	36	16 20	
,, Canton black 29 ,,	33	9.90 a 9.40	
Sewing silks assort. colors. 1st	Pl.	4.25	
,, ,, black - - - -		3.85	
Shawls crape 7-4 embrd. -	7	3.40	According to
,, ,, 55 @ 58 in -	5½	2.90	embroidery.
,, 8-4 Satin figd. 63 -	5	1.80	
,, 7-4 ,, ,, 58 -	4	1.50	
,, ,, damasked silk 54 @ 57	4	1.85	
Water silks col'd. 18 y. - 29 in	32	14.50 a 15	
BLACK TEAS.	Pl	Tael.	
,, Bohea Canton - -	,,		
,, Pekoen - - -	,,	Old.	
,, Congou Souq. k'd. -	,,		
,, Bl. Lf. & Pek. k'd	,,	17 a 24	
,, Campoi - - - -	,,		
,, Souchong - - - -	,,		
,, Hung muey - - -	,,		For the new teas
,, Pekoe - - - -	,,		no price settled yet.
,, Ning Yong - - -	,,		
,, Ankoi - - - -	,,		
,, ,, Pouchong - -	,,	New.	
,, Orange Pekoe - -	,,	26 a 35	
,, Caper - - - -	,,	22 a 25	
GREEN TEAS.			
,, Twankay - - - -	,,		
,, Skin - - - - -	,,		
,, Hyson- - - - -	,,		No new teas yet
,, Young Hyson - - -	,,		down.
,, Imperial - - - -	,,		
,, Gunpowder - - -	,,		
RAW SILK. Canton No. 1	,,	T. 275 a 280	
,, ,, ,, ,, 2	,,	265	
,, ,, ,, ,, 3	,,	230 a 240	None.
,, ,, ,, ,, 4	,,		
,, ,, ,, ,, 5	,,	80 a 100	
Nankin Tastlee - - - 8	,,		
,, Taysaam- - - - -	,,		
SUGAR RAW. Canton 1st.	,,	T. 5.3	
,, ,, ,, 2d.	,,	4.8 a 5.	
,, Pingfa - - - -	,,	6.2	
,, Candy Canton - -	,,	6.6 a 6.8	
,, ,, Chinchew - -	,,		
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Alum - - - - - -	,,	1.85 a 1.95	at Macao.
Aniseed star - - - - -	,,	10½	
Camphor - - - - -	,,	33 a 34	
Cassia at Whampoa - -	,,	10½. a 11	
,, Lintin - - -	,,		None.
,, buds - - - -	,,	14 a 5	
Canes bamboo - - - -	1000	10 a 11 4	
,, Wangees - - - -	,,	7 a 12	
China Root - - - - -	Pl.	3½	
Cubebs - - - - - -	,,	17 a 18	
Dragon's Blood - - - -	,,	80 a 100	
Galangals - - - - -	,,	3½ a 3½	
Gamboge - - - - - -	,,	65 a 70	None good.
Glass beads - - - - -	,,	17 a 22	
Glue - - - - - -	,,	9 a 11	
Ginger in Jars - - - -	Case	5 a 5½	
Hartall or Orpiment - -	Pl.	15 a 16	
Lead white - - - - -	,,	9 a 10	
,, red - - - - -	,,	10	
Mo. of Pear' Shells Sooloo large	Pl.		
,, blue edged small			No demand.
Musk warranted- - - -	Cy.	45 a 60	
Nankeens, blue 10½ yds. 13 in	100	92	
,, 9½ yds. 12 in - - -	Ps.	85	
,, Canton made - - - -	,,	79	
,, ,, large - - - -	,,	82	
,, ,, small - - - -	,,	65	None.
Yellow yds. in 1st. st.	,,	79 a 80	
,, ,, ,, 2d. ,,	,,	66 a 70	None.
,, ,, ,, 3d. ,,	,,	58	
,, small ,, ,, - -	,,		
,, white ,, ,, - -	,,	55 a 85	Wanted.
Oils Aniseed - - - - -	Cy.	1.10 a 1.20	
,, Cassia - - - - -	,,	1.65	
Rhubarb - - - - - -	Pl.	None.	
,, Dutch cut - - - -	,,		
Soy in Jars - - - - -	Case	5 a 8	
Tobacco in baskets - - -	Pl.	14 a 15	
Tortoiseshell - - - -	P.		
Turmeric - - - - -	,,		
Vermillion 50 catties - -	Box.	76.	

N. B. OF IMPORTS ALL DUTIES ARE PAID BY THE PURCHASER, AND OF EXPORTS BY THE SELLER BOATHIRE IS PAID BY THE SELLER.

RATES OF INSURANCE AT CANTON.

On first class vessels in the 10th Canton and Union Offices of China, & various Agents of Offices established in Calcutta and Bombay.

GOODS TREASURE		GOODS TREASURE		GOODS TREASURE	
Bombay - -		Singapore - -	1¼ 1	Hol. or Hamburg - -	3½
Ceylon - - -		Manila - - -		Spain or Portugal - -	3½
Madras - - -		Mallacca - -		America U States - -	3
Calcutta - -	3. - 2½	Penang - - -	1½ 1¾	Chili or Peru - - -	4
Rangoon - -		Batavia - - -		Mexico - - - - -	3
Mauritius - -		Gt. Britain via Sg	3½ 3	E. coast of China - -	1 p
Australia - -		,, direct - - -	3 2½	Lintin &c. - - - -	½ d
Sand. Islands -		France - - -	3 2½		

Note. Above rates are from 20th April to 20th Oct. annually; during remaining 6 months the premiums are somewhat lower. Risks on Bloc are $ 9 per Cent per annum, $ 4½ for 6 months, $ 2½ for 3 months a $ 1 per month.

The Local Insurance Offices grant Policies payable in London, Calcutt and Bombay, or in Canton.

WHAMPOA PORT CHARGES, &c.

1st class ves. measg. 1600 cubits & upwards pay 0.7874756 of a Tl. per cub
2nd ,, ,, ,, 1200 do. & under 1600 ,, 0.7221091 ,, ,,
3rd ,, ,, under 1200 do. 0.5062341 ,, ,,

N.B. The cubit is 14⅛ inches: measurement is taken on each entry of the vessel with cargo (except Rice) and is from the Foremast to the Mizen mast or tiller head in Brigs; and across at the main mast; these are multiplied together for the above products—The largest class pay from $ 4300 to $ 4320 2d class from $ 3700 to $ 3780; 3rd class from $ 3700 and under. The Canton Comprador's Fees $ 50. Also Pilotage $ 60, inwards and outwards the same. A sum of from $ 5 @ 600 is also usually required by the Hong-merchant, for securing a Cargo-ship, to defray fees and charges usually incurred by him. On French and other Foreign vessels the charges are slightly varied. The several fees paid to the Hoppo &c. on Rice laden ships amounting to $ 939.50., by a decision of the General Chamber of Commerce, are to be considered a charge on the vessel, as also the sum of $ 250—paid to the Linguist—making the whole charge on a Rice-ship, $ 1189.50—besides Pilotage inwards and outwards.

RATE OF EXCHANGE AND PRICE OF BULLION.

	s. d.
On London or Liverpool, 6 months sight private Bills.	4. 6. @ 4. 7.
Government Bills 10 @ 30 days	4. 4.
United States Bank Bills 6 months sight.	4. 6.
Bills under advances made on goods by the E. I. Company's Agents.	4s. 7d.
E. I. Company's Agents Bills on Calcutta 30 ds. sight C. Rs. 210	
E. I. Directors Bills 60 ds. sight, and private C. Rs. 210.	
Private Bills, on Bombay, ,, Co's. Rs.	212 @ 214.

Gold, 98 a 100 touch, in leaves $ 23.75 per Tael weight.
Sycee at Lintin &c. large Ingots 97 a 99 touch 7 per Cent premium. } very
,, ,, ,, ,, small 96 a 98 ,, 6½ per Cent ,, } scarce
Spanish Dollars Pillar Ferdinand, ,, ,, 1 per Cent ,,
,, ,, Old Carolus IV. ,, ,, 12 per Cent ,,
South American Republics ,, ,, at par.

Freight to London, Liverpool, &c. per Ton. 50 cub: feet £ 4.10 @ £ 5. [mina
to foreign Europe, American and British Ships, none.
to United States, American Ships Per Ton. 40 cub. feet. $ 25 @

DELIVERIES OF OPIUM AT LINTIN.

FROM 1ST APRIL TO 30TH SEPTEMBER 1838.

	IN SEPTEMBER.			FROM APRIL TO AUGUST INCLUSIVE.		
	Chests.	*Price.*	*Value in Dollars.*	*Chests.*	*Value in Dollars.*	*Stock in Ocr.*
Patna ..... old.	34	550	18,700	4,212	2 154,200	315
,, ... new	489	590	288,510			2025
Benares ..... old	—	—	—	1,352½	641,765	57
,, ... new	89	555	49,390			682
Malwa	208	600	124,800	4,717	2,795,358	4238
	820		481,400	10,281½	5,591,323	7,338

Total of deliveries in the six months from April to September inclusive 11,101½ chests, value, Sa. Drs.: 6,071,723.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

IMPORTS.

COTTON MANUFACTURES.—There has been very little doing in LONGCLOTHS during the week. Greys may be quoted 3.75 @ 4 and white 4 @ 4½. In consequence of the endless disputes regarding the quality of Longcloths between the importers and mandarins we hear that an attempt is making to fix all greys as No. 3, all whites ½ as No. 1 and ½ as No. 2, which, if assented to, will, on the whole, be a favorable arrangement. There is a little more firmness in COTTON YARN, and we hear of a sale of a small lot of 50 bales Nos. 18 @ 42, being an average of about $ 30 @ 36 the quality good, the lower numbers under 32, watertwist. Several parcels have been purchased for the Straits and India, but we could not learn the particulars. In our last week's report the numbers of the 1200 Peculs sold @ $ 32 @ 33, should have been 16 @ 30, not 16 @ 30.

WOLLENS.—There has been no transaction in SPANISH STRIPES reported to us, but the demand is better. LONGELLS, are also firmer, although 2 or 3000 pieces were sold by the Chinese at low rates lately, there being a settling day among them two or three days since.

METALS.—We hear of no transactions.

STRAITS PRODUCE.—PEPPER, has declined in consequence of the importation of 5 @ 6000 Piculs, and cannot be quoted higher than 7¼ @ 7½. BETELNUT, remains as before $ 3 @ 3½.

RICE.—The weather, it is said, is most favorable for the next crop, and prices therefore remain very low.

SANDALWOOD.—About 4000 Piculs of Company's quality was sold at Macao in the early part of the week at $ 19, which shows some improvement.

COTTON.—The market generally remains the same as to prices, but there has been more enquiry for Bombay Cotton, and 4 @ 5000 bales middling to fair quality have been disposed of during the week. The finer descriptions, from the short quantity here, inclined to advance a little, the common kinds without alteration. No transactions have taken place in Bengal or Madras Cotton, the cheapness directing attention more to the Bombay staple. Accounts may now be shortly expected of the produce of the Nankin crop, which will have considerable influence on the market.

OPIUM.—Few or no brokers have made their appearance during the week, and nothing has been doing. Malwa keeps low, 560 @ 570,—the Chinese selling off their time barquing. Patna is nominal 580 @ 590, being in few hands, but no buyers, the deliveries both outside and at Whampoa being for the present stopped. For those of last month see above.

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.—Nothing yet doing in Nankin Silk, the holders still demanding such exorbitant prices. We do not hear of any further supplies being down.

TEA.—We hear of no transaction in the tea-market, except the purchase of a few chops of Caper at rather lower prices.

THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 4. No. 6. Canton, Saturday, 13th October, 1838. No. 162.

GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

STATEMENT OF TRADE IN AMERICAN VESSELS TO CANTON,

from 1st July 1837 to 30th June 1838.

IMPORTS.		Quantity.	Average Price.	TOTAL VALUE Sp. Dollars.
Camlets	Pcs.	2850	$ 26.	74100
Cotton Yarn	Pcls.	51	36.	1836
Long Cloths Grey Pcs. 12454	Yds.	49820	4½ 40 yds.	5605
Domestics	,,	4697899	9.	422811
Linen	,,	598	1.	598
Striped Jean	,,	12000	.12	1440
False Amber	Pcls.	96	20.	1920
Bicho de Mar	,,	110	8.80	968
Camphor Baroos	Catties	20	18.	360
Ginsing	Pcls.	1793	85.	151555
Cochineal	,,	19	180.	3420
Spelter	,,	3457	5.75	19878
Lead	,,	1820	6.	10920
Copper	,,	3063	24.	73512
Betelnut	,,	7493	3.50	26226
Sandal Wood	,,	543	24.	13032
Opium, Turkey	,,	213	380.	8265
Pepper	,,	4785	7.50	35887
Rattans	,,	894	3.	2682
Rice	,,	216738	1.35	292596
Skins, Beaver	No.	1611	6.75	10874
Fox	,,	21	1.25	26
Land Otter	,,	3408	6.75	29820
Sea Otter	,,	307	43.	13201
Do. Tails	,,	243	3.75	911
Gold	T.	6988	24.	167712
Dollars				678350
Balance				3142508

EXPORTS.		Quantity.	Average Price.	TOTAL VALUE Sp. Dollars.
		Pls. Tls.	Taels.	
Tea, Bohea	Chests 431	250 a 13	3250	
Congo	,, 4803	3028 a 16	48448	
Souchong	,, 54860	32916 a 15	493740	
Powchong	,, 8410	4205 a 21	88305	
Caper	,, 148	74 a 14	1036	
Campoi	,, 965	579 a 16	9264	
Hongmuey	,, 186	93 a 14	1302	
Pekoe	,, 4606	2303 a 35	80605	
Black	Chests 74409	43448	725950	1012486
		Pls. Tls.	Taels.	
Tea, Hyson	Chests 14750	7375 a 40	295000	
Young Hyson	,, 71329	48534 a 23	1116282	
Hyson Skin	,, 22300	11373 a 15	170595	
Twankay	,, 1882	1148 a 19	21812	
Gunpowder	,, 9018	7485 a 49	314370	
Imperial	,, 7401	5255 a 39	204945	
Green	Chests 126680	81170	2123004	2960954
SILK PIECE GOODS &c.				
Crape Shawls	Pieces	18131	$ 2.	36262
do. embroidered	,,	14741	5.	73005
do. damasked	,,	15550	2.	31100
Levantine shawls	,,	5634	3.	16902
do. embroidered	,,	900	7.	6300
Crape scarfs	,,	15648	1.25	19560
do. damasked	,,	1271	1.25	1589
Black handkerchiefs	,,	13410	4.25	56992
Ponjee do.	,,	26898	6.	161388
Crape do.	,,	648	2.	1296
Sarsnet do.	,,	155	6.	930
Levantine do.	,,	1050	7.50	7875
Crapes	,,	22	10.	220
Senshaws	,,	2536	9.50	24090
do. Black	,,	50	9.50	475
Sarsnets black	,,	2925	7.50	21938
do. white	,,	1947	15.	29205
do. common	,,	460	7.50	3450
do coloured	,,	616	10.50	6405
Levantines	,,	724	8.	5792
do. Satins	,,	600	13.	7800
Satins	,,	2341	25.	58525
do. coloured	,,	124	25.	3100
do. damasked	,,	50	19.	950
Camlets	,,	218	10.	2180
Ponjee white	,,	23365	10.	233650
do. Szechuen	,,	1588	4.	6352
Lutestrings, mixed	,,	580	6.50	3770
Figured Silk	,,	20	20.	400
Taffeta	,,	200	30.	6000
Ribbons	,,	100	1.	100
Concan	,,	10	9.	90
Sewing Silk	Peculs	75	50.	37500
Floss do.	,,	8	550.	4400
Nankin Blue	Pieces	40500	62.	28110
do. white (yellow?)	,,	7000	70.	4200
Grass Cloth	,,	5337	6	32022
do. do. handkerchiefs	,,	420	3.50	1470
Gauze	,,	600	4.	2400
MISCELLANEOUS GOODS.				
Cassia	Peculs	2872	10.	28720
China Ink	Catties	100	1.	100
China Ware	Value	4555	Value	4555
Crackers	Boxes	9750	70.	6825
Fans and Fire screens	No.	80900	1.50	1213
Galangal	Peculs	100	3.	300
Ivory ware	Value	300	--	500
Lacquered ware	,,	2400	--	2400
Matting	Rolls	9984	4.	39572
M. O'Pearl Buttons	Gross	90990	28.	7279
Rattans, split	Peculs	30	16.	800
Rhubarb	,,	50	20.	1000
Spice Oils	,,	66	125.	8250
Sugar	,,	200	7.23	1450
Sweetmeats	Boxes	1660	4	6640
Trunks, Camphor wood	Sets	95	22.	2090
Pocket combs	No.	5000	.	
Vermillion	Peculs	15	130.	1950
Gold and Silver ware	Value	1200	--	1200
Sundries		600	--	600
6 Vessels at Whampoa		(@) 6000	$ 36000	
37 ,, ,, ,,	(rice)	(@) 1500	,, 55500	
13 ,, ,, Lintin		(@) 750	,, 9750	
				101250
Spanish Dollars				5,191,111

Spanish Dollars 5,191,111

General Chamber of Commerce,

Canton, 10th October, 1838.

By order of the Committee,

WILLIAM SCOTT, Secretary.

Japan.

VALENTYN'S REMARKS ON THE DUTCH TRADE TO JAPAN.

From a Correspondent.

There has been so much written about Japan, that any additional remarks might appear superfluous. Yet, of the early proceedings of the Dutch little is known, and extracts from the compilation of Valentyn's folio may throw some light upon the adventures of this enterprizing nation.

Forced to seek new channels of commerce, some merchants of Rotterdam sent, in 1600, an expedition round Cape Horn, both for discovery as well as for trading. Of these ships only one was saved and cast with 17 sailors in a shattered condition on the Coast of Japan. On their arrival, the Portuguese laboured very hard to inspire the Emperor with suspicion against these heretics, but the monarch refused to listen to their insinuations, and sent some of the shipwrecked sailors, after the lapse of four years, in a junk to Patany, on the East Coast of the Malay Peninsula. Amongst them was a man of the name of Santvoord, who particularly pleased the Emperor. He revisited Japan a few years afterwards, and was requested by the Sovereign to pilot some ships under the Dutch flag to the shores of his Empire. Two of them arrived, accordingly, in 1609 at Firando, were received with great honors, and the commander permitted to go as envoy to Yeddo, where he concluded a commercial treaty. Speex, a senior merchant of the Company, remained behind and exchanged the skins which the ships had brought for copper and iron. But the trade yielded no profits, and though a factory had been established at Firando, an island on the South West Coast, the directors at home judged it more prudent to give up the whole commerce (1616). The execution of this order was however delayed by the council at Batavia, which looked for better times. In this expectation they were not disappointed; their trade increased every year; they were able to sell Chinese silks and India produce with great profit, and the exports of gold proved very advantageous. As early as 1621, however, the trade was put under certain restrictions, and the natives prohibited from leaving the country in their ships. A reformed minister reached about this time the country, but it does not appear that the performed his functions.

The Portuguese, in no way daunted by ill success, did every thing in their power to blacken the character of the Dutch as pirates. Every one of their actions was misrepresented, for which the Dutch on their part took ample revenge. As they furnished the country with every foreign article wanted, the Emperor thought that he might dispense with the Roman Catholics who had become too powerful, and favor the Dutch to any extent.

The prohibitions against the Portuguese proceeded from little things to more important ones. At first, native servants were prevented from carrying large umbrellas after their masters, like the flowery natives from putting on their shoulders sedanchairs in which barbarians are seated. When entering the house of an official perschage, they had to put off their shoes; nobody was permitted to carry a sword, or beads, etc. Even their gifts to the poor were regulated by law, and their intercourse with native servants proscribed.

Though the Dutch by no means participated in the odium thrown upon the Portuguese, yet they had to bear the consequences. A summary order was delivered to them to this purport: "If you wish to carry on the trade with us, you ought to obey implicitly our orders, and you can no longer be under the control of your employers." To this the chief of the factory agreed, and from that moment their situation became intolerable. The envoys, who had hitherto frequently been sent to the capital, and there treated with great honors, were now annoyed in every possible way. They had often to wait four hours in the ante-room, with their heads bent to the earth, before the Emperor made his appearance, and when he did arrive, he ordered them to act the buffoon in order to render themselves ridiculous before the whole court. Heavy exactions and restrictions upon the trade, a swarm of linguists, police runners, compradors, hong merchants, etc., let loose to prey upon the very vitals of the commerce, were the happy consequences of their promising to obey the laws of the country. When they finally, with wonderful patience, had conformed to the regulations in every way, they made sure of the great favor they would obtain with the Government. They were very soon disappointed. A vessel arrived in a very leaky state, and these docile foreigners supplicated government to permit the repair in order to make her seaworthy. In reply to their application they were told, that this was against the law, and could not be allowed; they ought to obey the existing regulations and not to make innovations. It was then their wish to retain the ship, but this was also against the laws of the country, and the vessel was obliged to leave on the day appointed by His Imperial Majesty, and foundered at sea. From this the reader may learn, that the Great Emperor at Yeddo can shew as much compassion towards distant foreigners as his compeer at Peking; in fact, both have never changed their tenderness towards barbarians. In many instances did the government exercise jurisdiction over Dutch subjects; one of their chiefs, for instance, who had behaved tyrannically towards the Japanese at Formosa, was kept five years in prison, and a butler, who had been found with a married woman, was beheaded.

As soon as government had determined upon the explusion of the Portuguese, Dutch gunners and

engineers were ordered to come to the Capital, and instruct the natives in the manufacture and use of fire arms. An embassy arrived just at that time, and several military gentlemen were purposely sent, in order to amuse the Emperor with fire works and the throwing of bombs. Yet, notwithstanding their instructions, the people could never make any great progress, and their guns as well as match-locks were of the most clumsy description.

The Emperor, having in 1636 fortified himself in his palace, gave orders that about 83 poor people, most of them blind or cripples, should be led out of the capital into the open field, and whilst surrounded by a strong watch, starved to death, because they were Christians. The signal for the extirpation of the Christians was now given, and the Provinces were ready to imitate the great Emperor. To facilitate the undertaking, the principal Portuguese with their descendants were sent away, and permitted to take with them no less than 6 millions of guilders. Thus the sinew of their strength was cut, and the Emperor no longer hesitated to employ force. The inhabitants of Arima had, in the mean while, risen in open rebellion against their superiors, who had oppressed them in the most cruel manner. In vain did the Japanese army try to take their castles, they held out to the last, and in several sallies routed the imperial troops. The aid of the accommodating Dutch was therefore called in; they sent thither a ship which, after planting some batteries on shore, and bombarding the fortress of the insurgents both with the guns of the ship as well as from shore, forced them to surrender to their relentless enemies. These cut them all to pieces and executed the ring-leaders with fiendish cruelty. The Hollanders received at the same time order to expel the Portuguese and Spaniards from Manila, Macao and Formosa, in order to free the Empire from the presence of these hated enemies, and prevent any priests from getting access to the country. The council at Yeddo also decreed, that Nagasaki with the environs should be levelled to the ground, because the inhabitants had held traiterous intercourse with these detestable foreigners. This order was, however, not executed, and the Emperor was content with having expelled the Portuguese from that place.

Thus freed from the apprehension of being involved in a destructive war with the Spaniards, the Government resolved to humble the Dutch, its faithful allies. At that time Caron, a man of extensive knowledge and a deep politician, was chief of the factory at Firando. It unfortunately happened that an embassy arrived from Macao (1640), and that the Roman Catholics composing it, to the number of 61 men, were publicly beheaded, for having come to the country in defiance of the established laws. As such a deed of cruelty could be perpetrated with impunity, it was the opinion of the Japanese government, that the Hollanders might be put under the most severe restrictions without rousing them to resistance. The experiment was immediately made. They were denounced as Christians, the celebration of the Sunday and of any other festival prohibited, the reading of Christian books of whatsoever description interdicted, and the few members composing the factory, during their stay in Firando, obliged to live without God and religion. Having also acceded to this proposition, and, for the sake of filthy lucre, renounced the gospel so long as they remained in the territory of the despot, new requisitions were made. First, the descendants of the Dutch begotten by Japanese mothers were transported to Batavia; next their dwellings, which had the date of their being built in such and such a year of A. D. in front, were levelled to the ground; and, finally, the splendid factory of the Company pulled down, because it was erected with too much show, against the explicit prohibition of the local authorities. Yet, notwithstanding all this, the factors still hoped to ward off the blow by a rich present sent to the Court. This was scarcely arrived, when the Emperor issued an order to confine the Hollanders to Desima, an island raised on purpose close to Nagasaki, to which the Portugese had been banished before their final expulsion. The trade was then reduced to the same languishing state under which it labours to this very day, but the execution of the laws against foreign intercourse was far more severe, and the continual arrogance almost insufferable. But the Dutch were not the only nation which suffered by this change; the Chinese likewise were exposed to very great indignities, and the reasons for their bad treatment often most trifling; for instance, a Dutch coin had been found on board of one of the Junks, and the whole cargo had nearly been confiscated, because the sailors were accused of holding traiterous intercourse. When the Mantchoos conquered the country, the Japanese refused to enter into commercial transactions, because they had allowed themselves to be subjugated by barbarians. Repeated embassies from Fuhchoo proved of no avail, until the Japanese themselves, of their own accord, compromised the matter. The Siamese were equally defeated in their attempt to reestablish their commercial relations, because an usurper sat on the throne, which the court of Yeddo considered a disgrace to the nation, and, on that account, judged them unworthy of having intercourse with a high-spirited people like the Japanese.

Notwithstanding the summary treatment of the Portuguese envoy in 1640, there came another embassy in 1647 directly from Portugal. Their two ships were enticed into a Bay, and preparations made to burn them. As soon as the commander perceived the intentions of the native authorities, who still supplied them with provisions, and endeavored to deceive them with promises, he determined upon defending himself to the last drop of blood. Under such circumstances the Emperor judged it best to permit their departure. The Dutch trade was at the same time stopped, because the Government at Batavia was accused of having lent a pilot to this expedition, an unaccountable falsehood.

In 1652 a new Emperor ascended the throne and renewed the prohibitions against the exercise of the Christian religion at Desima. The factors, having requested him to continue the favors of his ancestors towards them, received orders to procure for the monarch 10 skins of swans, two or three teeth of mermaids, some elephants gall, milkstones, etc. How these articles were obtained we do not know, but the commands were peremptory.

Whilst the Emperor promised a considerable premium to any one who might betray a Roman Catholic priest, he gave permission to the Chinese Buddhists to establish themselves in the country. One of these famous teachers arrived in consequence from Nanking, and, after having obtained great popularity by propagating the most absurd doctrines of his creed, received a large present in silver and rice from the Governor of Nagasaki for having blessed him before his departure.

The trade with this country was carried on with various success during the latter part of the 17th century. Many chiefs recommended to the Company, either to insist upon greater privileges, or to abandon it entirely. But since some profit accrued from this commerce, the complaints of the servants found never a hearing with the directors, who, in their turn, exhorted their agents to bear insults with patience and conform to the laws of the country. The Governors of Nagasaki, being convinced that the Dutch sooner or later, under existing circumstances, would be obliged to give up the trade, became more indulgent until their clamors were hushed, and then had again recourse to their vexatious measures. Such has been the case to this very day, but the commerce still exists. It would perhaps be prudent to withdraw entirely the factory, and visit Nagasaki only occasionally; such a measure has been under contemplation, but not yet put into execution.

At the conclusion of this paper we would merely mention, that the Italian priest Sidota, who went into the country in 1705, was brought to Nagasaki in order to be examined before the Dutch chief. He refused to hold any communication with heretics, whom he called traitors, and openly avowed that he had come to Japan in order to promulgate popery. He was ent to Yeddo and again interrogated, but still adhered to his former confession, notwithstanding the tortures he had to endure. Being afterwards confined in prison, he baptized several persons. This exasperated the court to such a degree, that the converts were executed, and he himself immured, until his whole body was rotten, and he had died a most miserable death.

Miscellaneous.

SHADE OF THE DEPARTED!—The editor of one of the down west papers gives an account of his office having been for many years haunted by a lounger who had sat there so long that when he died his shadow was found fixed upon the wall.

A CARD.—WORTHY OF NOTICE.— De sellunibrated wokalis, Massa Golden, a gemmen of kuller, is being giving concerts to de Portland folk. Dey is werry well patronise.

ECONOMY.—The *Michigan White Pigeon Gazette* says "A neighbour of our's informs us that wood *goes further* when left out of doors, than when well housed: —some of his having gone upwards of a *quarter of a mile* in one night!"

NOT BAD.—Dr. Nott, president of Union College Schenectady, was lately upon a visit to a gentlemen in Schoharie, but to whom he had never been introduced. Dr. Nott knocked at the door, and it was opened by the gentleman in question, to whom the Doctor thus introduced himself—"I am Nott from Schenectady."—"Not from Schenectady—very well;—then where are you from?" said the gentleman. "From Schenectady," responded the Doctor.—"Bah!"—replicated the gentleman—"you are *not* from Schenectady and you *are* from Schenectady—what nonsense is this!—Pray, Sir, who and what are you?"—and thereupon the Doctor, suddenly bethinking himself of his college honours cleared up the difficulty by replying "I am *Doctor* Nott of Schenectady, at your service."

NOTT AGAIN.—The other day the Dr. Nott above noted was in the news room, when a gentleman went up to him very politely and said—"Pray, sir, is your name Nott?"—"It is Nott" replied the Doctor, who was just then poring over Van Buren's three yard speech. "Not Nott!" cried the gentleman—"why surely Doctor you will not disown your name? I well remember your being pointed out to me in Schenectady as Dr. Nott."—"May be so Sir, may be so" observed the Doctor as he became again busied in Van Burenism; and the gentleman departed full of the impression that Dr. Nott was not right in his mind.

DROLL, BUT TOUCHING.—(from the *Star*).—In the crowded saloon of Mr. Catlin, at the Indian lecture last night, in the midst of an intensely interesting discourse, a person raised himself on tiptoe and in a solemn and earnest manner said:—"Mr. Catlin, Sir, will you have the goodness to stop for one moment?"—The audience looked with astonishment, and the lecturer paused. "I have lost my little boy in the crowd, and I wish to call him." A dead silence ensued among the 1,200 people there assembled. "Clark Potter!" cried the Father; "*Here I am father!*" squeaked a shrill little voice in a distant corner. Shouts of laughter followed; the urchin was handed over the heads of the crowd to his anxious parent, and Mr. Catlin proceeded with his lecture in peace.

BAYING THE MOON.—A respectable man in Washington has just been fined twenty dollars for keeping a dog, whose howling o' nights kept the neighbour awake. The man pleaded that on purpose to keep him quiet he had given the dog more *sleeping potions* than his head was worth. "*Try prussic acid,*" said the humane magistrate; and the man left the place quite shocked.

HOW TO COMMIT MURDER QUIETLY.—Take a young lady, and tell her she has a very pretty foot. She will then wear small thin shoes; go out in the wet; catch a cold; the cold will become a fever; and she will die in a month. The *Boston Post* says this recipe never fails.

BOTHERATION.—What is that Daniel O'Connell up to now?—asks a *corresp.* of the *Daily Focus.* Whereupon the *Focus* breaketh out with a "Bogs, bother, and blarney, what a question!—Up to?—Why up to a fever heat—bubbling over with blarney—and bothering Booby Bull Esq. with one perpetual botheration."

GETTING ON.—Sam, — how many logs have you sawed, eh?—Why ma'am when I've got this and three other ones done, I'll gave saw'd four!

A Piscatorial compliment to Her Majesty.—Amongst the various demonstrations of respect paid to the birth-day of Her Majesty was one at Grove's fish-shop, where the letters composing the name of Victoria were exhibited in the shop front by red mullets, and the Order of the Garter in smelts. A supendous cod fish and a cock salmon, for the first time, undertook the parts of the lion and the unicorn. Many of Mr. Grove's customers were subsequently horrified at finding they had been devouring "Victoria" and the Star of the Order of the Garter. The lion and unicorn were found excellent with appropriate sauces.

TUESDAY, MAY 22.—The following is, we understand, a correct list of the Ambassadors who will be sent to this country to represent their respective Sovereigns, on the approaching occasion of Her Majesty's Coronation: —France, Marshal Soult; Spain, Marquis De Miraflores; Austria, Prince Schwartzenberg; Belgium, Prince De Ligne; Russia, Count Strogonoff; Prussia, Prince Pulbus; Sweden, Count Gustavus Lowenhielm; Sardinia, Marquis Brignole Sale; Netherlands, M. Van der Capellen; Denmark, Prince Chistrian of Holstein. The most splendid mansions are been taken for the reception of their Excellencies and their numerous suites, and it is reported, no doubt, with great truth, that *fetes* on the most extensive scale will be given by these representatives, that suitable honor may be done to this Court, and that the Sovereigns whom they respectively represent may be reflected with a becoming manificence.

Duty on Longcloths.

From Canton Register 9th October.

THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY TO MR. THOM.

TANG, Vice-roy of Canton, &c., proclaims to the Hong-merchants for their full information.

On the 11th day of the 8th moon of the 8th year of Taou-kwang (29th September 1838) it appears that the foreign merchant Robert Thom petitioned to the following effect.

It is now several years since your petitioner came to Canton—and he has been exclusively engaged in selling Cotton Piece goods, Woollen manufactures, and other articles of that description. He begs to state, that in examining Longcloths for duty there are first, second, and third qualities, of which hitherto musters have been preserved, but that the people whom His Excellency the present Hoppo sends to examine cargo, do not in any case follow the old established regulations. Your petitioner has frequently represented this to the whole of the Hong-merchants, but they invariably meet him with the excuse, "that the Hoppo having once put it in his book, cannot alter it &c," Again, in reference to the longcloths known here as the 60 and 72 qualities, they have hitherto been esteemed as goods of the second class, whereas the present Hoppo makes them all pay the duty of first class; this fact the whole of the Hong-merchants are perfectly aware of, it forms a specimen of the hardship we are now labouring under.

Your petitioner begs to state, that on the 3rd day of the present moon, Hughes's ship (the Faerie Queene) delivered cargo, which was indeed of second quality, and that two of the Hoppo's servants, namely Chow-tseang and his comrade *did not open the bales to examine but in an irregular disorderly way put them all down as of first quality*, which fact there are witnesses to prove. Your petitioner then took his longcloths, and before all people cut off a fragment, which he shewed to the Hong-merchants separately, who on seeing it exclaimed "this is, indeed longcloth of the second quality!" Now altho' the Hong-merchants clearly know the fact, yet your petitioner, being aware that they are timid of heart and that they dare not, when in the presence of His excellency the Hoppo, make a bold exposition of his grievance, found himself under the necessity of petitioning the Hoppo, and what sort of reply has he got?

"It appears that the said Hong-merchants have presented me a foreign petition written in the Chinese "character in behalf of the English merchant Robert "Thom which states."—

"Hughes's ship having arrived at Canton, permission "to examine the cargo according to old regulations "was duly requested. On the 3rd day of the present "month the said Thom had fifteen bales of white "longcloths of the second quality containing six "hundred pieces, of which a muster is now enclosed "and your servant entered them all to pay the duty "first quality goods and further he had 150 pcs. of "coarse grey cloths, of which 30 pieces were charged "as second quality. Your petitioner begs to state, "that in respect to their quality and in respect to the "duty they pay, they have hitherto been fixed regulations, and now to take coarse cloth and make fine "of it your petitioner and others have come as far as "the poles of Heaven to do business, and how can "they quietly submit to this stupid blundering? He "has no resoure left but to prepare this petition stating his grievance, and begging that your excellency "will be pleased to give instructions that the duties he "henceforth levied justly, in which case the said Thom "and others will ever pray &c. &c. &c."

"This coming before me the hoppo. I find that on a previous occasion when Jacob's ship (the Parkfield) brought longcloths to Canton—the hong-merchants presented a petition in behalf of the foreigners at the same time handing up several musters, At that time I replied—commanding "that these musters be sent "back, and that afterwards when any longcloths "should come to Canton, no matter whether they were "bleached or grey, they should be examined before all "people by these musters as a standard! and since we "cannot take first quality longcloth, and pass as "second quality, so by what reason can we take goods "that are *bona fide* coarse, and right or wrong tax them "at the second rate?" and such reply as is duly recorded."

"Now in the case of the said foreign merchant Thom, who it appears has brought longcloths to Canton in "Hughes,s ship, *as these must have been examined clearly before all men and the qualities duly discriminated when entered for duty*, (this when the bales were never opened at all!!!) what means this said foreigner when the time is already past, by madly sending in his petitions to us, scheming thereby to obtain a reduction of his duties? This plainly shows that the said hong-merchants and linguists are in league with, and are stirring him up to embarrass the revenues of the country! How can we permit change." and words to that effect.

Your petitioner on receiving and reading this document, was filled with amazement! Because that in the previous case of Jacob's ships, the foreign merchant having petitioned your Excellency, and your Excellency having replied that "henceforth in all matters of this kind we should petition the hoppo, and not as before apply to your excellency's tribunal, thereby giving trouble and annoyance &c, " how should your petitioner dare again to trouble and annoy! It is only that the hoppo not condescending to redress our grievances, your petitioner and others have no one to appeal to! they can only take the fragment of cloth, which was cut off (as previously stated) and enclose it to your Excellency, begging that your Excellency will not allow the men from afar to be pinned into a corner! And it further appears that in a postscript he petitions, —since the time that his Excellency the present hoppo assumed the duties of his office, he has erroneously rated several tens of thousands of pieces of longcloths, and we foreigners have suffered no small loss thereby. Again it is reported that the hoppo with his own mouth has commanded his servants to the effect that "any "white cloth they may find, without discriminating "whether it be coarse or fine, they are alike to rate it "for duty as if of the first quality! Every body says so, and what sort of language is this! Now, as the hoppo has knowingly made these erroneous entries in his books and cannot change them, he ought to be made to refund the amount! what is there unreasonable in this? Although in this petition there are many expressions which may be looked upon as bold and impertinent, still the facts are all quite true! if there should be found a single letter false or unreal, your petitioner will gladly submit to punishment, &c. &c.

Now all this coming before me, the Viceroy, I find that for examining longcloths for duties, there have hitherto been fixed rules to go by. It appears that when on a previous occasion the foreign merchants Jardine and others petitioned, saying, "that the present hoppo's "officers did not rate the goods for duty in conformity "with old custom"—at that time the hoppo deliberated and decided, that "afterwards when any foreign "merchants should import longcloths, at the time "when they were to be examined, they should take "their bleached and grey goods of every kind, and having got them clearly examined in the presence of all "people, they were to take musters of their first, "second and third quality cloths, and send them up to "the hoppo, and he having again examined them, "should stamp them, and issue them to be preserved "as a standard for examining goods in future," and he commanded the Hong-merchants to impress this edict upon the foreign merchants, that they might obey accordingly, all of which is recorded. This plan of the hoppo's was an exceedingly sagacious one and had the said foreign merchants, when they brought their longcloths to Canton, in reality obeyed the hoppo's edict, and at the time of examining cargo "taken their goods "and had them clearly looked at in the presence of "all people, and selected themselves musters of their "first, second, and third qualities, and sent them up "to the hoppo to be stamped and preserved, to serve as "a criterion when examining goods in future, so that "the precise qualities might be discerned at a single "glance," they, the hoppo's officers, would never have dared to take coarse and make fine of it!

Now in reference to what the petition states, that "the longcloths which came up in Hughes's ship, were "really of the second quality, and that the hoppo's "servants Chowtseang and others, did not open the "bales to examine, but in a blundering irregular manner entered it all as of the first quality" &c., this I say shows that the said foreigner opposed, and would not submit, to the orders, namely, "to send up to the "hoppo, and request the stamped musters so serve as a "comparative standard to examine his goods by," and that he hoped to take first quality cargo longcloths, and per *fas et nefas* have it rated as of second quality; and besides all this to trouble me with his petitions at his own will and pleasure, comes under the head of madness and rashnes! Then, as regards the fragment of cloth, which the said foreigner cut off and sent to me, wh ther or not that be in reality second quality, or if it be only a crafty scheme to oppose having his goods examined so that he may thereby obtain a reduction of duty; if we do not examine the goods clearly a second time, then we shall not sufficiently be able to persuade the foreigners of the justice of our proceeding.

Besides therefore taking the fragment of cloth which has been sent me, and transmitting it to the hoppo, that he may examine it carefully, comparing it with all the goods that at present arrive, to see whether or not it be the same, and that in distinguishing the different grades and qualities he act openly and fairly, and moreover that he instruct his myrmidons, that afterwards when examining longcloths, they must do so clearly before all men, justly and honestly discriminating between the different kinds,—besides all this, I unite the circumstances and issue this edict, and when it comes to the hands of the said Hong-merchants, let them forthwith communicate it to the said foreigner, that he obey accordingly. As before, let the Hong-merchants command the foreigners, that any one having longcloths coming to Boton, must submit to the hoppo's fixed regulations and request his stamped musters to serve as a standard of comparison, for levying the duties. Do not again (oh ye foreigners!) with your hearts full of tricks, opposition, and perverseness, come to my tribunal whining at and annoying me, which will lead to unpleasant consequences! Hasten! Hasten! these are the commands.

Taoukwang, 18th year, 8th moon, and 13th day.
(1st October, 1838.)

(Translated by Mr. Thom.)

The Sir David Ogilby.

From the Sydney Herald, 11th June.

(From a Correspondent.)

The English Brig *Sir David Ogilby*, arrived and anchored in Rover Harbour, in the island of Beta Lil, on the 26th April, 1838. She sailed from this harbour on Monday, the 30th, sea account, at 4, P. M. for Beretta, a town on the same island, and arrived and anchored at this port on the same day, at 10. A. M. On Tuesday, 2d of May, about 11, A. M. an affray commenced with the natives, concerning which are the following particulars, viz.—

Captain Hutchins had made preparations to establish a fish house at Beretta, and had landed one pot for the purpose, and had the trade chest filled, and muskets and powder for the establishment on deck ready to send ashore. A man called Rover Jack was to go ashore to take charge of the establishment and carry it on while the vessel was on a cruise. She was in the act of getting under way—anchor apeak, and were hoisting the foretopsail. A great number of natives on deck, and still more in canoes around and alongside. One hand was in the foretop overhauling the rigging, and Captain H. on the quarter deck, with his cutlass in his hand, and Funnowlangy, the Chief of Beretta, behind him near the taffrel. It is supposed that the plot was conceived by this Chief on the instant—for numbers of the natives had hold of the foretopsail halliards and were otherwise dispersed about deck; and Funnowlangy had a club passed to him from a canoe astern, and just as Captain H. sung out "belay" to the foretopsail, he was struck by the Chief with this club on the head, and fell dead instantly. The Chief immediately jumped down the cabin, thinking that as the Captain was dead, possession was certain. The Mate (Mr. White) seeing the Captain fall, run to his assistance unarmed, when some of the natives took Captain H.'s cutlass and attacked the Mate, and severely wounded him in several places on the head—he fell on the dead body of the Captain. One hand (William Brooks) jumped overboard, and was killed in the water by the na-

See Supplement.

NOTICE.—The interests of Mr. ROBERT WILKINSON and Mr. JOHN R. REEVES in our firm ased on the 30th June last, and Mr. WILLIAM ESLIE was admitted a partner from that date.

Canton, 1st October, 1838. DENT & Co.

NOTICE.—All persons having demands against the Estate of the late BENJAMIN R. LEACH Esq, deceas- l are requested to present them, and those indebted, make payment to

W. P. PEIRCE.—Executor.

Canton, 28th September, 1838.

NOTICE—Mr. JAMES WARLY SMITH (in pursuance of his circular of March last) is now establishd as a Public Tea Inspector at No. 5 Dutch Hong

Canton 14th September 1838.

NOTICE—The interest and reponsibility of Mr. JAMES STARKEY in our firm ceased on the 31st DIROM & Co.

Dto.

Canton, 1st August, 1838.

NOTICE.—A SHOP is opened by a *European* No 26, old China Street, for sale, BY RETAIL, of all British goods; and as the late interference of the Hongs with the small shop-owners has caused a stop to business, the support of the Public, both Chinese and Foreigners, is sanguinely expected, as being their Joint interest.

Canton, 1 Creek, 6th July 1838.

NOTICE. — Is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Agents are ready to receive bonafide Tenders for Advances on Bills of Exchange, secured by Consignments to England of Tea and Nanking Raw Silk, in the manner prescribed in a paper entitled, "Terms and Conditions for making Advances in China," at the rate of Four Shillings and Seven pence (4s. 7d.) per Spanish Dollar.

Until further Notice, Twenty five per Cent of the same will be made in cash, and the residue in Bills on the Supreme Government of India, at the rate of Two hundred and ten (210) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, payable thirty days after Sight —

(Signed.) J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. I Company.

Canton, 13th July, 1838.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Treasury is open for the receipt of Cash for Bills upon the Supreme Government of India at the Exchange of Two hundred and ten (210) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, and payable thirty days after sight.

(Signed.) J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company.

Canton, 4th June, 1838

NOTICE.—Translations made at the Canton Press Office from and into the English, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese languages at twelve cents a line or where under seventeen lines at two Dollars for each translation.

NOTICE.—FOR SALE at the Canton Press Office, THE CHINESE HONG-MERCHANTS AND THEIR DEBTS, price one dollar.
GENERAL RATES OF AGENCY COMMISSION IN CHINA; on English letter paper, price 10 cents.

NOTICE.

ORDERS for printing will be carefully attended to at the Canton Press Office, at the following charges;

for printing Bills of lading, Bills of exchange, Opium orders and boat notes } @ 100 & 1
" Linguist reports, reports of Cargoes &c..... " " " 1. 50.
" Policies and folio pages. " " " 5.

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 Copies.

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL INSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above society can grant Policies on Goods payable in London, Calcutta, Bombay, or Canton.

MACVICAR & Co.

Canton, 6th October, 1838.

INSURANCE OFFICE OF "LOS AMIGOS DEL PAIS" IN MANILA,

THE undersigned is authorised to take risks on account of the said Office, on Spanish Vessels from China to Manila, to the extent of $ 40,000, payable in that City.

G. YRURETAGOYENA.

Macao, 13th June, 1838.

TROPIC INSURANCE COMPANY.

PARTIES, previous to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the same, that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expence to the assured) before any outward Cargo is put on board.

The Agents for the Society are

CALCUTTA,	MESSRS.	CARR, TAGORE & Co.
BOMBAY,	"	WM. NICOL & Co.
SINGAPORE,	"	SHAW, WHITEHEAD & Co.
LONDON.	"	RICKARDS, LITTLE & Co.
LIVERPOOL,	"	RATHBONE, BROTHERS & Co.
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE,	"	THOMPSON, WATSON & Co.
MAURITIUS,	"	ROWLANDSON, WHYE & Co.

DENT & Co.

Agents in China.

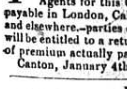
Canton 17th February 1838.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Subscribers are duly constituted and appointed Agents for this Company, and can grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta, Canton, Bombay, Madras, and elsewhere,—parties contributing business to the office, will be entitled to a return of five per cent on the amount of premium actually paid in.

Canton, January 4th 1838. WETMORE & Co.

FOR SALE.



THE DRONGAN, now at Whampoa, built at Fort Gloucester, near Calcutta in 1827, of the burthen of 355 $\frac{57}{94}$ Tons of Register, in good repair, and well found in Stores. Apply to

DENT & Co.

Canton, 10th October, 1838.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LONDON.

THE Ship "HOPKINSON," of 400 Tons, Capt. C. R. STEPHENS Having the greater part of her Cargo engaged will have quick despatch. Apply to

BIBBY, ADAM & Co.

Canton, 8th October, 1838. 3 Danish hong.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT, OR CHARTER.

THE good armed Spanish Schooner "PATRIOTA" 150 Tons burthen; built at Pangasinan of the best materials, 2½ years old and Coppered; has two suits of sails, three Chains and anchors, all her rigging of Russia Hemp and is otherwise well found.

For further particulars apply to JAMES P. STURGIS, Esq. at Macao or to

RUSSELL, STURGIS & Co.

Canton, 11th October, 1838.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

THE fast Brig CORSAIR, Captain PORTER, now lying at Hong Kong. Apply to

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 19th September, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE Ship "HELEN," Captain G. SETFORD, will leave Whampoa early in November. For freight apply to

DHUNJEEBHOY MUNCHERJEE.

Canton, 21st September, 1838.
No. 5 Powshong Hong.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE fast siling Ship CASTLE HUNTLY, J. H. JOHNSTON, Commander, will be despatched in the middle of October. For Freight apply to

H. & N. CURSETJEE.

Canton, 21st September, 1838.

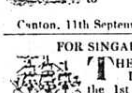
FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE fast sailing new Ship CITY OF POONAH, Capt. J. WILSON, will have early despatch. For Freight apply to

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.

Canton. 11th September, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

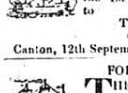


THE CHARLOTTE, Captain C. L. LIEBSCHWAGER, to leave about the 1st November. For Freight apply to

TAMULJEE RUSTOMJEE. & COWASJEE SAPOORJEE.

Canton, 12th September, 1838.

FOR LONDON.



THE FAERIE QUEENE, having the greatest part of her Cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch. Apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Canton, 6th September, 1838.

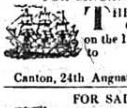
FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE fast sail'ng Ship FUTTAY SALAM, Capt. GILLET, will be despatched on the 1st October. For freight apply to

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.

Canton, 24th August, 1838.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.



THE Fast sailing Portuguese Schooner GENOVEVA, about 180 tons, well found in stores and Ground Tackle, can be ready for sea at a few hours notice. For Particulars apply to

MARKWICK & SMITH.
3 Imperial hong.

Macao, 15th August, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE "CALEDONIA," Captain J. F. BURN, will sail early in October. For freight apply to

SHAWUXSHAW RUSTOMJEE.

Canton, 19th July, 1838.

SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE "CHARLES GRANT," W. PITCAIRN, Commander, will positively leave Whampoa in middle of October. For freight apply to

Canton, 13th July, 1838. H. & N. CURSETJEE.
Powson hong No. 3.

NOTICE.—MADEIRA WINE in Pipes and Hogsheads from the well known house of KEIRS & Co., for sale by DENT & Co.

Canton, 14th Septbr. 1838.

ON SALE.

BEER in HOGSHEADS, just landed in good order. To be had at the Godowns of

BIBBY ADAM & Co,

Canton, 7th Septembea, 1838.

ON SALE.

MANILA PLANCHADO SEGARS at $ 8 per box. FRESH SELTZER WATER received per *Logan* Apply to

EDMUND MOLLER.

TO SELL OR LET.

ON very moderate terms A HOUSE OF TWO STORIES, BUILT FOUR YEARS AGO, situated in Macao in the street near the church of Santo Antonio. The house is very commodious and well ventilated, commanding excellent views. For particulars apply to it's present owner, the MAJOR ALMADA of Macao.

ON SALE.

At the CANTON PRESS OFFICE

THE second and third volumes of the CANTON PRESS NEWS PAPER AND PRICE CURRENT, at 12 $ per file.

BILLS OF LADING, BLANK POWERS OF ATTORNEY, BLANK RESPONDENSIA BONDS OPIUM ORDERS, all neatly printed and on Europe paper.

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DIRECTIONS for using the LOGARITHMIC TONNAGE ROD, as invented by Mr. STANSBURY.

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TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press and Price Current,
For one year payable in advance..... $ 12
For six Months..... " ..... $ 7
For three " ..... $ 4.

Single numbers of the Canton Press and Price Curren, may be had at the Office No. 3, British Factory, at 30 cents, and Price Currents at 10 cents each.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—Amer. *Mary Chilton*, Drew, from Boston in 117 days. *J. N. Gossler*, Davis, from Gibraltar in 105 days *Porcia*, Swift, from Callao 20th July. Brit. *Cleveland*, ———, and *Sulimany*, MacFarlane, from Bombay. *John O' Gaunt*, Robertson, from Liverpool, 13th June, and Java 20th September. Span. *Patriota*, Mercada, from Manila, 23d September. Amer. *Albion*. Putnam, from Newyork and Singapore.

PASSENGERS.—per *John O' Gaunt*, Mrs. Turner and Family; Messrs. Staunton and Macleod. per *Mary Chilton*, Mr. R. R. Forbes. Omitted last week—per *Orestes*, Mr. and Mrs Squires and Family. per *Crescent*, Messrs. Neave and Broad.

SAILED OR DESPATCHED.—Brit. *Lord Cattlereagh*, Tonks for Bombay. *Mangles Carr* for Manila; *Melorse*, Nicholson, for London. Brit. *Hope*, Cockburn, sailed for Manila some time since, which was not noticed by us at the time. *Lulworth*, Graham for Singapore and Calcutta. H. M. S. *Wellesly*, Capt. Maitland, with Admiral and Lady Maitland on board. and H. M. B. *Algerine*, Capt. Thomas. sailed for Singapore.

The *Faerie Queene* and *Red Rover* to be despatched on Monday next the 15th, the former for England, the latter for Bengal. We reported in our last the *Hellas* as despatched for Bombay—she will be despatched on Monday next only.

The *Duchess of Northumberland* is under despatch for Manila and the Cape.

The *Sir Herbert Compton* proceeded to Sea on the morning of the 9th inst.

We are inclined not to give credit to the report of the loss of the *Baptiste Mezick*, (Amer.) somewhere near Java, since the vessels agents here have received no information whatever concerning the ship.

In reporting last week the death of the Captain of the *Bengal*, his name was erroneously given Smith, instead of Scott.

LATEST DATES, from ENGLAND, 16th June via Bombay. UNITED STATES, 20th June per *Mary Chilton* CALCUTTA, 20th August *Mermaid*. BOMBAY, 29th August, *Cleveland* SINGAPORE, 17th Sept. *Sulimany* JAVA, 20th Sept. *John O' Gaunt*. MANILA, 23d Sept. *Patriota*.

VESSELS EXPECTED.—From ENGLAND, *Clifton, Ranger, St. Vincent, Orwell, David Salomons, Malcolm, Java, Asia, Eliza*. BOMBAY, *Indus, Earl of Clare, Fyzul Kerrim, Fulterramoo, Ruparell, Parrock-Hall, Sultana*. CALCUTTA, *Recovery, Cowasjee Family, Waterwitch, Kellie Castle, Francis Smith, Brigand, Theresa*. CHILE, *John Gilpin*. From the UNITED STATES, via South America, *St. Louis, Natchez*; via London, *Lotos* direct *Courier, Annawan, Surat*.

SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

Vessel's Name.	*Flag.*	*Commander.*	*Tons*	*Where from.*	*Consigners.*
Charles Grant....	British	Pitcairn	1311	Bombay	H. & N. Cursetjee.
Fort William	"	Melville	1242	"	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Scaleby Castle....	"	Morgan	1256	"	"
Caledonia....	"	Burn	710	"	Shawuxshaw Rustomjee.
Castle Huntly....	"	Johnston	1359	"	H. & N. Cursetjee.
Charlotte	"	Liebschwager	691	"	T.Rustomjee&CSapoorjee
Gunga	"	Young husband...	277	Liverpool	Fox Rawson & Co.
John Bull	"	Ormond	398	"	"
Cornwallis	"	Clark	666	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Futtay Salam	"	Gillet	495	"	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Trenton	Ameri.	Hallet		Boston	Russell & Co.
Moffat .... .—	British	Bolton		Batavia....	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Hopkinson	"	Stevens	400	Bombay	Bibby Adam & Co.
London	"	Tait	239	"	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Helen	"	Setford		"	D. Muncherjee.
City of Poonah ..	"	Wilson		"	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Mary	"	Macaulay..		"	Daniell & Co.
Faerie Queene	"	Hughes		Liverpool..	Gibb Livingston & Co.
Canada	Ameri.	Hicks		"	Wetmore & Co.
D of Northubland	British	Roxburgh		Sydney	Turner & Co.
Inglis	"	Routh		Bombay	Daniell & Co.
General Palmer ..	"	Down		"	Russell & Co.
Euphrates	"	Wilson	617	Liverpool	Jamieson and How.
V. Melbourne....	"	Drayner		Bombay	Daniell & Co.
Patriot Queen....	"	Hoodley		Calcutta	Dent & Co.
Vasittart	"	Macqueen		Bombay	Turner & Co.
Penang....	"	Lawson		Liverpool	Macvicar & Co.
Bolton	"	Young		Calcutta	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Wm. Jardine	"	Crosbie		Batavia....	"
Alex. Baring	"	St. Croix		London	Russell & Co.
Covington	Ameri.	Holbrook		Liverpool	Wetmore & Co.
Orestes	British	Smith		Madras	Dent & Co.
Belle Alliance	"	Arckall		"	"
Drongan	"	Rump		Bombay	"
Jane Blair	"	Mc.Allister		Madras	W. & T. Gemmell & Co.
Bengal	"	Morton		Calcutta	Jamieson & How.
Cleveland	"	————		Bombay	"
Sulimany....	"	Macfarlane		"	Nanabhoy Framjee.
Albion	Ameri.	Putnam		Newyork....	Olyphant & Co.

SHIPPING AT HONG-KONG &c.

The following Ships are stationary at Lintin &c. The *Jane*, Wm. Clark; *Lord Amherst*, Wm. Dodd; *Aurelia*-Gregorio; *Psyche*, Keunedy; to Dent & Co. The *Hercules*, Parry; *Austen*, Rees; *Col. Young*, Baylis; *Jardine*, Strachan; to Jardine Matheson & Co. The *Lintin*, (Am.) Macondray; to Russell & Co. The *Agnes*, Wallace; to D. & M. Rustomjee. The *Isabella*, Paterson; to Robert Edwards.

Vessel's Name.	*Flag.*	*Commander.*	*Tons*	*Where from.*	*Consignees*
Governor Findlay	British	Jauncey	274	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Rose	Ameri.	Foster	143	Lima	Russell & Co.
Izabella Robertson	British	Hudson	350	Calcutta	Pereira & Co.
Mavis	"	Franklin	160	"	Cowasjee Eduljee.
Anna	Port.	Thomas	166	Damaun	H. Rustomjee.
Ternate....	British	Walker		Bombay	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Red Rover	"	Wright	254	Calcutta	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Pearl	"	Boulton		Bombay	H. & N. Cursetjee.
Corsair....	"	Porter		Singapore..	Lindsay & Co.
Swift	"	van der Hoeven....		"	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Brooklyn	Ameri.	———, ...		Valparaiso	Wetmore & Co.
Correo de Manila..	Span.	———, ...		Manila	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Lambton	British	Hart		"	"
Unity	Ameri.	Blime		Oahu	Russell & Co.
Attaran	British	Smith		Calcutta	Markwick & Smith.
Girard	Ameri.	Drinker		Philadelphia	F. H. & J. Tiers.
Ann	British	Guy	207	Calcutta	H. Rustomjee.
Layton	"	Austin		Singapore	Bell & Co.
Mermaid	Ameri.	Eagleston..		Manila	Russell & Co.
Ariel	British	Warden		Calcutta	Dent & Co.
York	Amer.	Meyer		Liverpool	Wetmore & Co.
Sir E. Ryan	British	Pybus		Calcutta	W. Henderson.
Virginia	"	Whiffen		"	Lindsay & Co.
Bencoolen	"	Tait		Singapore	Fox Rawson & Co.
Maulmien	"	Pike.	175	Calcutta	Heerjeebhoy Rustomjee.
Hereford	"	Reaburn	462	Liverpool	W. & T. Gemmell & Co.
Horatio....	Ameri.	Howland		"	F. S. Hathaway.
Ceylon	"	Chaffer		Batavia	Russell & Co.
Mermaid	British	Gallie		Calcutta	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Henry Clay	Ameri.	Gilman		Callao	Dent & Co.
Nabob	"	Putnam		Sumatra	Russell & Co.
Benares....	British	Jackson		Bombay	H. Rustomjee.
Crescent	"	———, ...		Liverpool	Macvicar & Co.
Oriental	"	———, ...		Bombay	Dirom & Co.
Mary Chilton	Ameri.	Drew		Boston	R. R. Forbes.
J. N. Gossler	"	Davis		Gibraltar	F. H. & J. Tiers.
Porcia	"	Swift		Callao	F. S. Hathawry.
John O'Gaunt....	British	Robertson		Liverpool	Turner & Co.
Patriota	Span.	Mercada		Manila	Russell Sturgis & Co.

THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

A breviations (Pl.) Pecul. (Cy.) Catty. (Pce.) Piece. (Pr.) Pair. (Cht.) Chest. (Yrd.) Yard. ($) Spanish Dollars. (T) Tael. (M.) Mace. (Cn.) Candarin. (Ch.) Cash. Commi. Weights. 16 Taels, 1⅓ lb. avods,— 1 Catty.—100 Cattie. 133⅓ lb avods, 1 Pecul.—16 Pls. 80 Cys, 1 Ton.—84 Cys, 1 Cwt.—¼ Cy. 1 Hr.—Money weight.—10 Cash. 1 Candarin.—10 Candarin, 1 Mace, 1 Tael.—1 Tael, 580 Grains Troy.—1 Span. dollar 7 Mace 1 cn. 7 ch.

VOL. 4. No. 6. *Canton, Saturday, 13th October, 1838.* **No. 162.**

IMPORTS.

	PER.	PRICES.	REMARKS.
COTTON MANUFACTURES.			
Cambries - - 40 yds. - in	Pce.	$ 3. a 4.	
Chintzes - - 28 ,, - in	,,	3 a 5	
Handkfs. Monteiths scarlet -	,,	1.75 a 2.	dull.
,, ,, blue - -	,,	1.25 a 2	
Long-cloths white 40 yds. 36 in	,,	4. a 5½.	
,, ,, 80 ,, - -	,,	8. a 11.	
,, grey - 40 ,, 38 in	,,	3½. a 4½.	Large stock.
,, ,, - 60 ,, 38 in	,,	5½. a 6½.	
,, ,, - 80 ,, 38 in	,,	7. a 8½.	
Am. brown Cots. 30 ,, 36 in	,,	3.	
Cotton yarn Nos. 16 @ 28 in	Pl.	22 a 30	Large stock and
,, ,, 30 @ 52 in	,,	30 a 36	little demand.
Calcutta - - 16 @ 24 in	,,		None.
WOOLLENS.			
Broadcloth Ex. Sup'r 60@62 in	Yrd.	90 a 2.80.	
,, Span$ Stripes 60@62 in	,,	1.25 a 1.40.	
,, Superf - - 58@60 in	,,	80 a 90.	
,, Worsters - - -	,,	60 cts.	
,, Worleys - 25 yds. in	Pce.	11 a 11½.	No sale.
,, Sup'r Selct. Cuts large	Pl.	30 a 40.	Cts. dull.
Flannel - - - - -	yd.	15 a 20.	
Camblets, double 55 yds. 30 in	Pce.		
Fine singles - - - -	,,	20 a 22.	dull.
Second - - - - -	,,		
Dutch - - - 40 yds. 33 in	,,	22 a 24	
,, - - - 40 ,, 28 ,,	,,	20 a 22	
Bombazets - - - -	,,	7 a 8	
Longells scarlet - - -	,,	9½ a 10	
Assorted colors - - -	,,	8½ a 8½	
Woollen yarn - - - -	,,	70 3 90	Limited demand.
COTTON.	Tael.		
Bengal old or inf'. - - -	Pl.		
,, sup$ and fine - -	,,	9. a 10 7	
Bombay old or inf'. - -	,,		
,, sup'. and fine - -	,,	7.5 a 9.7	
Madras - - - - - -	,,	7 8 a 10 3	
Manila - - - - - -	,,		None.
METALS.			
Copper Shea$'s. 16 oz. @ 32 oz.	Pr.	$ 3½.	
,, S. American slab -	,,	24.	None.
,, nails assorted - -	,,	40.	
,, old - - - - -	,,	18.	
Lead English Pig - - -	,,		
,, Spanish - - - -	,,	5½ a 5¾	
Iron Bar 1 @ 3 in - - -	,,	2 50	
,, Rod ½ @ in - -	,,	3½ a 4	
,, Nailrod ½ and under	,,		
,, Hoop, ½ @ in -	,,	4 a 4½	
,, Scrap - - - - -	,,	1. a 1.25	Not Saleable.
Steel English - - - -	,,		
,, Swedish - - - -	Tub	3½ a 4	
Spelter English - - - -	Pl.	5½ a 5¾	
Tin Plates - - - - -	Box	8½ a 9½	
Quicksilver - - - - -	Pl.	110 a 115	
SKINS Rabbit - - - -	100	60. a 65.	
Beaver - - - - - -	each	4. a 6.	
,, Fox - - - - -	,,	1. a 1.15.	
Otter-Sea - - - - -	,,	40. a 55	
,, ,, tails - - -	,,	2.50 a 3	
,, band - - - -	,,	5. a 7.	
Seal - - - - - -	,,	2. a 2.50	
OPIUM Patna old 1836	Ch'.		
,, ,, - 1837	,,	550	
,, ,, new - -	,,	590 a 600	
Benares old - - 1837	,,		
,, new - - - -	,,	550 a 555	
Malwa old - - - - -	,,	570 a 575	
,, new - - - - -	,,		
Turkey - - - - - -	Pl.	380	Little demand.
RICE Bengal - - - -	,,	1.30 a 1.40	
,, Java - - - - -	,,	1.20 a 1.30	
,, White table - - -	,,		
,, Manila - - - -	,,	1.20 a 1.30	
STRAITS PRODUCE &c.			
Bird's nest, fine white - -	Cr.	30.	
,, ,, inf'. ,, - -	,,	11. a 16.	No demand.
,, ,, black - -	,,	1½. a 5.	
Bees Wax - - - - -	Pl.	26. a 28.	
Betel nut - - - - -	,,	3. a 3.25	
Cloves Mauritius 22 @ 24	,,	34.	Molucca.
,, Mother - - -	,,	10. a 12.	Overstocked.
Camphor Baroos - - - -	Cr.	6. a 25.	
Gambir - - - - - -	Pl.	2½. a 3.	
Mace - - - - - -	,,		
Nutmegs - - - - - -	,,		
Pepper - - - - - -	,,	7½.	
Rattans - - - - - -	,,	3. a 3½.	In demand.
Tin Banca - - - - -	,,	20½.	
,, Singapore &c. - -	,,	19½.	First quality.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Amber large 1st quality - -	Cr.	3. a 13.	
,, small fragments -	,,	20 cts a 1½.	
Asafœtida - - - - -	Pl.	4½.	
Bichdemar - - - - -	,,	6. a 25.	
,, good - - - - -	,,	25. a 36.	
Cochineal - - - - -	,,	180. a 220.	
Coral large beads or pieces -	Cr.	.....	
,, fragments - - -	Pl.	40. a 50.	
Cow Bezoar - - - - -	Cr.	16. a 25.	No demand.
Cudbear - - - - - -	Pl.	12.	
Cutch Pegue - - - - -	,,	4. a 4½.	
Elephants Teeth or Ivory -	,,	70. a 100.	
,, ,, cuttings -	,,	60. a 65.	
Fish-maws - - - - -	,,	25 a 55.	
Flints - - - - - -	,,	40 cents.	
Ginseng crude - - - -	,,	65.	
,, clarified. - - -	,,	90	
Mother of Pearl Shell - -	,,	9. a 10.	
Myrrh - - - - - -	,,	3. a 4.	
Olibanum - - - - - -	,,	3½. a 8.	Large stock.
Putchuck - - - - - -	,,	15 a 16	Little demand.
Rose Maloes - - - - -	,,		
Saltpetre at Lintin - - -	,,	4½ a 5	
Shark's fins - - - - -	,,	15. a 30.	
Smalts - - - - - -	,,	40. a 55.	Limited demand.
Stock fish - - - - -	,,	3½. a 4.	Large stock.
Thread Gold and Silver -	Cy.	40 a 45	
Wood Ebony Mauritius - -	Pl.	3.	
,, ,, Ceylon - -	,,	2.	dull.
,, Sandal Indian - -	,,	14 a 18	
,, ,, Timor - -	,,	8 a 12.	
,, ,, Sand$ Islands -	,,		
Sapan, - - - - -	,,	1.80	

EXPORTS.

	WT. in T.	PRICE	REMARKS.
SILK MANUFACTURES.			
Camlets blk. 18 yds. by 24 in	30	$ 12	
,, col'd ,, ,, by ,,	28	13.	
Hkfs. 4-4 black Levantine fringed	17	5.20. a 6.30	
,, 7-8 ,, ,,	15	4.50 a 5.60	
Hkfs. 7-8 cross barred - -	11	5.30 a 5.40	
,, Sarsnet, Nankin silk			
,, ,, Canton - - -	—	5.20	
Hkfs. white Pongee 32 in	18	6.50	
,, ,, ,, 30 ,,	16	5.80	
,, figured ,, 32	20	8.10	
,, ,, ,, 30 ,,	18	7.20	
Levantines col'd 30 yds. 24 ,,	24	11.50	
,, ,, 30 ,, 29 ,,	32	15. a 15.50	
,, black ,, ,, 24 ,,	27	11.	
,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	30	14. a 15.	
Satins Levantines 30 29 ,,	33	14.50 a 15.	
,, ,, ,, 24 ,,	30	13.	
Lutestrings mixt 18 ,, 24 ,,	18	6.70	
,, black ,, ,, 29 ,,	28	9.50 a 9.75	
Pongees white 30 ,, 30 ,,	30	10.	
,, ,, 30 ,, 29 ,,	29	9.75	
,, ,, 30 ,, 32 ,,	32	11.	
,, Szechuen 19 ,, 19 ,,	27	3.60 a 3.75	
Sarsnets black N. 30 ,, 29 ,,	27	9 70	
,, ,, C. ,, ,, 29 ,,	25	8	
,, ,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	22	7.	
,, white 60 ,, 29 ,,	34	14.25 a 14.5	
,, colored 30 ,, 29 ,,	21	11.80 a 12.	
,, crossbarr'd ,, ,, 24 ,,	18	9.20 a 9.30	
Satins black 18 ,, 29 ,,	44	14.50 a 15	
,, ,, 18 ,, 29 ,,	36	11. a 11.50	
,, colored 18 ,, 29 ,,	33	16.	
,, high ,, 18 ,, 29 ,,	36	17.	
,, damasked crimson ,,	38	17 a 17.50	
,, ,, colored ,,	38	16. a 16.50	
Senshaws Nank. blk 29 29 ,,	40	14.50	
,, ,, colored ,, ,,	33	15.50	
,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	36	16 20	
,, Canton black 29 ,,	33	9.90 a 9.40	
Sewing silks assort. colors. 1st	Pl.	4.25	
,, ,, black - - - -		3.85	
Shawls crape 7-4 embrd. -	7	3.40	According to
,, ,, 55 @ 58 in -	5½	2.90	embroidery.
,, 8-4 Satin figd. 63 -	5	1.80	
,, 7-4 ,, ,, 58 -	4	1.50	
,, ,, damasked silk 54 @ 57	4	1.85	
Water silks col'd. 18 y. - 29 in	32	14.50 a 15	
BLACK TEAS.	Pl	Tael.	
,, Bohea Canton - -	,,		
,, Fokeen - - -	,,	Old.	
,, Congou Soug. k'd. -	,,		
,, Bl. Lf. & Pek. k'd	,,	17 a 24	
,, Campoi - - - -	,,		
,, Souchong - - - -	,,		
,, Hung muey - - -	,,		For the new teas
,, Pekoe - - - -	,,		no price settled yet.
,, Ning Yong - - -	,,		
,, Ankoi - - - -	,,		
,, ,, Pouchong - -	,,	New.	
,, Orange Pekoe - -	,,	26 a 35	
,, Caper - - - -	,,	22 a 25	
GREEN TEAS.			
,, Twankay - - - -	,,		
,, Skin - - - - -	,,		No new teas yet
,, Hyson - - - - -	,,		down.
,, Young Hyson - -	,,		
,, Imperial - - - -	,,		
,, Gunpowder - - -	,,		
RAW SILK. Canton No. 1	,,	T. 280	
,, ,, ,, ,, 2	,,	270	
,, ,, ,, ,, 3	,,	250 a 255	
,, ,, ,, ,, 4	,,		
,, ,, ,, ,, 5	,,		
Nankin Tsatlee - - - -	,,		
,, Tayssam- - - - -	,,		
SUGAR RAW. Canton 1st.	,,	T. 5.3	
,, ,, ,, 2d.	,,	4.8 a 5.	
,, Pingfa - - - -	,,	6.2	
,, Candy Canton - -	,,	6.6 a 6.8	
,, ,, Chinchew -	,,		
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Alum - - - - - -	,,	1.85 a 1.95	at Macao.
Aniseed star - - - - -	,,	10½	
Camphor - - - - - -	,,	33 a 34	
Cassia at Whampoa - - -	,,	10¾. a 11	
,, Lintin - - - -	,,		None.
,, buds - - - - -	,,	14 a 5	
Canes bamboo - - - -	1000	10 a 14	
,, Wangees - - - -	,,	7 a 12	
China Root - - - - -	Pl.	3¼	
Cubebs - - - - - -	,,	17 a 18	
Dragon's blood - - - -	,,	80 a 100	
Galangals - - - - -	,,	3¼ a 3½	
Gamboge - - - - - -	,,	65 a 70	None good.
Glass beads - - - - -	,,	17 a 22	
Glue - - - - - -	,,	9 a 11	
Ginger in Jars - - - -	Case	5 a 5½	
Hartall or Orpiment - - -	Pl.	15 a 16	
Lead white - - - - -	,,	9 a 10	
,, red - - - - -	,,	10	
Mo.of Pearl Shells Sooloo large	Pl.		
,, blue edged small	,,		No demand.
Musk warranted- - - -	Cy.	45 a 60	
Nankeens, blue 10½ yds. 13 in	100	92	
,, 9¾ yds. 12 in - - - -	Ps.	85	
,, Canton made - - - -	,,	79	
,, ,, large - - - -	,,	82	
,, ,, small - - - -	,,	65	None.
Yellow yds. in 1st. st.	,,	79 a 80	
,, ,, ,, 2d. ,,	,,	66 a 70	None.
,, ,, ,, 3d. ,,	,,	58	
,, small ,, ,, - -	,,		
,, white ,, ,, - -	,,	55 a 85	Wanted.
Oils Aniseed - - - - -	Cy.	1.10 a 1.20	
,, Cassia - - - - -	,,	1.65	
Rhubarb - - - - - -	Pl.	None.	
,, Dutch cut - - - -	,,		
Soy in Jars - - - - -	Case	5 a 8	
Tobacco in Baskets - - -	Pl.	14 a 15	
Tortoiseshell - - - -	P.		
Turmeric - - - - -	,,		
Vermillion 50 catties - -	Box.	75.	

N. B. OF IMPORTS ALL DUTIES ARE PAID BY THE PURCHASER, AND OF EXPORTS BY THE SELLER BOATHIRE IS PAID BY THE SELLER.

Note. Alum, and *Cassia* are procurable cheaper at Lintin, Macao, &c; and *Raw Silk, Silk* piece goods &c., are sometimes shipped thro' the latter Port to avoid double duties, chargeable on those goods, if more than 100 Peculs are required for the ship when at Whampoa.

RATES OF INSURANCE AT CANTON.

On first class vessels in the 10th Canton and Union Offices of China, & various Agents of Offices established in Calcutta and Bombay.

GOODS	TREASURE	GOODS	TREASURE	GOODS	TREASURE
Bombay - -		Singapore - -	1½	Hol. or Hamburg - -	3½
Ceylon - - -		Manila - - -	1½	Spain or Portugal - -	3½
Madras - - -		Mallacca - -	1½	America U States - -	3
Calcutta - -	3 .. 2½	Penang - - -	1½	Chili or Peru - - -	4
Rangoon - - -		Batavia - - -	1½	Mexico - - - -	3
Mauritius - -		Gt. Britain via Sg	3½	E.coast of China -	1 pm.
Australia - -		,, direct - - -	3	Lintin &c. - - -	½ do.
Sand. Islands -		France - - -	3		

Note. Above rates are from 20th April to 20th Oct. annually: during remaining 6 months the premiums are somewhat lower. Risks on Blocks are $ 9 per Cent per annum, $ 4½ for 6 months, $ 2½ for 3 months and $ ¾ per month.

The Local Insurance Offices grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta, and Bombay, or in Canton.

WHAMPOA PORT CHARGES, &c.

1st class ves. measg. 1600 cubits & upwards pay 0.7874756 of a Tl. per cubit,
2nd ,, ,, ,, 1200 do. & under 1600 ,, 0.7221091 ,, ,,
3rd ,, ,, under 1200 do. 0.5062341 ,, ,,

N.B. The cubit is 14½ inches: measurement is taken on each entry of the vessel with cargo (except Rice) and is from the Foremast to the Mizen mast, or tiller head in Brigs; and across at the main mast; these are multiplied together for the above products—The largest class pay from $ 4300 to $ 4320; 2d class from $ 3700 to $ 3780; 3rd class from $ 3700 and under. The Cumsha; or Present Fee is paid by all vessels 1600 Taels or $ 2223. Linguists fees $ 17½ and Comprador's fees $ 50. Also Pilotage $ 60, inwards and outwards the same. A sum of from $ 5 @ 600 is also usually required by the Hong-merchant, for securing a Cargo-ship, to defray fees and charges usually incurred by him. On French and other Foreign vessels the charges are slightly varied. The several fees paid to the Hoppo &c. on Rice laden ships amounting to $ 939.50., by a decision of the General Chamber of Commerce, are to be considered a charge on the vessel, as also the sum of $ 250—paid to the Linguist—making the whole charge on a Rice-ship, $ 1189.50—besides Pilotage inwards and outwards.

RATE OF EXCHANGE AND PRICE OF BULLION.

	a. d.
On London or Liverpool, 6 months sight private Bills.	4.6. @ 4.7.
Government Bills 10 @ 30 days	4. 4.
United States Bank Bills 6 months sight	4. 6.
Bills under advances made on goods by the E. I. Company's Agents.	4s. 7d.
E. I. Company's Agents Bills on Calcutta 30 da. sight C. Rs. 210	
E. I. Directors Bills 60 da. sight, and private C. Rs. 210.	
Private Bills, on Bombay, ,, Co's. Rs.	212 @ 214.

Gold, 98 a 100 touch, in leaves $ 23.75 per Tael weight.
Sycee at Lintin &c. large Ingots 97 a 99 touch 7 per Cent premium. } very
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, small 96 a 98 ,, 6½ per Cent ,, } scarce.
Spanish Dollars Pillar Ferdinand, ,, ,, 1 per Cent ,,
,, ,, Old Carolus IV. ,, ,, 12 per Cent ,,
South American Republics ,, ,, ,, at par.

Freight to London, Liverpool, &c. per Ton. 50 cub: feet £ 4.10 @ £ 5. nominal.
to foreign Europe, American and British Ships, none.
to United States, American Ships Per Ton. 40 cub. feet. 25 $

DELIVERIES OF OPIUM AT LINTIN.

FROM 1ST APRIL TO 30TH SEPTEMBER 1838.

	IN SEPTEMBER.			FROM APRIL TO AUGUST INCLUSIVE.		
	Chests.	*Price.*	*Value in Dollars.*	*Chests.*	*Value in Dollars.*	*Stock 1st Octr.*
Patna .....old.	34	550	18,700	4,212	2 154,200	335
,, ...new	489	590	288,510			2025½
Benares .....old	—	—	—	1,352½	641,765	57½
,, ...new	89	555	49.390			682
Malwa	208	600	124,800	4,717	2,795,358	4238
	820		481,400	10,281½	5,591,323	7,338

Total of deliveries in the six months from April to September inclusive 11,101½ chests, value, Sp. Drs.: 6,072,723.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

IMPORTS.

COTTON MANUFACTURES.—The Chinese are, we think, recovering a little from the alarm regarding further heavy importations of LONGCLOTHS, and although we have heard of no actual sales, the market is firmer for both white and grey cloths. Good YARN is also in better demand, but the prices offered are still very low; the inferior kinds are without action.

WOOLLENS.—Sales of about 2000 pieces SPANISH STRIPES, have been effected during the week of good quality at 1.35 @ 1.40, and the demand is more steady. There is also some demand for LONGELLS, and some have changed hands at 8½ @ 8¾. CAMLETS, Dutch as English do not advance as was anticipated from the very short supply.

METALS.—No material change, but LEAD, if any thing, rather lower.

STRAITS PRODUCE.—A considerable sale of PEPPER, is reported at Macao at 7.20. In BETELNUT, we have not transactions or change. RATTANS and TIN much as before.

RICE,—is even more depressed then before.

COTTON.—The demand for BOMBAY COTTON, has been steady, and sales to some extent have been made in small parcels principally of inferior and middling sorts at previous rates. The finer kinds have advanced 2 @ 3 mace, and may be quoted from 9 @ 9.7, but there is little on hand. In Madras nothing has been doing, and good *Tinnevelly* cannot be quoted higher than 10 @ 10.3, and without demand. A sale of Bengal—7 @ 800 bales—middling *Bantia* was effected 2 or 3 days since at 10.6 which may be considered rather under previous prices, but holders are generally firm.

OPIUM.—There is as yet very little movement in Opium. At Whampoa, we understand, the boats are again commencing, but to very limited extent. There is, however, a little more enquiry for the Bengal drug, and as the brokers are beginning to make their appearance, the demand, it is to be hoped, will revive. A good deal of Malwa has lately changed hands at rather low rates—585 @ 570—principally for delivery on the coast. The deliveries to the 8th were tolerably good, viz, Patna, old, 20, new 192; Benares, old—, new, 56; Malwa, 568; Total 836 chests.

EXPORTS.

NANKIN SILK.—There have been few or no arrivals from the country, and the quantity altogether come down at present, including that for the Silk manufactures, is said to be not more than 2,500 bales, and the holders are still firm in their demands for upwards of $ 600 per Picul, but in which, as the season advances, they must relax.

TEA.—We hear of no transactions yet.

Supplement to the Canton Press No. 6. of 13th October 1838.

tives. There were muskets and ammunition in the arm chest in the foretop, and the man in the fore top stationed there to overhaul the rigging commenced a fire on the natives on deck. Two others gained the foretop by the forestays; one (Rover Jack) being wounded in the foot with a cutlass in the act of going up. The cook was knocked down. Some of the hands jumped below for arms, there being none on deck save the Captain's cutlass, which was in possession of the natives), and attempting to regain the deck were met by the native's clubs and wounded. The natives now had possession of the decks. Those below, however, aided by those in the foretop, succeeded in killing some of them, which frightened the rest. (seeing some of their number drop), and they jumped overboard. All this was transacted in between five and ten minutes. During this time the Chief was in the cabin rummaging for trade. thinking the natives were finishing what he had so effectually begun. John Hunter jumped on deck from below, and seeing the decks about clear, went aft and saw the Chief in the cabin, and immediately jumped below with nothing in his hand but a hammer. The Chief made a blow at him with his club, which he partly warded off with the hammer, but received it on his head. They then clinched, and during the scuffle, Hunter stabbed the Chief between the eyes with a knife, the blade breaking off in his head about an inch from the handle. This, however. did not kill him, he fought hard, and was at last shot by the people from off deck, down the skylight. This ended the affray, (the people having regained possession of the decks), during which the natives had taken the boat which was towing astern, and muskets and powder which were on deck at the commencement. The vessel was immediately got under weigh for Lebooker, and got out of Motorique passage before dark, and into Lebooker the next morning, Thursday, 3d of May, with the anchor hanging at the bows. The Chief was have overboard on the passage. Another wounded Chief was found in the forecastle, who had crawled there during the affray, and was finished and hove overboard during the passage to Lebooker.

We the undersigned affirm that the above particulars are (as near as can be remembered) strictly true.

SAMUEL HICKS EDWARD STEVENS JOHN MARSHALL JOHN PETERSON THOMAS M'CULLEN	Shipped on board the *Ogilby* at Sydney.
JOHN HUNTER his JOHN ✕ JONES mark	Shipped at the Islands.

Commonly called Rover Jack.

Witnesses to the foregoing signatures.

WILLIAM CROSS,
Wesleyan Missionary

J. R. EAGLESTON,
Of Brig *Mermaid.*

CANTON PRESS.

Saturday, 13th October.

By the arrival of the *Mary Chilton*, from Boston in 117 days, we have new from that city to the 10th June. Commercial prosperity is, on the whole, represented as reviving since the banks in Newyork and several other cities have resumed specie payments. The United States Bank does not however intend to resume silver issue until the 1st July, though it is said that they possess treasure to the amount of 8 millions. Most of the journals we have seen, and who are all Whigs, or opposed to the present administration unite in blaming Mr. Biddle's conduct in this respect, who, instead of confining his operations to finances only, makes use of the power with which the funds of his bank invest him, for political purposes, and thus unduly attempts to oppose a banking system, such as he advocates, to Government, and to dictate to the Legislature by means of the banking interest. From the observations we read in most of the papers it appears that many of the former admirers of Mr. Biddle no longer support him, and it seems as if he had ventured too far, and that his injudicious opposition to the resumption of Specie payment will in the end strengthen the very Administration he hoped to coerce to his own terms.

Serious disturbances, connected with slavery-abolition, had taken place in Philadelphia; the mob injured and destroyed several chapels, and some persons were wounded.

Occasional skirmishes still take place on the Canadian frontier, between the Canadian militia and citizens of the United States. An American Steam boat was fired into by the Militia on one hand, and, on the other, some British officers were mobbed at Detroit.

The french blocade of the Mexican ports still continued, and the Mexican Government shewed no disposition to agree to the terms demanded by the French. It is a somewhat singular coincidence that France should at the same time blocade the coasts of two American Republics, viz. Mexico and Buenos Ayres, but if the French version of these Affairs be correct, these young states well deserve a little correction.

We have per *John O'Gaunt* received the Javasche Courants to the 15th ult., but they contain little matter of interest.

Sydney papers to 4th July have been received; we copy from one of them the account of an affray with natives, on board the *Ogilby*.

The following is the correspondence which has taken place between Mr. Layton and the Hoppo, in consequence of the former's boat, when coming from Macao, having been, contrary to usage, boarded by Customhouse officers. No reply to Mr. Layton's rejoinder has yet been received.

"Yu, Superintendent of the maritime Customs of Kwangtung, to the Hong merchants, requiring that they fully acquaint themselves with the contents hereof.

They, the said merchants, have just presented a foreign address from the English foreign merchant Layton, and others, which is written in Chinese, and is of the following tenor:—

"Upon the 3rd instant, having procured a passport, we left Macao to repair to Canton. At the several custom house stations on the route we were duly examined and passed: but as we approached the Western Fort station at Canton, we were suddenly, and before we had reached it, impeded by several small boats; these boats having nothing to distinguish them, we could not tell what might be their character; and having interfered to examine us in the middle of our course, we could have no security that plunder was not their object. When we desired that they should proceed to the station to examine, they, to our great astonishment, murderously rushed forward, using violent threats, and striking about with knives. Such violent, unruly, and injurious conduct cannot be suffered to pass unpunished by your Excellency. We have therefore to intreat that you will cause the people, policemen or others, of the boats aforesaid to be taken and severely punished for their offence, and so prevent the imitation or continuance of such conduct."

From this it appears, that the said foreigners, Layton and others, having procured a passport, were on their way from Macao to Canton, and had been examined and allowed to pass by all the Custom house stations on the route, when, as they approached the Western Fort station, they were impeded, violently threatened, and beaten, by a party in small boats. At the same time a report has been sent me from the Western Fort station, of the following tenor:

"On the 5th instant, about nine in the morning, the tide-waiter whose turn it was to be upon the river was anchored, in a revenue boat, near to the bamboo rafts, when he saw a foreign boat passing, on its way in, by the sandy spit, on the opposite bank of the river. The revenue boat's punts were there upon sent to examine: but the foreigners with fierce, boisterous, and noisy, opposition, prevented them from examining; refused to show the Macao passport; and proceeded at once to the landing place of the factories, where they landed four cloth bundles, and two boxes. We report these circumstances, requesting an investigation of their conduct."

The statements contained in these two representations are not alike, and it is difficult to insure that there is nothing intentionally held back and concealed. While ordering the tide-waiter who was engaged in cruising upon the river to return to my office and await a strict investigation of the subject,—it is also to be inquired,—seeing that it is customary for the revenue boat to remain anchored off the bamboo floats, for the prevention of smuggling,—why the passport that had been procured was not shown at the Western Fort? why the bundles and packages on board were not allowed to be examined? and why, when the cruiser made inquiries, the passport was not shown? The said Hong merchants should especially seek to inquire into the true merits of the case, and report them for my information that I may thoroughly deal with the matter.

I therefore issue these orders, requiring the Hong merchants, on the receipt of them, immediately to investigate the subject faithfully, and to report truly, without in the slightest degree garnishing or glozing over anything, lest they incur an inquiry themselves.—Hasten, Hasten! A special order."

Taoukwang, 18th year, 8th month, 17th day,
(6th October, 1838.)

Answer to the above from Mr. Layton.

I have received your Excellency's reply to my petition in which your Excellency has forwarded to me a report from the western Fort detailing the circumstances of certain persons impeding the passage of my boat on the 5th Inst. Your Excellency is pleased to observe "that the statements contained in the two representations are not alike." This is true, for the Report from the western Fort does not make mention of the use of the swords, and of the violent conduct of the people who boarded my boat. I now beg leave respectfully to assure your Excellency that it is not the custom to impede foreigners whilst travelling under the authority of your Excellency's Passport; and that during six years I have continually passed from Macao to Canton, and from Canton to Macao, and that upon no occasion have I previously met with any vexatious impediment near the western Fort.

Moreover, if soldiers, or your Excellency's Officers, at any time desire to search boats in which foreigners are, I would respectfully submit to you that it is not customary to come in Tunkea boats without flags or any marks of authority. Now these persons did this; and without any Flag, or emblem of authority rudely boarded our boat—did not ask for the Passport, or state their object. The Passport was in my hand, and they did not address themselves to me requesting to see it, but violently commenced an attack by attempting to lower the sail, dropping the Anchor, and by cruelly beating the Boatmen with swords. To prevent murder and ill consequences, these swords were wrested from the person who used them by my companion in the boat. Subsequently the Tide-waiter having a white Flag with your Excellency's name, approached in a four-oared or six oared boat and the persons who had thus behaved went to his boat. I then offered to go either to Chop House, or to the Company's Stairs; and the tide-waiter eventually assented to proceed to the Company's Stairs, and I these gave the boat in charge to the Linguists, and I called upon the tide-waiter to punish the persons who had used swords.

He said that he could not, but told me that he would ask your Excellency to do so. He had in the mean time allowed them to escape.

When the Tide-waiter was in my boat at the Company's Stairs he did not ask to see the Passport, or to examine the boat. The latter I could not hinder him from doing. The Passport I would not give to him although had he when in my boat requested to see it, I would willingly have shewn it.

With regard to the things landed, not any were taken out of the boat by my directions, but two small boxes of letters and a small box of Dollars which I could not leave in the Boat until I received your Excellency's answer. In conclusion, I again pray your Excellency to punish there persons, and not to permit Foreign boats to be thus irregularly boarded by persons who do not shew any authority for so doing,—and not to permit the use of Swords I also pray your Excellency not to permit the searching of foreign boats excepting at the custom-sry stations. If such persons as these offenders shall go unpunished, and no warning be given to others, your Excellency must expect that if your Servants use Swords, my countrymen, who are expert in Fire-arms, will use them without mercy. This I truly wish may never take place, and I hope that to convince Foreigners of your Excellency's sense of Justice you will punish the offenders in their sight.

Our readers will find an interesting account of the intercourse of the Dutch with Japan, for which we are indebted to an esteemed correspondent.

We hear that H. M. Superintendent, Capt. Elliot, has lately been at Whampoa to enquire into the particulars of a rather serious affray that has taken place on board the *John Bull*, in which we learn that the mate of the ship was seriously injured, and others from the fleet at Whampoa, who hastened to the Officers assistance, have also been wounded. We have not heard what measures have been taken for the punishment of the rioters.

It appears that the foolish warfare between the republics of Chile and Peru is still being prosecuted. When the Porcia, in the beginnieg of July, left Valparaiso, a force of 5000 men was embarking there with the purpose of being landed near Lima, and attacking the Capital itself. So small a force, unless they find a strong party in their favor, is not very likely to make a strong impression, and the result will be probably similar to that of the first expedition, with that exception only that General Santa Cruz will take measures that they not again become faithless to their word, but keep them prisoners until peace is finally established, which precaution, had he taken before, would probably have ended the war long ere this.

The *John Gilpin* from this had arrived at Valparaiso after the very extraordinarily short passage of 76 days.

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Hudson's Bay Company's Arctic Discovery Expedition.

From the London Morning Chronicle.

The lively interest which the British public have for such a length of time manifested in the farther discovery of the Arctic regions, induced the Hudson's Bay Company to determine on equipping an expedition solely at their own expense, and composed of their own officers and servants, with the view of endeavoring to complete the survey of the Northern shores of the American continent.

The formation and equipment of the expedition were entrusted to Mr. Simpson, the resident governor, in the spring of 1836. That gentleman, on his arrival from England at Norway House, Lake Winnipeg, in the month of June in the same year, beat for volunteers for this arduous service, two active and enterprising leaders, Messrs. P. W. Dease and Thomas Simpson, and twelve men, were immediately selected and forwarded with the necessary supplies to Fort Chipewayan, Athabasca Lake, where they passed the winter of 1836 7. Immediately after the opening of the navigation on the first of June, 1837, the party started from Fort Chipewayan in two small boats which they had constructed in the course of the winter, descended the Slave river, passed the Western end of Great Slave Lake, where they were detained several days by ice, and descended Mackenzie's river to Fort Norman, where they arrived on the 1st July. From Fort Norman they despatched two of their party, with two other men belonging to Fort Norman, to the Eastern end of Great Bear's Lake, for the purpose of erecting a small establishment at which they might take up their quarters for the following winter, and of laying up a stock of provisions preparatory to an extension of their survey in the summer of 1838. These arrangements being made, Messrs. Dease and Simpson, with the remainder of their people, forming a party of twelve in all, continued their route down the Mackenzie, and reached Fort Good Hope, the most Northern establishment belonging to the Company, on the 4th, where they found an assemblage of Hare and Loucheoux Indians, from whom *they* learned that the Esquimaux had killed three of their party a short time previous, which prevented the discoverers taking an interpreter from that party.

On the 9th of July they reached the ocean by the most westerly mouth of the Mackenzie, making its situation in lat. 68 deg 48 min. 23 sec N., long 136 deg. 36 min. 45 sec. W. They had proceeded but a short distance to seaward when a party of nineteen Esquimaux went off to them from Tent Island, who showed a disposition to be troublesome, but returned to their encampment when they found the party prepared to defend themselves if necessary. The progress of the party along the coast was very slow, owing to frequent obstructions from ice, cold, dense fogs, and strong head winds. On the afternoon of the 11th they reached Point Kay, where they found another encampment of Esquimaux, and where they were detained by a compact body of ice, occupying Phillips Bay until the 14 h. They continued their route till the 17th, when an unbroken pack of ice extending to seaward made them seek the shore in Camden Bay, near a large camp of Esquimaux, who received them kindly.

In the afternoon there appeared a narrow passage of water through the ice stretching outward, and they immediately embarked, but had not proceeded above three miles from the land when the ice suddenly closed upon them, squeezing one of their boats, which, with their provisions and baggage, they had much difficulty in saving; and by means of partages from one piece of ice to another, the oars serving as bridges, they finally got on a large floe, where they passed an inclement and anxious night. On the 20th they reached Foggy Islands Bay, when they were stopped by ice and a violent northeast wind until the 23rd, having on the preceding day made an ineffectual attempt to weather Point Anxiety, in which they narrowly escaped with a thorough drenching. The latitude ashore was 70 deg. 9 min. 48 sec. From this situation they had the satisfaction of discovering a range of the Rocky Mountains to the westward of the Romanzoff chain, and not seen by Sir John Franklin, but being within the limit of his survey, called in the Franklin Range, as a just tribute to his character and merits.

That evening they reached Sir John Franklin's Return Reef, where their survey commenced, that officer having got no farther. Return Reef is one of a chain of reefs which run for twenty miles parallel to the coast, at the distance of about half a league, affording sufficient water within for their small craft. The mainland is very low. From Point Berens [the different rivers, capes, and other remarkable objects between Franklin's Return Reef and Beechey Cape Barrow, were named by Messrs. Dease and Simpson after the Governor and Directors of the Hudson's Bay Company, and other gentlemen connected with the fur trade] to Capt Halkett it forms Harrison's Bay, 46 miles broad, by about a third of that distance in depth. At the bottom of this bay another picturesque branch of the Rocky Mountains range rears its lofty peaks above these flat shores, which they named Pelly's Mountains, in honour of the governor of the company. At their base flows Colvele's River, two miles broad at its mouth, to the south-west of which stands Cape Halkett, when they were detained by a north-east gale the whole of the following day. The country extending to the foot of the mountains appeared to consist of plains covered with short grass and moss, a favourite resort of reindeer, of which they saw numerous herds. Observations were obtained determining Cape Halkett to be in lat. 70 deg. 43 min. N., long. 152 deg. 14 min. W.; the variation of the compass 43 deg. 1 min. 33 sec. E.

Next morning, 26th July, they passed the Gany, a river about one mile broad.

From Cape Halkett the coast turned suddenly off to the WNW. It presented to the eye nothing but a succession of low banks of frozen mud. In the evening they passed the mouth of a large stream which they named Smith's River. From thence, for about nine miles, the coast line is formed of gravel reefs, near the extremity of which, at Fort Pitt, the land tends more to the westward. Here they were detained by ice until the following afternoon, (27th) when an opening presenting itself, they resumed their route. It blew a cutting blast from the north-east, and the salt water froze upon the oars and the rigging. Point Drew, seven miles distant from their last encampment, is the commencement of a bay of considerable size, but extremely shallow and much encumbered with ice. To seaward the ice was still smooth and solid, as in the depth of sunless winter. At midnight they reached a narrow projecting point, across which the peaks of some high icebergs appeared. This point they named Cape George Simpson, as a mark of respect for the Governor of the Company's territories, to whose excellent arrangements the success of the expedition is in a great measure indebted.

This point was destined to be the limit of their boat navigation, for during the four days they were only able to advance as many miles. The weather was foggy and dismally cold, the wild fowl passed in long flights to the westward, and there seemed little prospect of their being able to reach Beechey's Point Barrow by water. Boat Extreme is situated in lat. 71 deg. 8 min. 24 sec. N., long. 154 deg. 26 min 30 sec W.; variation of compass 42 deg 36 min. 18 sec. E.

Under these circumstances Mr Thomas Simpson undertook to complete the journey on foot, and accordingly started on the 1st of August with five men, Mr. Dease and the other five remaining in charge of the boats.

The pedestrians carried with then their arms, some ammunition, pemican, a small oiled canvass canoe for the crossing of rivers, the necessary astronomical instruments, and a few trinkets for the natives.

It was one of the worst days of the whole season, and the fog was so dense that the party were under the necessity of rigidly following the tortuous outline of the coast, which for twenty miles formed a sort of irregular inland bay, (being guarded without by a series of gravel reefs,) the shore of which was almost on a level with the water, and intersected by innumerable salt creeks trough which they waded, besides three considerable rivers which they traversed in their portable canoe. Next day the weather improved, and at noon Mr. Simpson had an observation for lat. in 71 deg. 9 min. 45 sec. The land now inclined to the south-west, and continued very low and muddy, and, as on the preceding day, abounding in salt creeks, whose waters were at the freezing temperature. The party had proceeded about ten miles, when to their dismay the coast suddenly turned off to the southward, forming an inlet as far as the eye could reach.

At the same moment they descried at no great distance a small camp of Exquimaux to which they immediately directed their steps. The men were absent hunting, and the women and children took to their boat in the greatest alarm, leaving behind them an infirm man, who was in an agony of fear. A few words of friendship removed his apprehensions, and brought back the fugitives, who were equally surprised and delighted to behold white men. They set before the party fresh rein-deer meat and seal oil.

Mr. Simpson now determined to adopt a more expeditious mode of travelling, by obtaining the loan of one of their "oomiaks," or family skin canoes, to convey the party to Point Barrow, with which, from a chart drawn by one of the women, it appeared that these people were well acquainted.

Four oars were fitted with lashings to this strange craft. Before starting the hunters arrived, and presents of tobacco, awls, buttons, &c were made to all the inmates of the encampment, with which they were highly gratified.

Deare's Inlet is five miles broad at this place, yet so low is the land that the one shore is just visible from the other in the clearest weather. It now again blew strongly from the Northeast, bringing back the cold dense fog; but the traverse was effected by the aid of the compass. The waves ran high, and the skin-boat surmounted them with great buoyancy; the party encamped on the west side of the inlet. The banks there were of frozen mud, ten or twelve feet high; the country within was perfectly flat, abounding in small lakes, and produced a very short grass, but no where had the thaw penetrated more than two inches beneath the surface, while under water along the shore the bottom was still impenetrably frozen. Not a log of wood was to be found in this land of desolation; but our party followed the example of the natives, and made their fire of the roots of the dwarf willow in a little chimney of turf. Next morning, August 3, the fog cleared for awhile, but it was still bitterly cold, and the swell beat violently on the outside of a heavy line of ice which lay packed upon the shore.

To weather this was a work of danger; but the good qualities of their boat, after a severe trial, carried them safely through. The land ran out for five miles to the northward, then turned off to the NW., beyond which, at Point Christie, the lat. 71 deg. 19 min. 33 sec. was observed. From thence the coast trended more westerly for ten miles, forming two points and a bay, which Mr. Simpson named after chief factors Charles and Rowand and chief trader Ross. The party then came up to westward of a large bay, where they halted for two or three hours to await the dispersion of the fog, not knowing which way to steer. In the evening their wish was gratified, and the weather from that time was sensibly ameliorated. The bay was now ascertained to be only four miles in width; the depth half-way across was 3½ fathom on a bottom of sand; that of Deases inlet was afterwards found to be two fathoms, muddy bottom, being the greatest depth retween Return Reef and Point Barrow, except at 10 miles SE. from Cape Halkett, where 3 fathoms were sounded on our return. After crossing Mackenzie's Bay the coast again trended for eight or nine miles to the W. N W. A compact body of ice extended all along, and beyond the reach of vision to the seaward; but the party carried their light vessel within that formidable barrier, and made their way through the narrow channels close to the shore.

At midnight they passed the mouth of a fine deep river, a quarter of a mile wide, to which Mr. Simpson gave the name of the Bellevue, and in less than an hour afterward the rising sun gratified him with the view of Point Barrow, stretching out to N. N. W. They soon crossed Elson Bay, which, in the perfect calm, had acquired a tough coating of young ice, but had much difficulty in making their way through a broad and heavy pack that rested upon the shore. On reaching it, and seeing the ocean extending away to the Southward, they hoisted their flag, and with three cheers took possession of their discoveries in his majesty's name.

Point Barrow is a long low spit, composed of gravel and coarse sand, which the pressure of the ice has forced up into numerous mounds, that, viewed from a distance, assume the appearance of huge boulder rocks. At the spot where the party landed it is only a quarter of a mile across, but is broader toward its termination. The first object that presented itself on looking round the landing place was an immense cemetery. The bodies lay exposed in the most horrible and disgusting manner, and many of them appeared so fresh that the men became alarmed that the cholera, or some other dreadful disease, was raging among the natives. Two considerable camps of the latter stood at no great distance on the point, but none of the inmates ventured to approach till our party first visited them, and, with the customary expressions of friendship, dissipated their apprehensions.

A brisk traffic then began, after which the women formed a circle and danced to a variety of airs, some of which were pleasing to the ear. The whole conduct of these people was friendly in the extreme; they seemed to be well acquainted with the character, if not the persons, of white men, and were passionately fond of tobacco.

To the northward enormous icebergs covered the ocean; but on the western side there was a fine open channel, which the Esquimaux assured the party extended all along to the southward, and so inviting was the prospect in that direction, that had such been his object Mr. Simpson would not have hesitated a moment to prosecute the voyage to Cook's Inlet in his skin canoe. The natives informed him that whales were numerous to the northward of the point, and seals every where sporting among the ice.

It was high water between one and two o'clock A. M. and P. M.; the rise of the tide fourteen inches, and the flow came from the westward. Observations were obtained which determined the position of the landing place to be in lat. 71 deg. 23 min. 33 sec. N. 156 deg. 20 min. 0 sec. W., agreeing closely with the observations of Mr. Elson. Then bidding adieu to their good-humoured and admiring entertainers, the party set out on their return.

They reached the western mouth of the M'Kenzie on the 17th of August, and Fort Norman on the 4th of September, from whence their report is dated on the following day.

From Fort Norman they were about to proceed to the eastern end of Great Bear's Lake, there to pass the winter, from thence haul their boats across to the Coppermine River, and resume their survey to the eastward at the opening of the navigation in July next, with the view of connecting the discoveries of Sir John Franklin and Captain Back from Point Turnagain to Great Fish River, in which, from the activity and perseverance of the leaders, it is confidently hoped they will be successful.

Scraps.

A nobleman's nose-bag.—"Here it is," cried the noble lord, as his servant handed to him a tolerably large velvet bag, crammed with apparently some weighty substance. "Now, Plucky, lad, you ask me if I have travelled? I'll just trouble you to cast your eyes over these," and with a word the peer emptied the bag of its contents, which fell in a rattling shower upon the table.

"Stones!" shouted Plucky, jumping at the sound.

"Look at 'em; they are stones—just look at 'em" cried the nobleman and born sena'r with a triumphant air.

Young Plucky picked up the stones, one by one, and having minutely examined a dozen of them, exclaimed —"Good God! my lord— why, they're noses."

"Every one of 'em—warrant 'em all noses," cried Lord Stap; "noses of both genders and of all shapes, from the nose of Diana to the snout of Pan. That's fan, if you like. A hundred noses! And now, I think, Plucky, you'll not ask me again if I have travelled."

"Really, my lord, I'm very dull—I don't apprehend; I don't see the connexion of your travels with these noses," said Plucky.

"Don't you? well then, permit me to illumine you, Mr. Plucky; and to assure you, upon the honor of a nobleman, whose life he is proud to say has been spent in pursuit of the humorous, that these noses are from the most eminent galleries and gardens of the most superb cities of Europe."

"Copies?" asked Plucky.

"Copies be d—d! chipped them all off the original statues, with my own fingers, my own hammer, and my own chisel," said the peer.

"You did, my lord?" exclaimed the astonished Plucky,

"I did; took me some time to do it, too; for I had to watch my opportunity. However, I flatter myself that I succeeded wonderfully—indeed, I may say that I scarcely visited a city throughout the continent that I didn't quit it with a broken nose. That is fun, if you like," exclaimed the mutilating nobleman.

Very good—Mr. B., a gentleman once well known in Leverett street, and who is distinguished for his size as well as his wit, remarked to a friend a day or two since, that he thought of making a trip to Europe. "Indeed," said his friend, "that will be a *Sirius* affair." "Oh no," replied Mr. B., "it will be a *Great Western* concern."

The town of Boston was first lighted with lamps about the year 1783. Three hundred lamps were imported from England and gave occasion to a criticism by Nathan Byles. He told an old lady of his parish who had been an admirer of Whitfied, that "300 *new lights* had come over from England, and that the selectmen were going to hang 'em all in irons.

Damp tinder.—The following dialogue is said to have taken place on board of a sloop in the North river between the captain and boy:

Capt.—Boy, put a lighted candle in the binnacle.

Boy.—The fire is all out, sir, and the tinder is so wet it will not catch.

Capt.—Throw it overboard, and burn some new immediately.

Ay, ay, sir!

A matrimonial consequence.—A maiden lady, not remarkable for either youth, beauty, or good temper, came for advice to Mr. Arnold as to how she should get rid of a troublesome suitor. "Oh, Mary, marry him," was the advice. "Nay, I would see him hanged first." "No, madam, marry him, as I said to you, and I assure you he will not be long before he hangs himself."

A waggish candidate coming in the course of his canvass to a tailor's shop, "What we look for here," said he, are measures, not men."

CANTON PRESS.

Saturday, 20th October.

DUTIES ON LONGCLOTHS. The following answer has been received from the Hoppo with regard to the duties on Longcloths, the unsettled state of which has for some time past occasioned much vexation and delay in the despatch of business. The manner in which all future differences on this head are obviated by the Hoppo by the new arrangement he has made, will, we think, be considered as favorable as could be expected, though not so much so as we were led to hope from the consultations in Consoo by the Hong merchants, according to which as we, in our commercial remarks, a fortnight ago, stated, all grey cloths were to be rated as third, and all white as one half second and one half 1st quality; whilst by the Hoppo's decree the former are all to be considered as lowest quality, but of the white seven tenths are to be rated as first, and three tenths only as second quality, thus raising the duty on these just 10 cents per piece beyond what the Hong-merchants recommended it to be. Though, therefore, the duty itself can by this arrangement hardly be said to have been sensibly raised on what was paid before, and that in this respect importers have every reason to be satisfied, yet the greater proportion of the white cloths being declared to be of first quality, it necessarily is somewhat unfavorable to the collection of the Consu-tax, supposing that a greater proportion than is assumed by the Chinese Custom house, of white goods, as imported, are really of the second quality, first quality being exempted from that tax, to which second and third only are liable. On the other hand however, the bulk of importations being of unbleached cloths, it is of course highly favorable to importers that these henceforward are liable to the lowest duty only.

The Hoppo's reply.

Yu, by Imperial appointment, Superintendent of the Maritime Customs of Kwangtung, &c., &c., issues this official reply.

It appears, that the foreign merchant Robert Thom has laid before the Governor an appeal in regard to the assessment of taxes upon long cloths; in consequence of which I have received from the Governor a communication, pointing out the imperative necessity, that, in the future examination and assessment of longcloths, they should be examined openly before all men, and should be justly and faithfully distinguished into their several classes and assessed accordingly.

Upon the receipt hereof, I carefully examined the several documents recorded upon the subject, those both of former and of later date; and I found, that the representations made by foreigners regarding long cloths have been not twice or thrice merely, but often,

reiterated. I therefore directed the parcel of long cloths to be brought to my office, where they were one by one publicly examined by me, with the Hong merchants Saoqua and the linguists present before me. Finding that there was a great diversity in regard to coarseness or fineness of quality among the bleached cloths, and also some variety among the grey cloths,—finding, also, that, in the sale of long cloths in the shops of Canton, four or five distinctions of quality and of price are always made, and that there is no fixed rule for ascertaining these distinctions,—it was plain to me that in the examination of the goods it must be a matter of difficulty to separate them into classes, that they must often be rated too high or too low, and that the existing rule is not in fact sufficiently precise. I also deemed, that, should I amalgamate the several qualities, and adopt a half-and-half mode of assessment,—such as to regard 500 pieces in every thousand pieces of bleached cloths as of first quality, and 500 pieces as of second quality,—and so with grey cloths, to regard 500 pieces in very thousand pieces as of second quality, and 500 pieces as of third quality,—and should I assess the duties by this rule, I should be going to the utmost bounds of admissible compliance.

I then compassionately took into consideration, that the foreigners referred to are of a region separated from this by many seas, over which they must cross to arrive here; and I could not bear to deal with them but with indulgence and tenderness. I therefore at once directed, that the grey cloths, should, without regard to texture, be rated as coarse, or of third quality, in all assessments of duties. As to the bleached cloths, I directed Saoqua together with his brother-merchants to enjoin my commands on the foreigners, that they should equitably decide how they ought to be rated.

This having been done, it now appears that the said senior merchants represent, that bleached cloths should, without reference to their being of first or of second quality, be rated and assessed, one half as of first, and one half as of second quality; while the grey cloths should all be rated and assessed as coarse. Now I found, on my examination of the cloths, that there were fine and coarse qualities among the grey as well as among the bleached cloths, and therefore in directing that the grey cloths should all be charged duty as of third quality, I was exhibiting tenderness beyond the record. When then the said merchants were commanded to consider in what manner the bleached cloths should be assessed, they certainly ought to have considered thereof equitably. It is requisite to constitute a just and equitable arrangement, that the national fisc should incur no danger, as well as that the foreign property should suffer no injury. But should I adopt the arrangement suggested by the said merchants, I perceive that there will necessarily be detriment to the revenue of customs. Bearing in mind, however, the representation made that the present market prices are very low, which is really the case, I felt it right, for a time, to adapt the law to the circumstances, that thus I may exhibit due tenderness.

Hereafter, all long cloths brought by foreigners to Canton for trade, shall be assessed for duties,—the grey or unbleached as all of third quality, without reference to actual texture,—and the bleached as being seven-tenths of first quality, and three-tenths of second quality, also without regard to actual texture. By this arrangement, it will only be necessary when examining goods, to ascertain the number of pieces bleached and unbleached, and to reckon the duties accordingly. Thus there will be no further difficulty, arising out of the impossibility of distinguishing qualities, and consequently all further contentions on that score will be avoided.

Should the prices of the bleached or grey cloths hereafter rise, the proportions alloted to each quality must be again brought under consideration, that the assessment may be adapted to the time.

Let the senior Hong-merchants enjoin these commands upon the foreigners, that they may revere and obey, and address me in reply, to enable me to answer the communication of the Governor, and to place this correspondence on the records. This is what is required.

Taoukwang 18th year 8th month 23d day,
(11th October, 1838.)

True Translation, J. ROBT. MORRISON.
Chinese Secretary & Interpreter to the Superintendents of British Trade in China.

The following letter has been addressed by the Hong-merchants to the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, giving warning as to the carrying on transactions in future with the insolvent Hong of Kin-qua, and we cannot blame the Hong-merchants for their determination in future not to be held answerable for any debts that may be contracted by this Hong after their warning has been given. Insolvent hongs are but too frequently tempted by their necessities to carry on business at a loss, and if no check is put to such practice, it will soon become a system, and, by increasing the claims upon the Consu-tae, to an enormous extent, must eventually considerably embarrass the whole trade by burthening it with heavy duties.

"A respectful communication. The debts owing to you, Gentlemen, by Kingqua's Hong, you have agreed to receive payment of in the course of an extended period. This is a good turn or your part. Our Consoo guaranteeing the payment of so large a debt, is also an act beyond the record, and must not be dragged forward as a precedent. Our Consoo has now established certain rules, in consequence of the conduct of the Hingtae Hong, which by buying dear and selling cheap, in the course of a few years, was in debt to the amount of twenty odd lakhs of dollars, a thing which never before happened,—and thereby involved all our Hongs. For this reason, we have established certain rules, to prevent any Hong from following the example of the Hingtae Hong. But the Teenpoo (Kingqua's) Hong has hitherto been carrying on trade in a bankrupt condition, buying dear and selling cheap; and it is in this way that it has incurred such heavy debts. Should the Hong continue still as before to buy dear and sell cheap, it must needs be to its own hurt as well as to the ruin of the trade of all our Hongs. In that case, when our Consoo holds back its chops for goods, so as to prevent the Hong sending cargo down, you must not, Gentlemen, in that case, talk of bringing accusations against us for hindering the Hong from embarking cargo.

"In the next place, in your future commercial intercourse with the Teenpoo Hong, you must positively require Cash payments for your imports before you deliver them; and you must not lend the Hong any money: because it has very considerable debts to natives, and public claims upon it; and it is to be feared, that it may drag aside your money to pay its private debts or public claims, and thus may incur further debts to you. From the time of our giving you this notice, should any new debts be incurred, we cannot undertake the payment of them, even though the Hong should fail.

"In the third place, Young Kingqur, the fifth brother, formerly carried on a rotten business in the Hong, and swallowed up no small portion of the Hong's means. A former Chief of the Company told old Kingqua that he should not allow this person to carry on business in the Hong. And we now advertise you, Gentlemen, that hereafter you ought on no account to do any business with Young Kingqua, the fifth Brother: for if you do business with him, it will cause the ruin of the Hong.'

"We beg you to have this printed in the Newspapers, for general information. And with this prayer, and compliments, we remain, &c.

(Signed by ten Hong-merchants)

8th month, 22d day (10th October.)

To the Gentlemen
of the General Chamber of Commerce.

(True Translation) J. ROBT. MORRISON.
Chinese Secretary & Interpreter to the Superintendents of British Trade in China.

The following is the Hoppo's reply to Mr. Layton's letter to him which we published last week. As is usual with the Chinese authorities, the Hoppo avoids all direct answer to the points complained of, and contents himself with railing at foreigners, hongmerchants, and traitorous natives. We hope, however, that the inconvenience of this correspondence will have caused the Hoppo to give orders to his people that foreigners be not in future molested as Mr. Layton was, which was altogether against the laws frequently published by the Chinese authorities themselves, where it is expressely said that Government cruizers are not to molest boats by searching them, but, if they are suspected of smuggling, to follow them to the next Custom house station, there to be subject to search by the proper officers. In Mr. Layton's case the Custom house in front of the Factories was the proper place for the Hoppo's men to insist, if they were so inclined, on an examination, but in the instance in question, annoyance seems to be all they aimed at, or bravado to shew how well they could attack a small boat within view of the Imperial army which at that moment was exercising just opposite to where this affair occurred.

Yu, by Imperial appointment Superintendent of Maritime Customs in the province of Kwangtung, &c., &c., issues these commands to the Hong merchants, and requires them to inform themselves regarding them.

They, the said merchants, have laid before me a foreign address, written in Chinese, from the foreign merchant Layton, of the following tenor:—

(here follows the letter as published in our last.—)

This appearing before me, I have given attention to the subject. The said foreigners, on coming from Macao to Canton, had received a permit and special passport, and should have gone to the Western Fort station to present them for examination, for this is the established rule. But the said foreigner Layton, having reached Canton on the 4th instant, did not at all go to the station or to the revenue boat to be examined; but passed by the station, and straitway carried boxes and bundles on shore. Nor was it until the 9th that a linguist took the permit and special passport to the Western Fort station, to be examined. These circumstances show plainly, and beyond the possibility of contradiction, that there was some illegality existing. When, moreover, I had commanded the Hong merchants to examine the matter to the bottom, and to render me a clear and precise report, the said foreigners, Layton and his companions, should have respectfully waited until the matter had been thoroughly investigated. Instead of which, they again hastily renewed their representations, using made-up and propless stories, with unseemly and violent language, hoping to din me into bearing them. Such irregular and unrestrained conduct shows an extreme degree of perversity and error.

I am led therefore to issue these commands. Upon their reaching the said Hong merchants, let them immediately act in accordance with the tenor of my previous order, and instantly ascertain, why the said foreigners, Layton, &c., did not submit to examination, but at once, overleaping the station, proceeded to their hongs,—and what were the contents of the boxes and bundles which they carried on shore. Let them also make strict and careful investigation, whether there be not a traitorous Chinese egging them on. Let them speedily report in order that I may thoroughly arrange the matter. Let them not crafily leave an opening for further disputation. The conduct of foreign affairs is the special duty of the said Hong merchants. If then they connive at or shelter what is wrong, or trifle with it and delay to report, they will assuredly draw on themselves investigation, without indulgence. Hasten. Hasten.—A special order.

Taoukwang, 18th year, 8th month, 25th day,
(13th October, 1838.)

MILITARY VALOUR OF THE CHINESE.—Not long since a foreign boat, with only three hands, a European and two lascars, attempted to pass the bogue with a considerable quantity of Opium on board. On coming opposite the Bogue, the mandarin boats pushed off, and informed the commander of the boat that he would not be allowed to pass, unless he submitted to be searched. It being daylight then, the schooner was obliged to turn back, and was afterwards baffled in a second attempt to pass the forts. But night having come on, though the wind was very light, her commander made a third attempt, and was making head way past the forts with the help of oars when two well manned Mandarin boats opposed him, and made an attempt to board, which he repelled by firing a gun loaded with small shot into one of them, which, not liking such salute, immediately went away. The commander then lashed the other mandarin boat to his own, went on board, and there, with a lighted segar, fired off in succession such guns as he found loaded, and then proceeded on his way with the mandarin boat in tow until he was without the range of the guns of the forts, which, whilst thus accompanied, could not fire upon the bold foreigner from fear of hurting their own friends. Thus, one European only, by shewing a considerable degree of courage and conduct (worthy of a better cause) made good a passage through the bogue, in spite of the Imperial navy and the much boasted of fortifications of that pass.

The Tungcheong Hong.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY, THE GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCES KWANGTUNG AND KONGSE, &c. &c. &c.

A Respectful Address.

Having come to Canton for commercial purposes, we found that the regulations allowed us to transact business with none but the Hong merchants. We sold our goods to the Tungcheong Hong, judging him from all appearances to be in secure circumstances; but he is now indebted to us upwards of 40,000 dollars which we find he is unable to pay.

It is out of the power of foreigners to obtain information regarding the internal affairs of this country, and of the proceedings and dealings of the Hong merchants with their own countrymen, but as they are specially appointed by the Government to conduct the foreign trade, we are induced to place every confidence in their stability and honor.

In the present instance Wang Lavupan otherwise called Wang Chinkaou was a partner in the Hong and his known opulence was the occasion of our confidence.

Under these circumstances we have to request that your Excellency will be pleased to order an early payment by the Cohong in such manner as your Excellency may deem fit.

We have the honor to be,
Your Excellency's
Most obedient and humble Servants.

Canton, 5th October, 1838.

Signed by Parsee merchants.

Reply to the Governor.

TANG, Governor of the provinces Kwangtung and Kwangse, &c., &c., issues these orders to the Senior Hong-merchants, requiring them to inform themselves fully thereof.

On the 8th of October, 1838, the foreign merchants Dadabhoy and others presented an address of the following tenor:

(see above.)

This having come before me, accompanied with a separate address in foreign writing, which, when I had sent it to the Hong-merchants to translate, proved to be in the main of the same tenor, I examined into the subject. For the Hong-merchants to become indebted, without due guarantee, both to natives and to foreigners, is, I find, a thing of common occurrence. But though these foreigners had placed a considerable degree of confidence in the Hong Tungcheong, and had engaged in mutual commercial transactions with the Hong, they should yet have settled their accounts from time to time, and so have facilitated the arrangement of affairs. How is it that they have waited till these debts have accumulated to more than 40,000 Taels, before they have come forward to seek for the recovery of them! In this they have certainly been the authors of their own involvements.

Moreover the merchant who conducted the affairs of the Hong Tungcheong is Lo Futai, who, on separate grounds, has already been removed. Whether or not the Hong formerly had a mercantile partner of the name of Wang Chinkao, does not appear from any evidence brought forward. Granting, however, that Wang Chinkao's alleged partnership was true, it must nevertheless rest with Lo Futai to arrange with him as to his share in the payment of debts. How can these foreigners make such partnership a pretext for coming before my bar with vexatious complaints!

When, upon the representation of the foreigner, Heerjeebhoy, regarding a debt owing by the said Hong to him, I gave directions that Wang Chinkao should appear at Canton to bring the matter to a clear settlement, it was because Wang Chinkao had signed a note promising to pay the debt. But how can this be a precedent for a similar measure in cases where no such thing exists!

The prayer of this address is in a high degree erroneous. I am led to issue the following commands. When they reach the said Senior Hong merchants, let these immediately proceed to act in obedience to them. Let them ascertain clearly what is the amount of the debts that have formerly been incurred by the now retired merchant Lo Futai to the foreigners Dadabhoy and others, for goods; and what measures should be adapted for their repayment. Let them make haste to render me a report for my investigation. Let no pretexts for delay be admitted, lest apprehension and compulsory means for recovery be the consequence. At the same time let them enjoin these commands on the said foreigners, that they may obey them. Let there be no opposition. These are my commands.

Taoukwang, 18th year, 18th moon, 26th day.
(14th October, 1838.)

(True Translation,) J. ROBT. MORRISON.
Chinese Secretary & Interpreter to the Superintendents of British Trade in China.

The *Waterwitch*, from Calcutta 10th September, has arrived, with the July overland mail, bringing London dates to the 7th only. As yet only a few letters that were forwarded by an outside fast-boat have reached Canton—no papers have yet been received—we have consequently no political news to report, except that we see it mentioned that the Queen's coronation has taken place. The commercial accounts, we are sorry to say, are by no means favorable to the China trade, Tea having at the late London sale gone off very heavily and at lower prices than the previous quarterly sale. To judge from the deliveries from 1st of January to the 30th June, we might draw the very unwelcome inference, which, however, in the absence of the necessary explanation, may prove incorrect, that the consumption of Tea is decreasing. The importations into London in the above mentioned period were 16,404,695 lbs; the deliveries, 33,528,172 lbs. stock on hand in London on the 30th June, 46,887,274 lbs. Of the deliveries there were exported, 474,262 lbs. and sent coastwise, 1,646,335 lbs, leaving a balance for home consumption for the first half year of only 11,407,575 lbs.

It is a fortunate circumstance for exporters that these news have reached China before the Teashipping season has opened, as they must no doubt tend to depress prices here, and place shippers on a less unfavorable footing. So long however as the Company's Finance Committee offers Cash, the Chinese, rather than allow prices to fall, as they in reason ought according to the fluctuations of the home-markets, will avail themselves of the Company's advances, to keep prices at an artificial height.

The accounts of the silk-market are less unfavorable, prices having rather improved.

London Market, July 7.

Bohea Canton	a 1. 6 dnty	1. 3 a 1. 4.
do.	a 2. 1 —	9 a — 11½
Fokien	a 1. 6 —	1. 5 a 1. 9.
Congou ordy.		— —
mixt leaf kinds		1. 2 a 1. 3½
bl. mixed leaf		1 3½ a 1. 4.
bl. leaf kd. burnt fla.		1. 4 a 1. 5.
rather strong		1. 4 a 1. 5.
blackish leaf		1. 5 a 1. 7.
bl. leaf, strong		1. 8 a 1. 9.
Pekoe kd. and flavor		1. 2. a 2. 4.
Ningyong		1. 2 a 1. 4.
Campoi common		1. 2 —
Souchong kind		1. 4 —
Souchong ordinary		1. 2 —
fair		1. 4 a 1. 6.
fine to finest		2. — a 2. 11.
Flowery Pekoe--flat and out of condition		2. 4 a 2. 6.
good		3. — a 3. 6.
very fine and flowery		3. 9 a 4. 6.
Hungmuey common to fair		1. 4 a 1. 6.
good to fine		1. 9 a 2. 6.
Caper common to good		1. 2 a 1. 4.
do. in 10 caty boxes		1. 6 a 1. 9.
Orange Pekoe		1. 9 a 2. 3.
Tawankay		1. 4½ a 1. 8.
Hysonskin		1. 3 a 1. 8.
Young Hyson		1. 8 a 2. 6.
Hyson		1.11 a 6. —
Imperial		2. 6 a 3. 3.
Gunpowder		3. 2 a 4. —

At the July sale about 80,000 packages were passed, of which about 18,000 have been disposed of. As the sale proceeded, it became more depressed, and comparing the prices with those of the April sale, we have a reduction on

Bohea	of 2 d.
Common Congou	1½d.
Blackish leaf do.	2 a 3 d.
Fine blackish Souchong	6 a 9 d.
Caper	3 d.
Twankay	3 d.
Hyson	2 d.

The stock of China Silk in the London warehouses was on the 7th July was 5275 bales, and prices improving.

NAUTICAL SUPERSTITION.—We have said that the belief of supernatural vengeance is apparent in most sea-tales, but in none is it more so than in the notion yet strongly prevalent respecting the loss of the Association, with the gallant Sir Cloudesly Shovel, his two sons in-law, his officers, and all his crew on the rocks off Scilly, in 1708. The tradition is, that while riding at Gibraltar, one of his ship's company fell under the penalty of death by the sentence of a Court-martial, but that some points of evidence being highly favourable to the prisoner, he was warmly recommended to mercy by his judges. The appeal was in vain, for the obdurate Admiral ordered this sentence to be carried into effect, and that *instanter*, in presence of all the fleet. As the last request of a dying man, the culprit beseeched permission for a psalm to be read previous to his execution; which, being granted, he selected the 109th, so remarkable for its maledictive tenor. The moment this was concluded, he cried out, with a loud voice, "Sir Cloudesly, you are murdering a guiltless victim. May the Lord, whom I invoke, as a proof of my innocence to all ages, never allow another officer of your crew, return home alive!" The further denouncement, if any more were intended, was suddenly cut short by the denouncer's being run up to the foreyard-arm.

Such is the story which we can aver to having repeatedly heard, and generally with the peroration —"So the ship wrecked with all hands, and we've never had an Admiral of that 'ere name since;" which last, by the way, is no great marvel. Nor did the miracle cease with the death of the brave officer, for his body floated from the Gilston, the rock on which the fated Association struck, as far as Porthelik, a deep cove on the east side of St. Mary's Island. Here it was found by some fishermen, who depoiled and buried it in a spot, where, to this day, "grass refuseth to flourish, although covering every other part around." At the disinterment which soon afterwards took place, it was found that Porthelik would form a very eligible harbour for men-of-war, and thus, say they, Sir Cloudesle'y body, in going ashore at that very place, had the future benefit of his country in view, by clearing all the reefs and rocks, and pointing out an advantageous port.—*United Service Journal.*

NOTICE.—Mr. THOMAS EDMOND is authorised to sign for our Firm per Procuration.

BIBBY ADAM & Co.

Canton, 15th October, 1838.

NOTICE.—The interests of Mr. ROBERT WILKINSON and Mr. JOHN R. REEVES in our firm ceased on the 30th June last, and Mr. WILLIAM LESLIE was admitted a partner from that date.

Canton, 1st October, 1838. DENT & Co.

NOTICE.—All persons having demands against the Estate of the late BENJAMIN R. LEACH Esq. deceased are requested to present them, and those indebted to make payment to

W. P. PEIRCE.—Executor.

Canton, 28th September, 1838.

NOTICE—Mr. JAMES WARLY SMITH (in pursuance of his circular of March last) is now established as a Public Tea Inspector at No. 5 Dutch Hong

Canton 14th September 1838.

NOTICE—The interest and reponsibility of Mr. JAMES STARKEY in our firm ceased on the 31st ultimo. DIROM & Co.

Canton, 1st August, 1838.

NOTICE.—A Shop is opened by a *European* No 26, old China Street, for sale, BY RETAIL, of all British goods; and as the late interference of the Honqua with the small shop-owners has caused a stop to business, the support of the Public, both Chinese and Foreigners, is sanguinely expected, as being their joint interest.

Canton, 1 Creek, 6th July 1838.

NOTICE. — Is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Agents are ready to receive bonafide Tenders for Advances on Bills of Exchange, secured by Consignments to England of Tea and Nanking Raw Silk, in the manner prescribed in a paper entitled, "Terms and Conditions for making Advances in China," at the rate of Four Shillings and Seven pence (4s. 7d.) per Spanish Dollar.

Until further Notice, Twenty five per Cent of the same will be made in cash, and the residue in Bills on the Supreme Government of India, at the rate of Two hundred and ten (210) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, payable thirty days after Sight.—

(Signed.) J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company.

Canton, 13th July, 1838.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Treasury is open for the receipt of Cash for Bills upon the Supreme Government of India at the Exchange of Two hundred and ten (210) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, and payable thirty days after sight.

(Signed.) J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company.

Canton, 4th June, 1838

NOTICE.—Translations made at the Canton Press Office from and into the English, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese languages at twelve cents a line or where under seventeen lines at two Dollars for each translation.

NOTICE.—FOR SALE at the Canton Press Office, THE CHINESE HONG-MERCHANTS AND THEIR DEBTS, price one dollar.

GENERAL RATES OF AGENCY COMMISSION IN CHINA; on English letter paper, price 10 cents.

NOTICE.

ORDERS for printing will be carefully attended to at the Canton Press Office, at the following charges;

for printing Bills of lading, Bills of exchange, Opium orders and boat notes } ₰ 100 $ 1
" Linguist reports, reports of Cargoes &c..... " " " 1. 50.
" Policies and folio pages. " " " 5.

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 Copies.

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL INSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above society can grant Policies on Goods payable in London, Calcutta, Bombay, or Canton.

MACVICAR & Co.

Canton, 6th October, 1838.

INSURANCE OFFICE
OF
"LOS AMIGOS DEL PAIS"
IN
MANILA,

THE undersigned is authorised to take risks on account of the said Office, on Spanish Vessels from China to Manila, to the extent of $ 40,000, payable in that City.

G. YRURETAGOYENA.

Macao, 13th June, 1838.

TROPIC INSURANCE COMPANY.

PARTIES, previous to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the same, that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expence to the assured) before any outward Cargo is put on board.

The Agents for the Society are

CALCUTTA, MESSRS. CARR, TAGORE & Co.
BOMBAY, " WM. NICOL & Co.
SINGAPORE, " SHAW, WHITEHEAD & Co.
LONDON, " RICKARDS, LITTLE & Co.
LIVERPOOL, " RATHBONE, BROTHERS & Co.
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, " THOMPSON, WATSON & Co.
MAURITIUS, " ROWLANDSON, WHYE & Co.

DENT & Co.
Agents in China.

Canton 17th February 1838.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Subscribers are duly constituted and appointed Agents for this Company, and can grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta, Canton, Bombay, Madras, and elsewhere—parties contributing business to the office, will be entitled to a return of five per cent on the amount of premium actually paid in.

Canton, January 4th 1838. WETMORE & Co.

FOR SALE.

THE DRONGAN, now at Whampoa, built at Fort Gloucester, near Calcutta in 1827, of the burthen of 355 $\frac{57}{94}$ Tons of Register, in good repair, and well found in Stores. Apply to

DENT & Co.

Canton, 10th October, 1838.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE IMOGEN having a large portion of her cargo engaged will meet with early despatch. For Freight apply to

GIBB LIVINGSTONS & Co.

Canton, 19th October, 1838.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LONDON.

THE Ship "HOPKINSON," of 400 Tons, Capt. C. R. STEPHENS Having the greater part of her Cargo engaged will have quick despatch. Apply to

BIBBY, ADAM & Co.

Canton, 8th October, 1838. 3 Danish hong.

FOR SALE, EREIGHT, OR CHARTER.

THE good armed Spanish Schooner "PATRIOTA" 150 Tons burthen; built at Pangasinan of the best materials; 2½ years old and Coppered; has two suits of sails, three Chains and anchors, all her rigging of Russia Hemp and is otherwise well found.

For further particulars apply to JAMES P. STURGIS, Esq. at Macao or to

RUSSELL, STURGIS & Co.

Canton, 11th October, 1838.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

THE fast Brig CORSAIR, Captain PORTER, now lying at Hong Kong. Apply to

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 19th September, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE Ship "HELEN," Captain G. SETFORD, will leave Whampoa early in November. For freight apply to

DHUNJEEBHOY MUNCHERJEE.

Canton, 21st September, 1838.
No. 5 Powshong Hong.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE fast siling Ship CASTLE HUNTLY, J. H. JOHNSTON, Commander, will be despatched in the middle of October. For Freight apply to

H. & N. CURSETJEE.

Canton, 21st Septembr, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE fast sailing new Ship CITY OF POONAH, Capt. J. WILSON, will have early despatch. For Freight apply to

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.

Canton, 11th September, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE CHARLOTTE, Captain C. L. LIEBACHWAGER, to leave about the 1st November. For Freight apply to

TAMULJEE RUSTOMJEE, & COWASJEE SAPOORJEE.

Canton, 12th September, 1838.

FOR LONDON.

THE FAIRIE QUEENE, having the greatest part of her Cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch. Apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Canton, 6th September, 1838.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

THE Fast sailing Portuguese Schooner GENOVEVA, about 180 tons, well found in stores and Ground Tackle, can be ready for sea at a few hours notice. For Particulars apply to

MARKWICK & SMITH.
3 Imperial hong.

Macao, 15th August, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE "CALEDONIA," Captain J. F. BURN, will sail early in October. For freight apply to

SHAWUXSHAW RUSTOMJEE.

Canton, 19th July, 1838.

FOR SALE.

ON board the BELLE ALLIANCE at Whampoa A FEW TONS OF COALS. Apply on board or to Mr PASSINGHAM at Markwick & Smith's.

Canton, 18th October, 1838.

NOTICE.—MADEIRA WINE in Pipes and Hogsheads from the well known house of KEIRS & Co., for sale by DENT & Co.

Canton, 14th Septbr. 1838.

ON SALE.

BEER in HOGSHEADS, just landed in good order. To be had at the Godowns of

BIBBY ADAM & Co,

Canton, 7th Septembes, 1838.

ON SALE.

MANILA PLANCHADO SEGARS at 8 $ per box. FRESH SELTZER WATER received per *Logan* Apply to

EDMUND MOLLER.

TO SELL OR LET.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED—British *Waterwitch*, Reynell, from Calcutta 10th September, left the Pilot on the 12th.

SAILED OR DESPATCHED.—Brit. *Charles Grant*, Pitcairn, for Singapore and Bombay. *Layton*, Austin, for Singapore. *Duchess of Northumberland*, Roxburgh, for Manila and the Cape Amer. *Unity*, Blime, sailed for Norfolk Sound on the 9th inst Despatched this day, *Futtay Salam*, Gillet, for Singapore and Calcutta.

The *Faerie Queene* for London, and the *Red Rover* and *Hellas*. for Calcutta the former, the latter for Bombay, are under despatch.

The *Cowasjee Family* left Calcutta on the 9th September. The letter bag of the *Waterwitch* has not yet (Friday evening) been received

LATEST DATES, from ENGLAND, 7th July via Bombay. UNITED STATES, 10th June per *Mary Chilton*. CALCUTTA, 10th September ℣ *Waterwitch*. BOMBAY, 29th August, ℣ *Cleveland*. SINGAPORE, 17th Sept. ℣ *Sultmany*. JAVA, 20th Sept. ℣ *John O' Gaunt*. MANILA, 23d Sept. ℣ *Patriota*.

VESSELS EXPECTED.—From ENGLAND, *Clifton, Ranger, St. Vincent, Orwell, David Salomons, Malcolm, Java, Asia, Eliza*. BOMBAY, *Indus, Earl of Clare, Fyzul Kerrim, Futterramou, Ruparell, Parrock-Hall, Sultana*. CALCUTTA, *Recovery, Cowasjee Family, Kellie Castle, Francis Smith, Brigand, Theresa*. CHILE, *John Gilpin*. From the UNITED STATES, via South America, *St. Louis, Natchez*; via London, *Lotos* direct *Courier, Annawan, Surat*. via Java, *Vancourse*; via Manila, *Francis Stanton*.

SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

Vessel's Name.	*Flag.*	*Commander.*	*Tons*	*Where from.*	*Consignees.*
Fort William	British	Melville	1242	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Scaleby Castle	"	Morgan	1256	"	"
Caledonia...	"	Burn	710	"	Shawuxshaw Rustomjee.
Castle Huntly	"	Johnston	1359	"	H. & N. Cursetjee.
Charlotte	"	Liebschwager	691	"	T.Rustomjee&CSapoorjee
Gunga	"	Young husband...	277	Liverpool	Fox Rawson & Co.
John Bull	"	Ormond	398	"	"
Cornwallis	"	Clark	666	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Trenton	Ameri.	Hallet		Boston	Russell & Co.
Moffat	British	Bolton		Batavia....	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Hopkinson	"	Stevens	400	Bombay	Bibby Adam & Co.
London	"	Tait	239	"	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Helen	"	Setford		"	D. Muncherjee.
City of Poonah ..	"	Wilson		"	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Mary	"	Macaulay..		"	Daniell & Co.
Faerie Queene	"	Hughes		Liverpool..	Gibb Livingston & Co.
Canada	Ameri.	Hicks		"	Wetmore & Co.
Inglis	British	Routh		Bombay	Daniell & Co.
General Palmer ..	"	Down		"	Russell & Co.
Euphrates	"	Wilson	617	Liverpool	Jamieson and How.
V. Melbourne....	"	Drayner		Bombay	Daniell & Co.
Patriot Queen....	"	Hoodley		Calcutta	Dent & Co.
Vansittart	"	Macqueen		Bombay	Turner & Co.
Penang....	"	Lawson		Liverpool	Macvicar & Co.
Bolton	"	Young		Calcutta	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Wm. Jardine	"	Crosbie....		Batavia....	"
Alex. Baring	"	St. Croix		London	Russell & Co.
Covington	Ameri.	Holbrook		Liverpool	Wetmore & Co.
Orestes	British	Smith		Madras	Dent & Co.
Belle Alliance	"	Arekall		"	"
Drongan	"	Rupp		Bombay	"
Jane Blair ...	"	Mc.Allister		Madras	W. & T. Gemmell & Co.
Bengal	"	Morton....		Calcutta	Jamieson & How.
Cleveland	"	Marby		Bombay	Dent & Co.
Sulimany	"	Macfarlane		"	Nanabhoy Framjee.
Albion	Ameri.	Putnam		Newyork	Olyphant & Co.
Horatio	"	Howland		Liverpool	F. S. Hathaway.
Oriental ....*	British	———		Bombay	Dirom & Co.
John O'Gaunt....	"	Robertson		Liverpool..	Turner & Co.

SHIPPING AT HONG-KONG &c.

The following Ships are stationary at Lintin &c. The *Jane*, Wm. Clark; *Lord Amherst*, Wm. Dodd; *Aurelia*-Gregorio; *Psyche*, Keunedy; to Dent & Co. The *Hercules*, Parry; *Austen*, Rees; *Col, Young*, Baylis; *Jardine*, Strachan; to Jardine Matheson & Co. The *Lintin*, (Am.) Macondray; to Russell & Co. The *Agnes*, Wallace; to D. & M. Rustomjee. The *Isabella*, Paterson; to Robert Edwards. Span. *Trinidad*, Salado; to H. Rustomjee. *Rosa*, Ribeiro; to H. Elgar.

Vessel's Name.	*Flag.*	*Commander.*	*Tons*	*Where from.*	*Consignees*
Governor Findlay	British	Jauncey	274	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Rose	Ameri.	Foster	143	Lima	Russell & Co.
Izabella Robertson	British	Hudson	350	Calcutta	Pereira & Co.
Mavis	"	Franklin	160	"	Cowasjee Eduljee.
Anna	Port.	Thomas	166	Damaun	H. Rustomjee.
Ternate....	British	Walker		Bombay	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Red Rover	"	Wright	254	Calcutta	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Pearl	"	Boulton		Bombay	H. & N. Cursetjee.
Corsair....	"	Porter		Singapore....	Lindsay & Co.
Swift	"	van der Hoeven....		"	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Correo de Manila..	Span.	———		Manila	"
Lambton	British	Hart		"	
Attaran	"	Smith		Calcutta	Markwick & Smith.
Girard	Ameri.	Drinker		Philadelphia	F. H. & J. Tiers.
Ann	British	Guy	207	Calcutta	H. Rustomjee.
Mermaid	Ameri.	Eagleston		Manila	Russell & Co.
Ariel	British	Warden		Calcutta	Dent & Co.
York	Amer.	Meyer		Liverpool	Wetmore & Co.
Sir E. Ryan	British	Pybus		Calcutta	W. Henderson.
Virginia	"	Whiffen		"	Lindsay & Co.
Bencoolen	"	Tait		Singapore	Fox Rawson & Co.
Maulmien..	"	Pike.	175	Calcutta	Heerjeebhoy Rustomjee.
Hereford	"	Reaburn	462	Liverpool	W. & T. Gemmell & Co.
Caylon	Ameri.	Chaffer		Batavia	Russell & Co.
Mermaid	British	Gallie		Calcutta	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Henry Clay	Ameri.	Gilman		Callao	Dent & Co.
Nabob	"	Putnam		Sumatra	Russell & Co.
Benares....	British	Jackson		Bombay	H. Rustomjee.
Crescent	"	Goldie		Liverpool	Macvicar & Co.
Mary Chilton	Ameri.	Trew	295	Boston	Russell & Co.
J. N. Gosaler	"	Davis		Gibraltar	F. H. & J. Tiers.
Porcia	"	Swift		Callao	F. S. Hathaway.
Patriota	Span.	Mercada		Manila	Russell Sturgis & Co.
Water Witch	British	Reynell		Calcutta	Dent & Co.

THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

Abreviations (Pl.) Pecul. (Cy.) Catty. (Pce.) Piece. (Pr.) Pair. (Cht.) Chest. (Yrd.) Yard. ($) Spanish Dollars. (T.) Tael. (M.) Mace. (Cn.) Candarin. (Ch,) Cash. Commi. Weights. 16 Taels, 1⅓ lb. avod 1 Catty.—100 Catties 133⅓ lb avods, 1 Pecul.—16 Pls. 80 Cys, 1 Ton.—84 Cys, 1 Cwt.—3 Cy. 1 lb.—Money weight.—10 Cash. 1 Candarin.—10 Candarin, 1 Mace, 1 Tael.—1 Tael, 580 Grains Troy.—1 Span. d 7 Mace 1 cn. 7 ch.

VOL. 4. No. 7. ***Canton, Saturday, 20th October, 1838.*** **No. 163**

IMPORTS.

	PER.	PRICES.	REMARKS.
COTTON MANUFACTURES			
Cambrics - - 40 yds. - li	Pce.	$ 3. a 4.	
Chintzes - - 28 ,, - li	,,	3 a 5	
Handkfs. Monteiths scarlet -	,,	1.75 a 2.	dull.
,, ,, blue - -	,,	1.25 a 2	
Long-cloths white 40 yds. 36 in	,,	4. a 5½.	
,, ,, 80 ,, - -	,,	8. a 11.	
,, grey - 40 ,, 38 in	,,	3½. a 4½.	Large stock.
,, ,, - 60 ,, 38 in	,,	5½. a 6½.	
,, ,, - 80 ,, 38 in	,,	7. a 8½.	
Am. brown Cotts. 30 ,, 36 in	Pl.	3.	
Cotton yarn Nos. 16 @ 28 in	Pl.	22 a 30	Large stock and
,, ,, ,, 30 @ 32 in	,,	30 a 36	little demand.
Calcutta - - ,, 18 @ 24 in	,,		None.
WOOLLENS.			
Broadcloth Ex. Sup^{r} 60@62 in	Yrd.	90 a 2 80.	
,, Span^{h} Stripes 60@62 in	,,	1.25 a 1.40.	
,, Supers - - 58@60 in	,,	80 a 90.	
,, Worsters - - - -	,,	60 cts. -	
,, Worleys - 25 yds. in	Pce.	11 a 11½.	No sale.
,, Sup^{r} Selct. Cutgs large	Pl.	30 a 40.	Cts. dulk
Flannel - - - - -	yd.	15 a 20.	
Camblets, double 55 yds. 30 in	Pce.		
Fine singles - - - -	,,	20 a 22	dull.
Second - - - - -	,,		
Dutch - - - 40 yds. 33 in	,,	22 a 24	
,, - - - 40 ,, 28 ,,	,,	20 a 22	
Bombazets - - - -	,,	7 a 8	
Longells scarlet - - -	,,	9½ a 10	
Assorted colors - - -	,,	8½ a 8½	
Woollen yarn - - - -	,,	70 a 90	Limited demand.
COTTON.		Tael.	
Bengal old or inf^{r}. - - -	Pl.	9 a 10 5	
,, sup^{r} and fine - -	,,		
Bombay old or inf^{r}. - -	,,	7.5 a 9.7	
,, sup^{r}. and fine - -	,,		
Madras - - - - - -	,,	2 5 a 10.	
Manila - - - - - -	,,		None.
METALS.			
Copper Shea^{ts}. 16 oz. @ 32 oz.	Pr.	$ 34½.	
,, S. American slab - -	,,	24.	None.
,, nails assorted - -	,,	40.	
,, old - - - -	,,	18.	
Lead English Pig - - -	,,	5½ a 5¾	
,, Spanish ,, - - -	,,		
Iron Bar 1 @ 3 in - - -	,,	2.50	
,, Rod ¼ @ in - - -	,,	3¼ a 3½	
,, Nailrod ¼ and under	,,	4 a 4¼	
,, Hoop. ½ @ in - -	,,		
,, Scrap - - - - -	,,	1. a 1.20	Not Saleable.
Steel English - - - -	,,		
,, Swedish - - - -	Tub	3½ a 4	
Spelter English - - - -	Pl.	5¼ a 5½	
Tin Plates - - - - -	Box	8¾ a 9¼	
Quicksilver - - - - -	Pl.	110 a 115	
SKINS Rabbit - - - -	100	60. a 65.	
Beaver - - - - - -	each	4. a 6.	
,, Fox - - - - -	,,	1. a 1.15.	
Otter-Sea - - - - -	,,	40. a 55	
,, ,, tails - - - -	,,	2.50 a 3	
,, Land - - - - -	,,	5. a 7.	
Seal - - - - - -	,,	2. a 2.50	
OPIUM Patna old 1836	Ch.		
,, ,, - 1837	,,	545 a 550	
,, ,, new - -	,,	600 a 605	
Benares old - 1837	,,	525	
,, new - - - -	,,	550	
Malwa old - - - -	,,	575	
,, new - - - -	,,		
Turkey - - - - -	Pl.	380	
RICE Bengal - - - -	,,	1.30 a 1.40	Little demand.
,, Java - - - -	,,	1.20 a 1.30	
,, White table - - -	,,		
,, Manila - - - -	,,	1.20 a 1.30	
STRAITS PRODUCE &c			
Bird's nest, fine white - -	Cy.	30.	
,, ,, inf^{r}. - - -	,,	11. a 16.	No demand.
,, ,, black - -	,,	1½. a 5.	
Bees Wax - - - - -	Pl.	26. a 28.	
Betel nut - - - - -	,,	3. a 3 20	
Cloves Mauritius 22 @ 24	,,	34.	Molucca.
,, Mother - - - -	,,	10. a 12.	Overstocked.
Camphor Baroos - - -	Cy.	6. a 25.	
Gambir - - - - - -	Pl.	2½. a 3½	
Mace - - - - - - -	,,		
Nutmegs - - - - - -	,,		
Pepper - - - - - -	,,	7. a 7½.	
Rattans - - - - - -	,,	3. a 3½	In demand.
Tin Banca - - - - -	,,	20½	
,, Singapore &c. - -	,,	19½.	First-quality.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Amber large 1st quality - -	Cy.	3. a 16.	
,, small fragments - -	,,	20 cts a 1½.	
Asafœtida - - - - -	Pl.	4½.	
Bichdemar - - - - -	,,	6. a 25.	
,, good - - - -	,,	25. a 36.	
Cochineal - - - - -	,,	180. a 220.	
Coral large beads or pieces	Cy.	.....	
,, fragments - - -	Pl.	40. a 50.	
Cow-Bezoar - - - - -	Cy.	16. a 25.	No demand.
Cudbear - - - - - -	Pl.	12.	
Cutch Pegue - - - - -	,,	4. a 4½.	
Elephants Teeth or Ivory -	,,	70. a 100.	
,, ,, cuttings -	,,	60. a 65.	
Fish-maws - - - - -	,,	25 a 55.	
Flints - - - - - -	,,	40 cents.	
Ginseng crude - - - -	,,	65.	
,, clarified. - - - -	,,	90.	
Mother of Pearl Shell - -	,,	9. a 80.	
Myrrh - - - - - -	,,	3. a 4.	
Olibanum - - - - - -	,,	3½. a 8	Large stock.
Putchuck - - - - - -	,,	15. a 16	Little demand.
Rose Maloes - - - - -	,,		
Saltpetre at Lintin - - -	,,	4½ a 5	
Shark's fins - - - - -	,,	15. a 30.	
Smalts - - - - - -	,,	40. a 55	Limited demand.
Stock fish - - - - -	,,	2½. a 4.	Large stock.
Thread Gold and Silver. -	Cy.	40 a 50	
Wood Ebony Mauritius - -	Pl.	2.	
,, ,, Ceylon - -	,,	2.	dull.
,, Sandal Indian - -	,,	14 a 18	
,, ,, Timor - -	,,	8 a 12.	
,, ,, Sand^{l} Islands -	,,		
Sapan, - - - - -	,,	1.50	

EXPORTS.

	WT. in T.	PRICE	REMARKS.
SILK MANUFACTURES.			
Camlets blk. 18 yds. by 24 in	30	$ 12	
,, col'd ,, ,, by ,,	28	13.	
Hkfs. 4-4 black Levantine fringed	17	5 20. a 6.30	
,, 7-8 ,, ,,	15	4.50 a 5.60	
Hkfs. 7-8 cross barren - -	11	5.30 a 5.40	
,, Sarsnet, Nankin silk			
,, ,, Canton - - -	—	3.20	
Hkfs. white Pongee 32 in	18	6.50	
,, ,, ,, 30 ,,	16	5.80	
,, figured ,, 32 ,,	20	8.10	
,, ,, ,, 30 ,,	18	7.20	
Levantines col'd 30 yds. 24 ,,	24	11.50	
,, 30 ,, 29 ,,	32	15. a 15.50	
,, black ,, ,, 24 ,,	27	11.	
,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	30	14. a 15.	
Satins Levantines 30 29 ,,	33	14.50 a 15.	
,, ,, 24 ,,	30	13.	
Lutestrings mixt 18 ,, 24 ,,	18	6.70	
,, black ,, 29 ,,	28	9.50 a 9.75	
Pongees white 30 ,, 30 ,,	30	10.	
,, ,, 30 ,, 29 ,,	29	9.75	
,, ,, 30 ,, 32 ,,	32	11.	
,, Syechuen 18 ,, 19 ,,	27	3.60 a 3.75	
Sarsnets black N. 30 ,, 29 ,,	27	9 70	
,, ,, C. ,, ,, 29 ,,	25	8	
,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	22	7.	
,, white 60 ,, 29 ,,	34	14 25 a 14 8	
,, colored 30 ,, 29 ,,	27	11.80 a 12.	
,, crossbarr'd 18 ,, 24 ,,	18	9.20 a 9 30	
Satins black 18 ,, 29 ,,	44	14.50 a 15	
,, 18 ,, 29 ,,	36	11. a 11 50	
,, colored 18 ,, 29 ,,	33	16.	
,, high ,, 18 ,, 29 ,,	35	17.	
,, damasked crimson	38	17 a 17 50	
,, colored	38	16. a 16.50	
Senshaws Nank. blk 29 29 ,,	40	14.50	
,, ,, colored ,, ,,	33	14.50	
,, ,, 29 ,,	36	16 20	
,, Canton black 29 ,,	33	8.90 a 9.40	
Sewing silks assort. colors. 1st	Pl.	4.25	
,, ,, black - - - -		3.85	
Shawls crape 7-4 embrd. -	7	3.40	According to
,, ,, 55 @ 58 in -	5½	2.90	embroidery.
,, 8-4 Satin figd. 63 -	5	1.80	
,, 7-4 ,, 58 -	4	1.50	
,, damask of silk 54 @ 57	4	1.85	
Water silks col'd. 18 y. - 29 in	32	14.50 a 15	
BLACK TEAS.	Pl	Tael.	
,, Bohea Canton - - -	,,		
,, Fokeen - - - -	,,	Old.	
,, Congou Souq. k'd. - -	,,		
,, Bl. Lf. & Fek. k'd	,,	27 a 28	
,, Campoi - - - -	,,		
,, Souchong - - - -	,,		
,, Hung muey - - - -	,,		For the new teas
,, Pekoe - - - - -	,,		no price settled yet.
,, Ning Yong - - - -	,,		
,, Ankoi - - - - -	,,		
,, Pouchong - - -	,,	N w.	
,, Orange Pekoe - - -	,,	26 a 35	
,, Caper - - - - -	,,	22 a 25	
GREEN TEAS.			
,, Twankay - - - -	,,		
,, Skin - - - - -	,,		
,, Hyson - - - - -	,,		
,, Young Hyson - - -	,,		No new teas yet
,, Imperial - - - -	,,		down.
,, Gunpowder - - - -	,,		
RAW SILK. Canton No. 1	,,	T. 280	
,, ,, ,, ,, 2	,,	270	
,, ,, ,, ,, 3	,,	250 a 255	
,, ,, ,, ,, 4	,,		
,, ,, ,, ,, 5	,,		
Nankin Tsatlee - - - -	,,		
,, Taysaam- - - -	,,		
SUGAR RAW. Canton 1st	,,	T. 5 3	
,, ,, ,, 2d.	,,	4 8 a 5.	
,, Pingfa - - - - -	,,	6.2	
,, Candy Canton - - -	,,	6.6 a 6.8	
,, ,, Chinchew - -	,,		
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Alum - - - - - - -	,,	1.85 a 1.95	at Macao.
Aniseed star - - - - -	,,	10½	
Camphor - - - - - -	,,	33 a 34	
Cassia at Whampoa - - -	,,	10½ a 11	
,, Lintin - - - -	,,		None.
,, buds - - - - -	,,	14 a 5	
Canes bamboo - - - - -	000	10 a 14	
,, Wangees - - - -	,,	7 a 12	
China Root - - - - -	Pl.	3½	
Cubebs - - - - - -	,,	17 a 18	
Dragon's blood - - - -	,,	80 a 100.	
Galangals - - - - - -	,,	3½ a 3½	
Gamboge - - - - - -	,,	65 a 70	None good.
Glass beads - - - - -	,,	17 a 22	
Glue - - - - - - -	,,	9 a 11	
Ginger in Jars - - - -	Case	5 a 5½	
Hartall or Orpiment - - -	Pl.	15 a 16	
Lead white - - - - -	,,	9 a 10	
,, red - - - - -	,,	10	
Mo. of Pearl Shells Sooloo large	Pls		
,, blue edged small	,,		No demand
Musk warranted - - - -	Cy.	46 a 60	
Nankeens, blue 10½ yds. 13 in	100	92	
,, 9¼ yds. 12 in - - -	Pcs	85	
,, Canton made - - -	,,	79	
,, ,, large - - - -	,,	82	
,, ,, small - - - -	,,	65	None
Yellow yds. in 1st. st.	,,	79 a 80	
,, ,, ,, 2d. st.	,,	66 a 70	None.
,, ,, ,, 3d. ,,	,,	58	
,, small ,, ,,	,,		
,, white ,, ,,	,,	55. a 85.	Wanted.
Oils Aniseed - - - - -	Cy.	1.10 a 1.20.	
,, Cassia - - - - -	,,	1.65	
Rhubarb - - - - - -	Pl.		
,, Dutch cut - - - -	,,	None.	
Soy in Jars - - - - -	Case	5 a 8	
Tobacco in baskets - - -	Pl.	14 a 18	
Tortoiseshell - - - -	P.		
Turmeric - - - - -	,,		
Vermillion 50 catties - -	Box.	76.	

N. B. OF IMPORTS ALL DUTIES ARE PAID BY THE PUR
CHASER, AND OF EXPORTS BY THE SELLER
BOATHIRE IS PAID BY THE SELLER.

RATES OF INSURANCE AT CANTON.

On first class vessels in the 10th Canton and Union Offices of China, & var
Agents of Offices established in Calcutta and Bombay.

GOODS TREASURE		GOODS TREASURE		GOODS TREAS
Bombay	Singapore	1½	Hol. or Hamburg ..	3
Ceylon	Manila	1	Spain or Portugal..	3
Madras	Mallacca		America & States ..	3
Calcutta	Penang	1½	Chili or Peru ..	4
Rangoon	Batavia	3 .. 2½	Mexico	3
Mauritius	Gt. Britain via Sg	3½	E.coast of China ..	1
Australia	,, direct	3	Lintin &c.....	
Sand. Islands ..	France	3		

Note. Above rates are from 20th April to 20th Oct. annually: during maining 6 months the premiums are somewhat lower. Risks on Blo are $ 9 per Cent per annum, $ 4½ for 6 months, $ 2¼ for 3 months $ ¾ per month.

The Local Insurance Offices grant Policies payable in London, Calcu and Bombay, or in Canton.

WHAMPOA PORT CHARGES, &c.

1st class ves. measg. 1600 cubits & upwards pay 0.7874756 of a Tl. per cu
2nd ,, ,, ,, 1200 do. & under 1600 ,, 0.7221091 ,,
3rd ,, ,, under 1200 do. 0.5062341 ,,

N B. The cubit is 14¼ inches: measurement is taken on each entry of vessel with cargo (except Rice) and is from the Foremast to the Mizen m or tiller head in Bridge; and across at the main mast; these are multip together for the above products.—The largest class pays from $ 4300 to $ 43 2d class from $ 3700 to $ 3780; 3rd class from $ 3700 and under. The Co ha; or Present Fee is paid by all vessels 1600 Taels or $ 2223. Linguists $ 173½ and Comprador's fees $ 50. Also Pilotage $ 60, inwards and o wards the same. A sum of from $ 5 @ 600 is also usually required by Hong-merchant, for securing a Cargo-ship, to defray fees and charges ma incurred by him. On French and other Foreign vessels the charges are slig varied. The several fees paid to the Hoppo &c. on Rice laden ships amou ing to $ 939.50., by a decision of the General Chamber of Commerce, ar be considered a charge on the vessel, as also the sum of $ 2.50—paid to Linguist—making the whole charge on a Rice-ship, $ 1189.50—besides Pilot inwards and outwards.

RATE OF EXCHANGE AND PRICE OF BULLION.

	s d.
On London or Liverpool 6 months sight private Bills.	4. 6. @ 4.7.
Government Bills 10 @ 30 days	4. 4.
United States Bank Bills 6 months sight.....	4. 6.
Bills under advances made on goods by the E. I. Company's Agents. 4s. 7d	
E. I. Company's Agents Bills on Calcutta 30 ds. sight C. Rs. 210	
E. I. Directors Bills 60 ds. sight, and private C. Rs. 210.	
Private Bills, on Bombay, ,, Co's Rs.	212 @ 214.

Gold, 98 a 100 touch, in leaves $ 23.75 per Tael weight.
Sycee at Lintin &c. large Ingots 97 a 99 touch 7 per Cent premium. } re
,, ,, ,, ,, small 96 a 98 ,, 6½ per Cent ,, } scar
Spanish Dollars Pillar Ferdinand, ,, ... 1 per Cent ,,
,, ,, Old Carolus W. .. .. .. ½ per Cent ,,
South American Republics .. .. .. at par.

Freight to London, Liverpool, &c. per Ton. 50 cub: feet £ 4.10 @ £ 5. [uin
to foreign Europe, American and British Ships, none.... .. 25
to United States, American Ships Per Ton. 40 cub. feet. ..

DELIVERIES OF OPIUM AT LINTIN.

FROM 1ST APRIL TO 30TH SEPTEMBER 1838.

	IN SEPTEMBER.			FROM APRIL TO AUGUST INCLUSIVE.		
	Chests.	*Price.*	*Value in Dollars.*	*Chests.*	*Value in Dollars.*	*Stock Oct*
Patna .....old.	34	550	18,700			3
,, ... new	489	590	288,510	4,212	2 154,200	20
Benares .....old	—	—	—			
,, ... new	89	555	49 390	1,352½	641,765	6
Malwa	218	600	124,800	4,717	2,795 358	42
	829		481,400	10,281½	5,591,323	7,3

Total of deliveries in the six months from April to September inclus 11,10 ½ chests, value, Sp. Drs.: 6,072,723.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

IMPORTS.

Cotton Manufactures.—There has been less demand for Longcl and were sales attempted lower prices must be submitted to, as some of the principal holders are firm, the market is expec to rally. Good Yarn. is still taken off in small lots, but qu tions are still low, and for the inferior there is little or no enqu With Chintzes, the market is inundated with inferior unsuitable descriptions, but these prevent the sale of the go except at a sacrifice.

Woollens.—The accounts from the interior are said not to be q so favorable and there is besides a good deal of scarcity of mo prevailing here just now. Spanish Stripes and Longcl are therefore both rather dull. Of the former a few hund pieces were sold in the beginning of the week at 1.40, and same could not now be sold at better than 1.35; in Longcl we have heard of no transactions.

Metals.—Lead. is without much alteration in price and dema Iron has declined.

Rice.—If anything, rather lower.

Straits Produce.—Our quotations for both Betelnut and Pepp are rather lower than before.

Cotton.—The Bombay kind may now be quoted as high as the open prices, particularly the finer kinds, and there was some indicat of a still further improvement arising from reports of a par failure of the Nanking Crop; but the demand is less brisk wit this day or two, it is, however, steadily taken off at our quotatio In Bengals there has been a decline of 2 @ 3 mace. Sale about 1000 bales of inferior *Banda* and *Bhawnaghur* having b made at 10 @ 10.2, but the brokers have availed of this trans tion to try to force down the market. In Madras nothing doing, and there is no enquiry whatever.

Opium.—The trade at Whampoa has, we understand, again been resum and the brokers begin to make their appearance, so that there is no prospect of a more steady demand. The purchases of Malwa the East coast continue, but without much improvement in pri In *Patna* and *Benares* there is also more enquiry and a dispo tion to speculate at 600 @ 605; it is in few hands, and the hold are firm. The deliveries are good for the last two weeks be Patna old, 42, new, 268; Benares, old, 1, new 71; Malwa 76 Total 1145 Chests.

EXPORTS.

Raw Silk.—Nothing new to report. The Chinese still holding on such high prices.

Tea.—There is nothing stirring in the Tea-market.

We just learn the return of H. M. S. Larne, having been unsuccessf in her search after the missing clipper the *Antonio Pereira*.

THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 4. No. 8. Canton, Saturday, 27th October, 1838. No. 164.

Statement of the Chinese Navy.

From a Correspondent.

Leaou tung 6 vessels. Shan tung 24. Keang soo 83. Che keang 96. Fuh keen 342. Kwang tung 166. River navy: Keang nan 250. Keang se 46. Che keang 221. Hoo kwang 127. Kwang tung 392. Total 1753. These are vessels of all sizes, but none carry more than 20 guns, most only 8 or 6. But they are thicker manned than our ships, and we may allow for each on an average about 40 men; the larger vessels often carrying from 2 to 400 sailors and soldiers, which would give about 60,000 mariners as the peace establishment. Allowing for each a tael and a half per month, the lowest wages which a man in the navy can possibly receive, and this would be 1,080,000 per annum. With the pay of the officers at an equal sum, and the building and repairs the whole would amount to 3,240,000, the lowest sum for which this terrible navy, which rules over the four seas, can be maintained.

Kea Ying Chow.

There is in the eastern nook of this province towards the frontiers of Keangse, a district called Kea ying chow, which on many accounts is a most remarkable spot. Like all the territory of the Celestial Empire, it is under the benign influence of Imperial compassion, but it seems there to be of little avail. For if you traverse the district you will observe, that nothing will thrive there but man, with which commodity, however, the land is richly supplied, and in the same ratio as it wants all others. Whither soever your eye reaches, there is one barren chain of rugged mountains, with not a shrub or blade of grass to relieve the sight. You may occasionally perceive a poor peasant perched on one of the terraces, where he obtains a subsistence, in the same manner as a goat. But then he is also equally lean and hungry, and has all the comfort of roving over the hills just to pick up a little stunted grass to serve as fuel. As we may feast upon such scenery daily, whether in the provincial city, or in the celebrated borough Macao, I shall no longer dwell upon the description, hoping that the reader will supply the defect by his own rich imagery. For the sake of variety however let us descend into the valleys, and there we shall certainly be surprized at the humming beehive of men who strike our eyes and ears most forcibly, for they are too many and as numerous as a swarm of grass hoppers. Of this however we might in our own neighbourhood find places to equal the said valleys, and there is certainly no want of the human species in our metropolis, so that even a few can be spared for the few boats in the river. We must therefore be out with our secret, and tell the benevolent reader, that this anthill has entirely abandoned the idea of living upon its own resourses, and therefore seeks in other regions and with other less stirring folks the means of prolonging existence. Nor let it be thought that this is an extraordinary thing in the southern parts of China; but we defy any body to bring forward an other small place, which has sent forth an equal number of Colonists. To make a beginning with Formosa, where this race has monopolized the greater part of the Interior. You would imagine to be in an other Kea ying foo, for the number of inhabitants can not be much less, than in the mother country itself. There is however this one difference, our poor Ka yin (such is the name which they apply to themselves) is rewarded for his labour by the fruits which the earth yields abundantly. He has therefore little temptation to return home, but some members of a clan are annually deputed to carry the hard earned wages to the distant relations, and to bring back with them another swarm of needy adventurers, who would otherwise starve. Then you may see whole caravans of thick set and rather little men, chatting a dialect resembling the Mandarin, abounding in sounds like Sze-tsze, so as to defy any sinologue to understand them. They are most patient and forbearing, quarrel seldom, and so much careworn by want and misery, that the smallest trifle will satisfy them, in fact, they seek nothing, but to be just above extreme want. But we need not to go as far as Formosa; look about you at Canton in the barber, shops or pry into a smithy; and then ask the busy little man what country man he is, and he will tell you Ka-yin. If he however confined his abode merely to the capital of his province, we should give him little credit for his spreading qualities, but you may find him almost every where in Eastern China performing menial offices in regard to which the natives harbour sovereign contempt. If you happen to come to an island or a shore where all is rock, and there is neither entertainment for man or beast, you will find in some corner a hamlet of Ka yin who appear the have learnt to plough granite. Let us trace them farther. If you will take the trouble to go to Banka and enter the tin mines, or inquire who drags the heavy carts over the bristling hills, and you will again hear that it is the Ka yin. To the most wonderful spot we have not yet come; Borneo is the island, where this industrious race exhibits all its ingenuity. Advancing a few days journey from Pontianak into the interior, you will arrive at the Republic of the Ka yin. We had never yet given the Flowry so much credit, that he was able to divest himself from all the ideas of despotism, so as to establish a free state, but we have been credibly informed by a late member of that Government itself, that this is really the case. At Talaluk there lives a number of wealthy Ka yin, rather a great curiosity, for poverty is an inseparable attribute of a Ka yin, with some Chaou-chow men, who consider themselves quite independent from every government of the world. Since there are however about 55,000 of their countrymen more, who entertain the same ideas of liberty, they have considered it their duty to preserve such high principles. For this purpose the electors assemble every fourth mouth and chose from amongst their number from forteen to twenty members, who exercise for that time a sovereign control over life and death, and punish every crime with unrelenting impartiality. Even theft of some articles is expiated with instant death and no forbearance is shown. If these great men, who are denominated Kongsee believe with propriety, their rule may be extended to the space of one whole year, but not above it. If any of the colonists however might think differently upon the subject and withdraw himself from such equitable administration, he is deprived of his goods and chattels and robbed of his liberty, he being viewed in the light of a minor, who has no proper idea of things in general. To defray the expences of the republic, opium, gambling, with sundry other things are farmed out, and there is not only sufficient to maintain all officers, but also a considerable surplus. But nothing in this world being perfect, it so happens, that these liberal gentlemen are rather insolent and occasionally, whether justly or unjustly, get the odious name of tyrants. There is one consolation, their government is ephemeral, and, there being so many rulers, some opposition is invariably raised against all arbitrary proceeding. One complaint however we ought not to omit here, to be a faithful historiographer of the Chinese Republic, viz, that the Kangsee have a particular wish to monopolize every article which yields great profit. Thus it happens, that gold dust is exclusively searched after by their own people. These restrictions however have been the cause of mutiny, which they had to put down with a high hand. Once or twice the Kangsee have declared war against the Dutch. We happened to know an officer who fought against the desperate forces of this republic. From him we learnt that the cries of the warriors were quite appalling, and that this, added to the loud peal of the gong, was sufficient to shake the very earth. Yet on firing some shots they wheeled round with terrible yells, and the whole formidable host was no longer heard of. Once at night, however, they recovered from their panic, and with silent steps advanced to the very walls of the fort. On approaching nearer and nearer, they met with some obstacle, which could not be distinguished in the depth of darkness, and fearing that it was some redoubt or chevaux defrize, they set fire to it, and returned with flying colors. Whilst boasting of their great exploit to their countrymen, the garrison of the fort finally turned out, unconscious of the danger they had been exposed to during the night, and, when looking down the steep walls, they observed to their great consternation that a henroost had actually been burnt down to the ground, and that the feathered inmates had either fled or lost their lives in the all devouring flames. To those who expected to regale themselves upon an excellent fowl curry at breakfast, these were news which spread general dismay amongst the officers. After such heroism it would have been disgraceful to prolong the misery of bloodshed and war, and as people cannot always fight, both parties agreed to conclude peace. This wise measure has redounded to the advantage of all, the Dutch levy duties, the Chinese trade and ransack the rich soil of Borneo, for gold and diamonds, whilst they produce a variety of articles for the Chinese market. Four junks arrived in the harbour this year to carry away the gold dust, which we are informed does not exceed annually three peculs, and to import large numbers of newcomers to supply the place of those who die or return to their own country. The Malay Rajah in the neighbourhood is the protector of the republic, and receives some catty of gold annually in acknowledgment of his good services.

Thus we have faithfully recorded what we know about Kea yin chow and its prolific offspring, and if the reader is not tired with our long disquisition, we intend to give in another number some notices about a district which adjoins the former.

Opium.

Circular.

The accompanying draft is submitted, with due deference to the Foreign Residents. It does not aim to state and press all the grievances of the trade, but is confined to such prominent points, as may, without violence, be connected with the Opium question. By identifying foreign petitions with great domestic concerns, it is hoped they will receive a consideration denied to them, on their own merits, and that such relief will be granted from the interests of the Government as would not be conceded to the most pressing instances. That this end may not be prejudiced, by a suspicion that this memorial covers designs to extend the traffic in the drug, the views of its signers on that point, are stated in limine. In the measures actually recommended, such as, the reference to authorised negotiators, the removal of restrictions and export duties, the introduction of a bonding system, &c., &c., it is hoped that the residents will concur unanimously. Under these views, the Draft is submitted to the residents *individually*, without distinction of station, or country.

To his Excellency Tang, Governor General of the two Quang Provinces &c., &c.

A respectful memorial of the undersigned Foreigners, resident at Canton, concerning certain measures for preventing the traffic in Opium, the extraction of silver, and the demoralisation of the Chinese people.

When the undersigned first came to Canton several years ago, they found the Opium trade, a large branch of foreign commerce.

They then learned, that it began to be brought in large quantities about the 33d year of Keenlung (A. D. 1767); that it was introduced under a duty until the 5th year of Keaking (A. D. 1800) and that, notwithstanding the prohibition then laid on it, the import has ever since been increasing. They now understand that it exceeds 30 000 (?) chests per annum, and that it is impossible to fix with any certainty, bounds for its production abroad, or for its consumption in the central kingdom.

They are moreover informed that the traffic is now engaging the anxious attention of the Government and that measures are already proposed for its prevention, which involve great changes in the conduct of the foreign trade, and deeply affect, by implication, their own interests. They therefore feel authorised and bound by duty to their absent constituents, to lay their views and their petitions before your excellency.

Your memorialists will state, first, their views of the traffic in question, and ask, secondly, for the adoption of certain measures, instead of those said to be already under your Excellency's consideration.

Of all the productions of the earth, which the creator has assigned to different soils and climes, none are without right and excellent uses. The Opium, which is fatal to the mind and body when used as a means of mere gratification, is extremely valuable as a medicine. Were the Opium brought from abroad *thus* used in your Empire, your memorialists would rejoice in its extensive use, and engage themselves with alacrity in the business of importing it. But it is the testimony of the natives, with whom we have intercourse, that there is ample Opium grown in China, for medicinal purposes, and that the whole import from abroad must be regarded as going to supply a demand for vicious gratification. Now the object of commerce is to increase the comfort and happiness of all men, by giting to all, the good and pleasant productions scattered over the whole earth, and not to spread corruption and wretchedness. Such being the proper ends of mercantile exchanges, and such the unhappy results of the use of the drug in China, your memorialists feel bound to refrain from the trade themselves, and to dissuade all within their influence from engaging in it.

Again, in their own countries, the undersigned haveever been accustomed to attach great importance to obedience to the lawful Government. They read, in youth, in the books of the western "Shing-jin." Render to all their dues; tribute to whom tribute; custom to whom custom; fear to whom fear; honor to whom honor. Fear God; Honor the King" &c. &c. The infraction of the law was thus coupled in their minds, with offence to God; with loss of honor and peace; as well as civil penalties. Leaving their own lands and placing themselves within your jurisdiction, they contracted toward your Government a civil obligation. They own their indebtedness for the protection hitherto afforded by it to their lives and properties. It may be, they have infringed your laws, in as much as they are not furnished with copies of the Imperial regulations either in their own, or the Chinese language. With the latter, they are very imperfectly acquainted, and the Hong merchants and Linguists, who are the authorised interpreters, are for the like reason, unable to explain them with any precision. The Imperial will is thus left obscure, and it becomes questionable whether the regulations, as explained, are binding or not binding. With the definition of right, the just reverence for the enacting authority is lost also, and men are tempted and liable to the commission of many irregularities. But while this uncertainty rests on many other points of duty, your memorialists are not without clear information, that the traffic in Opium is prohibited by the supreme authority. The Imperial will on this head, being thus clearly and constitutionally expressed, the undersigned abstain from all participation in the Opium traffic.

Again. It is the interest of all nations to be in amity with each other. In order to this, it is necessary that they respect and trust each other. This mutual confidence is brought about by pure and beneficial intercourse. Looking over the Annals of Intercourse between the West and the East, your memorialists see with regret that it has not been of this character. Especially, the early adventurers to China were men of rude, impetuous, and warlike tempers. These and other offensive qualities awakened distrust and aversion. Restrictive regulations succeeded, and the two great branches of the human family, in the West and the East, became estranged from each other. No Chinese of any intelligence visited the West; western men were forbidden to mingle with the race of Han, and thus, the same sentiments have come down to the present time, unmitigated. Your memorialists did hope that the lapse of years would wear away these misapprehensions, but they now see with pain that the Opium traffic has awakened a new the antipathies, that might else have been forgotten. They behold the traffic appealed to as proof that the foreigners are now, as they were of old, crafty, gainseeking, and unscrupulous. They even learn that the councillors of the Emperor believe, that the drug is imported expressly to weaken the Empire by corrupting the people, and thus to pave the way for its conquest and their enslavement. Seeing that the import of the drug is the occasion of so injurious misapprehensions, and knowing that it is a duty to sacrifice selfish interests to the public good, your memorialists forego with cheerfulness the profits of the Opium traffic.

Again. The Shing-jin of the West lay the foundation of our duty toward our fellow men, in benevolence. As Confucius said "A good man perfects other mens virtues and not their vices, a bad man reverses this." Now, in times past, the foreign merchants, not being permitted to enter the interior, did not know how the Opium they brought was used, or whether their agency, in selling it, was useful or injurious. But now the unanimous testimony of the natives of the Empire has cleared up this point, and the introduction of Opium is seen to be noxious. Your memorialists see that the traffic is in opposition to the universal principles of duty and excellence, and as they would escape condemnation before God and before men, they abstain from all connexion with it.

These explanations premised, the undersigned proceed to state the measures, they pray may be adopted, instead of the harsh regulations reported to have been laid before his majesty, and now to be under your Excellency's consideration.

Your memorialists bear with much satisfaction, that the foreign trade is admitted to be so closely identified with the industry of the maritime provinces, that a paternal Government will not entertain a proposition to prohibit it. Indeed, the Opium excepted, the trade is clearly beneficial. It is a fair exchange of the Rice of Manila and Java, the Camlets of Holland, the Furs and Ginseng of America, the cloths of England, the Quicksilver and Lead of Spain, the Spelter of Germany &c., for the Tea, Silk and Rhubarb of the middle Empire. Such being the nature of the general trade and such the Imperial favor toward it, your memorialists pray with confidence that it be protected from all injury by implication with the Opium traffic. Your Excellency is aware that this has not been the case in time past: for instance: The Foreign ships, on their arrival within the Chinese waters, were used to anchor at Lintin and Cumsingmoon, while waiting pilots. But it appearing that the Opium ships were used to anchor on the same grounds also, forts were built at the entrance of the Cumsingmoon, and orders issued to drive all foreign vessels from Lintin, thus exposing all a like to loss of time and shelter. Moreover, contemplating the injurious effects of the drug, your Government has been led to under-rate the worth of international exchanges, and to reject all propositions to facilitate and extend them. When private merchants have presented their petitions, praying for amelioration in the existing regulations your Government has treated them as the requests of men greedy of gain, and regardless alike of equity and of modesty. When public representatives have come to watch over the conduct of their countrymen, alarm has been taken, and they have been received with distrust and hostillity, as if they did but bring a force still more formidable, to the execution of purposes equally offensive. And now, the undersigned are told, that these sentiments are shared by the highest officers of the state, that new restrictions are proposed to be laid on the whole trade, and that their Governments are charged with befriending the Opium traffic and using it as an instrument of undermining the independence of this Empire. They therefore pray that the Opium traffic and the general trade be no longer identified. They pray that the former be no longer assumed as a standard whereby to estimate the feelings of Western men and the designs of Western nations, towards China. And for your fuller satisfaction respecting these, they request that their Governments be invited to send each an envoy, to treat on the national intercourse. Such a negotiation took place, five years ago, between the King of Siam and the envoy of the United States of America. The King required that no Opium be introduced into his dominions. The envoy yielded to the demand; the President of United States approved it; the Senate of the United States ratified it; it is now the law of intercourse between the two countries. Should the samelaw be established between our Governments respectively, and full stipulations agreed on for the traffic on the maritime frontier, the restrictions now proposed would be unnecessary; the character and designs of Western nations cleared from suspicion; the responsibility of the officers of the Empire lightened, and their fears dissipated.

The undersigned proceed to make their representation and their petitions concerning the means of preventing the Extraction of the sycee silver. This extraction is the necessary result of a state of trade with foreign nations, wherein the imports exceed the exports. Formerly the Tea and Silk of the middle Kingdom far exceeded the merchandise introduced, and there was a large annual balance due the Chinese merchants, which was paid in silver. Of late, the rapid increase of Opium has reversed this balance, and augmented it until it amounts to $ 9,000,000, per annum. Could the import of the drug be stopped, an amount equally great would be annually exported, as it was formerly. But the Opium-traffic has grown up under prohibitions, and it would therefore appear, that the vast coast of China cannot be so effectually guarded as to prevent the entrance of the drug or the escape of the Silver. Two expedients remain for reducing the balance of silver,—the lessening the value of foreign goods imported, and the augmentation of the domestic exports. The undersigned understand that the former expedient is already under your Excellency's consideration. They therefore hasten to

represent, that it is unjust that the maritime provinces should be deprived of articles of long continued and excellent use, in order to remedy evils that have grown out of the sudden increase in the demand for Opium. Moreover, were the import of goods prohibited, the foreign producer would be disabled from purchasing the productions of the maritime provinces, a deep injury would be inflicted on their industry, and they, though innocent, be made to suffer for the guilty. Neither would the silver brought with one hand, be secured from being taken away with the other. Your memorialists therefore pray that the latter expedient be adopted, and every facility be given to enlarged exportations. On this point, they represent, that the present articles of large export, tea excepted, are not peculiar to China; The silks of France and Italy, the Rhubarb of Turkey, the Cassia of Ceylon, the Porcelain of England and Germany &c., are far superior in quality to those of the central Empire These articles are exported hence for the use of the poorer classes, and their consumption abroad depends on their being afforded cheaper than those of the west can be. Many of these come from the interior far from the provincial city, and all pay an export duty. To the end that their exportation may be increased, and the drain on the Sycee silver diminished, your memorialists pray therefore that the duties outward be taken off, and the foreign ships permitted to receive each article at the port nearest its place of growth and manufacture, so as to avoid the charges incident on long inland transportation. To enforce this petition, they represent that the culture of silk is rapidly increasing in Europe and America and that the teaplant is found to abound in India. Already, the intenague, the nankeens, the crapes &c. once largely called for, are now no longer exported. There is therefore reason to apprehend, that if measures be not taken to afford the staples of China as cheaply as possible, those of other countries will supplant them, the export hence decline, and the call for specie increase continually. The undersigned further represent, that under your present regulations, goods which have been introduced and paid the import duty, are, if found unsaleable and exported again, charged a second time with an outward duty The reexportation of foreign metals is entirely prohibited This system produces two evils, viz. the extensive storage of goods at Lintin, and the increase of the annual balance payable in silver. These evils are not however necessary. All governments of civilized nations recognise that the merchant cannot foreknow what goods will find a profitable sale, especially when sent to very remote countries. When he lands his goods at a foreign port, and cannot sell them without loss, he is permitted to take them away again, without paying either inward or outward duties. This is a wise and just system. Your memorialists therefore pray that it be introduced in China, so that the merchants may no longer be reluctantly driven to keep storage ships at Lintin, and so that the annual drain on the sycee silver may be lessened.

Your memorialists proceed to the measures to be adopted for preventing the corruption of morals resulting from the Opium-traffic. They concur entirely in the sentiments of Confucius, that "the prosperity of a nation depends on equity, not on riches", that "virtue is the root, revenue the branches", that "the good prince first pays serious attention to the virtue of his people."

They are willing to believe, it was in accordance with these maxims, that his majesty's ancestor in the 5th year of his reign, prohibited the further import of Opium. They ascribe the late rejection of a proposition to legalise the introduction, to the same virtuous care for the welfare of the people. They doubt not the same sentiments will be applied to the selection between the several sets of measures now under consideration. Meanttime, they make the following representation.

In times past, the Governments of the West have often attempted to control the tastes of their people, by high duties, prohibitions &c. The impossibility of guarding extensive frontiers, and the unfaithfulness of inferior officers, have made these efforts ineffectual They have therefore turned from official prohibitions to other safeguards of public morals—such as,—the extensive provision of innocent pleasures, the public exposure of good and evil conduct, and the diffusion of religious instruction. These are wise and just alternatives. Every where and in all times, the heart of man longs for excitements and recreations. If innocent ones be not within reach, the heart seizes on such as are vicious. It is important, therefore, that all men have at command means of innocent pleasure. Hence the Western Governments favor their subjects in their commerce, because the pleasant things of the whole earth are thus gathered and brought home to their people. Thus they see them, with satisfaction, resorting to China for its tea, since the use of this will, in some degree, take the place of noxious beverages Your memorialists therefore pray that this example be imitated; that both natives and foreigners be encouraged to bring all articles of commerce to all the maritime provinces, in order that other things less noxious may take the place of Opium. Now, while the foreign trade is confined to Canton, and natives are forbidden to visit other countries, the drug being already known, and easily conveyed, and used in secret, finds its way to all parts of the Empire, but all bulky products from abroad are shut out, or do not penetrate beyond the immediate vicinity of the provincial city.

Again, the undersigned represent that it is the experience of Western men that vice flourishes in darkness, and when brought forth to the view of the virtuous, it withers. Hence in the west, publicity is given to all the sentiments and conduct of the people. In cities and towns and hamlets, newspapers and societies of good men are established, all places are made accessible by roads, and travel, all things are publickly investigated, so that no dark place may be left, where vice may hide itself. Your memorialists therefore pray, that the same freedom of inquiry and facilities for intercourse be cultivated in China: that the evils resulting from the use of the drug, in particular, may be brought to light in every city and hamlet, and all good men united in its suppression,

Again, the undersigned represent the necessity of furnishing the minds of the people with the motives and restraints of religion. They see, with pleasure, that a close correspondence exists between the precepts of the Eastern and Western Shing-jin, as to the common moral duties. (Some specimens of this coincidence are enclosed for your Excellency's in spection). But there, the parallel terminates, for Confucius spoke not of the future state of existence. Not so the Western Shing-jin." They reveal from God to men, a world to come, where the virtuous shall rise to a life, intellectual, happy and immortal, while the wicked shall sink to endless shame and ignorance and misery. Thus they afford stronger than earthly motives to resist temptations to vice, and to follow through this short life the paths of virtue. These pure motives have hitherto been unfelt by the people of China. Living without the knowledge of any better state of existence, the reward of virtue beyond the grave, they have sunk under the solicitations of present pleasure. Hence their weakness before the Opium pipe. Hence their ruin. The precepts of the sages have not saved the imperial servants from the fatal fascination. The idols of Budha have not protected the common people The whole Empire feels its weakness, and trembles before the prospect of a universal corruption. How shall the dread catastrophe be averted? Where shall an agent be found competent to stay the march of evil? Your memorialists pray that it sought, in the West; in the writings of our holy men; in the help of the God they reveal; in the hope of heaven.

Here the undersigned close their memorial. They have not ventured, in its progress, to utter any petition that the introduction of the drug be legalized. They have refrained from this, because they fear, the legalisation would be mistaken by the people, as evidence of a lowered morality in their rulers, and as giving an official sanction to the worst of their vices. They fear too, that an immediate legalisation would expose the native, still more dangerously, to a foreign fascination, while yet unfurnished with any foreign aids and encouragements to virtue. Still they are convinced that mere prohibitions are futile. And when the prayers of this memorial shall have been granted, and the native shall have been furnished with the motives and restraints, that raise the foreigner above the temptation he presents, then, they will further pray that all interdicts be removed, and the smoker left to his choice and its consequences.

The undersigned pray your Excellency to take these things into your attentive consideration.

Canton, October 22nd, 1838.

Cruize of H.'s Ship Larne, in search of the Antonio Pereira.

H. M.'s Ship Larne, Captain Blake, has returned to Macao, after an absence of nine weeks in search of the Antonio Pereira. The Larne reached Lincoln island, one of the Paracels, shortly after leaving this port, but could discover no traces of a wreck on that shoal. From thence she made several attempts to examine the Bombay shoal, but could not effect it, from the winds and currents she encountered, the latter of which, on two occasions, placed her in a very perilous situation, and she came over a coral patch of 3 fms. S. E. of Lincoln island, supposed to be connected with the line of shoal laid down in the charts, nearly due South of that island. Though the Larne has encountered no severe weather during her cruize, she was much harrassed by light winds and currents in reaching the coast of Cochin China. She arrived in Turon bay on the 27th ulto., where she could not obtain any tidings of the unfortunate Antonio Pereira. Having completed her water, stock, &c., she left that on the 4th instant, with the intention of visiting Galong bay in Hainan, here she had the N. E monsoon, with strong S. W. currents, and after four days ineffectual attempt to beat against it, kept to the Eastward, and on the 11th inst. passed Money's island, the Discovery shoal, and the Passo Keah shoal on her way hither, and arrived yesterday morning.

Macao, 18th October.

Canton Register, 23rd October.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Dear Sir,

Some months since a letter from a Gentleman in New-Haven was received, relative to the Aurora Borealis and shooting stars. It had been my intention, before this, to invite, through the papers of Canton, the attention of Gentlemen here, and particularly of the commanders of vessels of the fleets of Whampoa and Hongkong, as well as of the several Captains who are visiting the higher latitudes on the Coast of China, to this interesting subject of scientific enquiry. Without further delay, permit me to introduce the subject. The following extract of the above mentioned letter will shew the kind of data desired:

"Professor Olmsted has created much interest about the origin of shooting stars. You would do him a great favor if you would keep watch on the night of the 12th November and morning of the 13th--perhaps it would be well also to look out on the nights of the 11th and 13th--note how fast they fall, and trace back the lines of their direction, and see where they all meet or cross each other.

* * * *

"Great attention is now being paid to the Aurora Borealis, not only here, but throughout the scientific world. If you would keep a look out, and note the date (with the day of the week) and the hour of the day in meantime when the display is most brilliant, or when the corona or meeting of the streams is formed, also the time when the Aurora was first discovered, and when your observations ceased, the change of the weather immediately after and before, the direction of the wind, etc., you might render an essential benefit to the scientific word, for it is extremely desirable to have observers in different parts of the world. I would say further, with regard to the shooting stars, that it is very important that observations be made on the mornings of the 12th, 13th, and 14th November, from 2 to 3 o'clock until day. The point from which they radiate or at which the lines of their directions meet when traced backward is in the Sickle in the constellation Leo, which rises about 2 o'clock A. M. so that an eastern view is necessary."

As yet I have never witnessed the Aurora Borealis in this place, and several gentlemen, long resident in Canton, have remarked the same. Indeed, I am not aware that it is ever witnessed so near the equator.

Any information relative to the two phenomena, the Aurora and the meteoric showers, which are suspected to have a common cause, addressed either to the Editors of the Canton papers or to the subscriber, will be gratefully received. If within the recollection of navigators now in port similar phenomena have occurred, they are desired to communicate it stating the year and date, Long., and Lat., of the place where they were witnessed.

By inserting the above in your next paper, you will greatly oblige,

Your's very sincerely,

PETER PARKER.

Canton, October 24th, 1838.

CANTON PRESS.

Saturday, 27th October.

Though we were enabled last week, by the arrival of the *Watterwitch* from Calcutta, to notice the receipt of the July mail at Bombay, and to give some intelligence of the state of markets in Europe, the letters themselves and news papers, which are probably on board the *Duke of Lancaster* have not yet been received. The *Watterwitch* brings 860 and the *Courtjer Family* 570 chests of Opium. The total stock in the Company's warehouses on the 8th Sept. was reduced to 630 chests Patna and 370 of Benares, with only 53 of old Patna. There have been some considerable transactions in Calcutta, both in Benares and Patna, without, however, producing much rise in prices, owing to the want of advices. Benares has been sold at 1015 a 1020. and Patna has been disposed of freely at 1030 @ 1085, which prices may be considered the new rates. Money was becoming plentiful.

We have received the *Singapore Free Press*, of 27th ultimo. (That of the 20th has not come to hand). From it we were happy to learn the safe arrival at Seychelle of Captain Randle of the *Ruby*, with his boats crew, whence they had safely arrived at Cochin. The statement that one of the *Ruby's* boats was still missing is erroneous- only two boats left that ship and both have safely arrived. This error arose, no doubt, from a perusal of Captain Randle's letter notifying his arrival at Cochin, in which he speaks of one boat still missing, uninformed as he then was of her having been picked up by the Jupiter. Captain Randle has likewise saved a quantity of gold ex Ruby, which, with that saved in the Long boat, is in value supposed to amount to about a lakh of dollars.

We observe from the Singapore papers that a Light house is to be erected on Baru Island or the Coney, in the Straits of Malaca, and that, to maintain it, the Government intends to levy tonnage dues on the shipping at Singapore. Capt Richards of the *Julia* in a letter addressed to the *Free Press* recommends the light to be placed on the Coney, as preferable to Baru Island.

We give in another column a communication we have received from Messrs Olyphant & Co., being in fact a representation addressed by these gentlemen to the Viceroy on the subject of the Opium-trade, and on several other topics connected with the trade in general. Want of room obliges us to offer no other remarks on it for the present, than that we do not think that many of the foreign residents here will concur in the propriety of addressing such a memorial to the Governor, nor do we think it likely to be well received by him, as it must naturally tend to quicken the jealousy already existing against foreigners in the minds of the Chinese officers, they being now told that trade is not the only calling of the merchants trading to Canton but that they also strive to introduce their own manners and religion, which are therein declared to be so far superior to those of the Chinese. However much we may "lay the flattering unction to our soul" that the western nations are vastly superior in education, morals, etc, and however natural it be that we should be prejudiced in favor of our own institutions, it does not follow that the Chinese will concede the point, nor is it likely that by vaunting ourselves to them, they will be induced to look on us with a more favorable eye than they have hitherto done. For these reasons we would call the step of presenting a paper like that under consideration, anything but politic.

Doctor Parker has favored us with a communication concerning the meteors, called commonly shooting stars which have for three successive years been observed to fall on the night of the 12th and morning of the 13th November. We hope that this notice will induce the curious to keep a look out on the night mentioned. Had we room now, we would publish the description of one of these phenomena from the American Journal of science, but are obliged to postpone it to our next. These meteoric showers have lately been seen in great brilliancy near the Sandwich Islands, by the passengers and crew of the *Henry Clay* on her passage from South America, and we have seen a painting executed by Mr. Bourje', a passenger on board, representing this phenomenon, and, to judge from this, it must have been remarkably beautiful and brilliant.

The communication from a Correspondent, our readers will find to contain an interesting account of the Chinese in Borneo. Our correspondent need not fear that these instructive details will tire his readers.

Dwellings in Canton. We have, on several occasions, complained of the insufficiency of space allotted to the dwelling houses of foreigners in Canton. This evil is growing daily as more strangers arrive, nor is there at the present moment, we believe, a single house unoccupied, whilst many are subdivided among different parties, and rents have risen to an exorbitant rate. What temporary visitors to Canton will do in future to put a roof over their heads we cannot imagine, seeing that one of the two Hotels, which accommodated a great many visitors, is about to be converted into a private dwelling house, whilst the remaining hotel is by no means spacious enough for all visitors that will require to be accommodated. But not only these will find themselves in an awkward position, the number of resident foreigners is constantly encreasing, and we are not far wrong in supposing the houses which, before the Company's charter ceased, sheltered perhaps 60 residents, are now required to do the same for about five times that number. The inconvenience and increase of expense arising therefrom are very great, and it were much to be wished that the Chinese authorities could be prevailed on to allot more ground for foreigners' houses. Hitherto representations to effect this have failed in the desired result, but repeated complaints will probably at last be useful, and we would recommend that such representation be again made, and, if not successful first, be repeated. In this instance the Chinese cannot refuse it on the plea of being contrary to usage, or old custom, since never before, so many strangers, carrying on trade, required to be housed, and towards whom the Chinese authorities are in a position for which there is no precedent but what is favorable to strangers. Besides one of the 13 hongs is inhabited by a security merchant. If the Government will not give us more room, they ought at least protect us so far that that especially allowed to us be not usurped by their own people, and Minqua ought to go to live somewhere else, which we suppose he may do with little inconvenience and some pecuniary advantage to himself. We hope that this subject will have due attention from the foreign community, in order that the evil may be remedied.

No festivals perhaps are more popular among the Chinese than the illuminations which, beginning about the middle of September, are observed to be continued during a month or more, progressing from one street to another. The beginning of these illuminations is, we believe, generally made by the two China Streets, next the Factories. This year they there were very poor, which is to be attributed, probably, to the majority of the shops there not having done a very thriving business. But these streets were soon followed by displays much more brilliant in Physic Street, where the groups of figures, presented at almost every third house suspended over the middle of the street, were exceedingly handsome. These figures generally represent some stage in the "grande passion," and following them from one to the other are somewhat like the scenes in a play, the first probably representing the bashful but devoted lovers; the next, the difficulties they have to encounter, such a angry parents, or jealous rivals; and the last shews them in quiet and contented possession of each other and a home. The figures, are in general, extremely well executed, so much so, indeed, as to leave no doubt on the spectator's mind, as to what they are meant to represent The streets themselves, on such occasions, are one blaze of light: innumerable small oillamps are hung every where, and wherever the width of the street permits it, a kind of temple, apparently built of these lamps, rises, and dazzles the sight by its brilliancy, whilst the numerous quaint devices, such as winged demons, angels with very unangelic countenances, and all kinds of things a Chinese imagination can conceive, are brought out in strong relief. In these narrow streets thus lighted up, an immense multitude moves up and down, jostling each other, for that seems to be the chief amusement of the evening, with the greatest good humor, and crying out Fan-kwy to such of the foreigners whom curiosity may take to the spot, generally, however, making more way for them than they would to their own countrymen, thus evincing some feeling of hospitality.

It is but a few days since that in one of these streets, among the groops of figures spoken of above, there was a family of foreigners—the gentleman, in the act of taking a glass of beer from a black servant standing behind him—and the lady on a chair opposite, looking attentively at a flower presented to her by a small foot-boy. This group was, apparently, much admired by the natives, who, on the approach of a foreigner, would make room, so as to allow him, leisurely, to con the beauties of the sight before him, and then, probably, to institute comparisons as to the merits of the performance. These illuminations or shews last three nights in every place where they are made.

BIRTH.

At Manila.—on the 14th October, the Lady of James Strachan, Esq, of a daughter, still born.

DIED.

At Macao.—On Thursday, the 18th instant, Christian Cathro, wife of Capt. John Walker, (Bombay Country Service.)

On Saturday, 29th September, William Shillaber Colledge, aged 17 months.

At St. Helena, 15th May 1838, Richard Prince, esq, of Apoplexy.

GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

A General Meeting of the Members of the Chamber will be held at their office on Saturday the 3rd November at Noon to receive a report of the proceedings of the Committee on the cessation of their term of office, and to deliberate on the same.

By order of the Committee,
WILLIAM SCOTT, Secretary.

2 Danish Hong, 20th Oct. 1838.

GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE Annual General meeting of the Chamber for the purpose of electing the Committee for the ensuing year will be held here on Monday the 5th November at noon as prescribed by the regulation.

By order of the Committee,
WILLIAM SCOTT, Secretary.

2 Danish Hong, 20th Oct. 1838.

NOTICE.—Mr. THOMAS EDMOND is authorised to sign for our Firm per Procuration.

BIBBY ADAM & Co.

Canton, 15th October, 1838.

NOTICE.—The interests of Mr. ROBERT WILKINSON and Mr. JOHN R. REEVES in our firm ceased on the 30th June last, and Mr. WILLIAM LESLIE was admitted a partner from that date.

Canton, 1st October, 1838.

DENT & Co.

NOTICE.—All persons having demands against the Estate of the late BENJAMIN R. HAUGH Esq. deceased are requested to present them, and those indebted, to make payment to

W. P. PEIRCE.—Executor.

Canton, 28th September, 1838.

NOTICE.—Mr. JAMES WARRY SMITH (in pursuance of his circular of March last) is now established as a Public Tea Inspector at No. 5 Dutch Hong.

Canton 14th September 1838.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. JAMES STARKEY in our firm ceased on the 31st Ulto.

DIROM & Co.

Canton, 1st August, 1838.

NOTICE.—A Shop is opened by *a European* No 26, old China Street, for sale, BY RETAIL, of all British goods; and as the late interference of the Hongs with the small shop-owners has caused a stop to business, the support of the Public, both Chinese and Foreigners, is sanguinely expected, as being their joint interest.

Canton, 1 Creek, 6th July 1838.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Agents are ready to receive bonafide Tenders for Advances on Bills of Exchange, secured by Consignments to England of Tea and Nanking Raw Silk, in the manner prescribed in a paper entitled, "Terms and Conditions for making Advances in China," at the rate of Four Shillings and Seven pence (4s. 7d.) per Spanish Dollar.

Until further Notice, Twenty five per Cent of the same will be made in cash, and the residue in Bills on the Supreme Government of India, at the rate of Two hundred and ten (210) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, payable thirty days after Sight.

(Signed.) J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company.

Canton, 13th July, 1838.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Treasury is open for the receipt of Cash for Bills upon the Supreme Government of India at the Exchange of Two hundred and ten (210) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, and payable thirty days after sight.

(Signed.) J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company.

Canton, 4th June, 1838

NOTICE.—Translations made at the Canton Press Office from and into the English, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese languages at twelve cents a line or where under seventeen lines at two Dollars for each translation.

NOTICE.—FOR SALE at the Canton Press Office, THE CHINESE HONG-MERCHANTS AND THEIR DEBTS, price one dollar.

GENERAL RATES OF AGENCY COMMISSION IN CHINA; on English letter paper, price 10 cents.

NOTICE.

ORDERS for printing will be carefully attended to at the Canton Press Office, at the following charges;

for printing Bills of lading, Bills of exchange, Opium orders and boat notes } ₱ 100 $ 1
" Linguist reports, reports of Cargoes &c..... " " " 1. 50.
" Policies and folio pages, " " " 5.

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 Copies.

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL INSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above society can grant Policies on Goods payable in London, Calcutta, Bombay, or Canton.

MACVICAR & Co.

Canton, 6th October, 1838.

INSURANCE OFFICE
OF
"LOS AMIGOS DEL PAIS"
IN
MANILA,

THE undersigned is authorized to take risks on account of the said Office, on Spanish Vessels from China to Manila, to the extent of $ 40,000, payable in that City.

G. YRURETAGOYENA.

Macao, 13th June, 1838.

TROPIC INSURANCE COMPANY.

PARTIES, previous to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the same, that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expence to the assured) before any outward Cargo is put on board.

The Agents for the Society are

CALCUTTA, MESSRS. CARR, TAGORE & Co.
BOMBAY, " WM. NICOL & Co.
SINGAPORE, " SHAW, WHITEHEAD & Co.
LONDON, " RICKARDS, LITTLE & Co.
LIVERPOOL, " RATHBONE, BROTHERS & Co.
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, " THOMPSON, WATSON & Co.
MAURITIUS, " ROWLANDSON, WHYE & Co.

DENT & Co.
Agents in China.

Canton 17th February 1838.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Subscribers are duly constituted and appointed Agents for this Company, and can grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta, Canton, Bombay, Madras, and elsewhere.—parties contributing business to the office, will be entitled to a return of five per cent on the amount of premium actually paid in.

Canton, January 4th 1838. WETMORE & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE Ship BOLTON, Captain YOUNG, will leave Whampoa about the 25th Proximo. For Freight apply to

D. DORABJEE.
Powshong No. 4.

Canton, 25th October, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE fast sailing Ship SULTANA, Capt. PAGE, will have early despatch. For Freight apply to

D. & M. RUSTOEJEE.

Canton, 26th October, 1838.

FOR LINTIN AND SINGAPORE.

THE DRONGAN, will be despatched on the 5th Proximo. For Freight apply to

DENT & Co.

Canton, 26th October, 1838.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE INDIAN having a large portion of her cargo engaged will meet with early despatch. For Freight apply to

GIBB LIVINGSTONS & Co.

Canton, 19th October, 1838.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LONDON.

THE Ship "HOPKINSON," of 400 Tons, Capt. C. R. STEPHENS Having the greater part of her Cargo engaged will have quick despatch. Apply to

BIBBY, ADAM & Co.

Canton, 8th October, 1838. 3 Danish hong.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT, OR CHARTER.

THE good armed Spanish Schooner "PATRIOTA" 150 Tons burthen; built at Pangasinan of the best materials; 2½ years old and Coppered; has two suits of sails, three Chains and anchors, all her rigging of Russia Hemp and is otherwise well found.

For further particulars apply to JAMES P. STURGIS, Esq. at Macao or to

RUSSELL, STURGIS & Co.

Canton, 11th October, 1838.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

THE fast Brig CORNAC, Captain PORTER, now lying at Hong Kong. Apply to

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 15th September, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE Ship "HELEN," Captain G. SEYMOUR, will leave Whampoa early in November. For freight apply to

DHUNJEEBHOY MUNCHERJEE.

Canton, 21st September, 1838.
No. 5. Powshong Hong.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE fast sailing Ship CASTLE HUSTLY, J. H. JOHNSTON, Commander, will be despatched in the middle of October. For Freight apply to

H. & N. CURSETJEE

Canton, 21st September, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE fast sailing new Ship CITY OF POONAH, Capt. J. WILSON, will have early despatch. For Freight apply to

D. & M RUSTOMJEE.

Canton, 11th September, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE CHARLOTTE, Captain C. L. LIER-CHWAGER, to leave about the 1st November. For Freight apply to

TAMULJEE RUSTOMJEE. &
ADOWASJEE SAPOORJEE.

Canton, 12th September, 1838.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

THE Fast sailing Portuguese Schooner GENOVEVA, about 180 tons, well found in stores and Ground Tackle, can be ready for sea at a few hours notice. For Particulars apply to

MARKWICK & SMITH.
3 Imperial hong.

Macao, 15th August, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE "CALEDONIA," Captain J. F. BURN, will sail early in October. For freight apply to

SHAWUKSHAW RUSTOMJEE.

Canton, 19th July, 1838.

MADEIRA WINE.

MESSRS. NEWTON GORDON MURDOCH & Co. have on sale, deliverable in Canton,

"THE FINEST OLD LONDON PARTICULAR MADEIRA," at prices as under

Hogshead .. .. .. $ 125
Quarter cask .. .. " 65
Half do. .. .. " 35

"OLD LONDON MARKET MADEIRA,"

Hogshead .. .. $ 100
Quarter cask .. .. " 52
Half do. .. .. " 28

Apply to JA: INNES.

Canton, 25th October, 1838.

FOR SALE.

ON board the BELLE ALLIANCE at Whampoa A FEW TONS OF COALS. Apply on board or to Mr PASSINGHAM at Markwick & Smith's.

Canton, 18th October, 1838.

NOTICE.—MADEIRA WINE in Pipes and Hogsheads from the well known house of KEIRS & Co., for sale by DENT & Co.

Canton, 14th Septbr. 1838.

ON SALE.

BEER in HOGSHEADS, just landed in good order. To be had at the Godowns of

BIBBY ADAM & Co,

Canton, 7th Septembes, 1838.

ON SALE.

MANILA PLANCHADO SEGARS at 6 $ per box. Apply to

EDMUND MOLLER.

TO SELL OR LET.

ON very moderate terms A HOUSE OF TWO STORIES, BUILT FOUR YEARS AGO, situated in Macao in the street near the church of Santo Antonio. The house is very commodious and well ventilated, commanding excellent views. For particulars apply to it's present owner, the MAJOR ALMADA of Macao.

TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press and Price Current.
For one year payable in advance..... $ 12
For six Months..... " 7
For three " ..... " 4

Single numbers of the Canton Press and Price Current may be had at the Office No. 3, British Factory, at 30 cents, and Price Currents at 10 cents each.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—H. M. S. *Larne*, J. P. Blake Esq. Captain, from her cruise in search of the *Antonio Pereira*, of which vessel she obtained no tidings. *Sultana*, Page, *Earl of Clare*, Capt. Scott, *Indus*, McFarlane, all from Bombay; *Eliza*, Lay, from Calcutta. Dutch. *L'Esperance* Linstedt, from Batavia French ship of War, L'Artemise, Captain La Place, from Manila.

SAILED on DESPATCHED. Brit *Fort William*, Melville, and *Scately Castle* Morgan, for Manila. *Hellas*, Seaman, for Singapore and Bombay. *Red Rover*, Wright, for Singapore and Calcutta *Faerie Queene*, Hughes, for London. Amer. *Mermaid*, Eagleston, for Manila. *Hortensia*, Wallie, for Singapore.

PASSENGERS.—Per *Fort William*, Mrs. Morgan and Mr. Templer; Per *Red Rover*, Mr. W. H. Hart and Captain Young.

The *Cornwallis*, for Singapore and Bombay, to be despatched in a few days.

The *Isabella Robertson*, for Singapore and Calcutta, will leave on about the 15th November.

The *Drongan*, for Lintin and Singapore, to be despatched on the 5th November.

The *Fyzul Kirrim*, from Bombay is reported in.

The *Bengal Packet* arrived at Singapore on the 28th ulto: passed the *Partfield* off Cape Varella, and spoke the *Mary Ann Webb*, in Lat. 4, N. Long. 109.30 E., all well.

The *Julia*, left Singapore for China on the 24th ulto. The *Feizerabahuy*, from Bombay arrived at Singapore on the 26th, bound for China.

The *Leyden*, from this, and the *Sir David Ogilby*, from Sydney have arrived at Manila.

LATEST DATES, from ENGLAND, 7th July via Bombay. UNITED STATES, 10th June per *Mary Chilton*. CALCUTTA, 10th September ₱ *Waterwitch*. BOMBAY, 27th August, ₱ *Sultana*. SINGAPORE, 1st October ₱ *Waterwitch*. JAVA, 27th Sept. ₱ *L'Esperance*. MANILA, 15th Oct. ₱ *L'Artemise*.

VESSELS EXPECTED.—From ENGLAND, *Clifton*, *Ranger*, *St. Vincent*, *Orwell*, *David Salamons*, *Malcolm*, *Java*, *Asia*, *Eliza*. BOMBAY, *Fyzul Kerrim*, *Futterruzoo*, *Ruparell*, *Parrott*, *-Hall*, *Sultana*. CALCUTTA, *Recovery*, *Cowasjee Family*, *Keltie Castle*, *Francis Smith*, *Brigand*, *Theresa*. CHILE, *John Gilpin*. From the UNITED STATES, via South America, *St. Louis*, *Natchez*; via London, *Lotos* direct *Laurier*, *Annawan*, *Sarat*. via Java, *Vancourse*; via Manila, *Francis Stanton*.

SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

Vessel's Name.	*Flag.*	*Commander.*	*Tons*	*Where from.*	*Consignees.*
Caledonia...	British	Burn	710	Bombay	Shawuxshaw Rustomjee.
Castle Hustly	"	Johnston	1319	"	H. & N. Cursetjee.
Charlotte	"	Liebschwager	691	"	T. Rustomjee & C. Sapoorjee
Ganga	"	Young husband	477	Liverpool	Fox Rawson & Co.
John Ball	"	Ormond	398	"	"
Cornwallis	"	Clark	666	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Trenton	Ameri.	Hallet		Boston	Russell & Co.
Moffat	British	Bolton		Batavia	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Hopkinson	"	Stevens	400	Bombay	Bibby Adam & Co.
London	"	Tait	239	"	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Helen	"	Setford		"	D. Muncherjee.
City of Poonah ..	"	Wilson		"	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Mary	"	Macaulay..		"	Daniell & Co.
Canada	Ameri.	Hicks		Liverpool	Wetmore & Co.
Inglis	British	Routh		Bombay	Daniell & Co.
General Palmer ..	"	Down		"	Russell & Co.
Ruphrates	"	Wilson	617	Liverpool	Jamieson and How.
V. Melbourne	"	Drayner		Bombay	Daniell & Co.
Patriot Queen	"	Hoodley		Calcutta	Dent & Co.
Vansittart	"	Macqueen		Bombay	Turner & Co.
Penang	"	Lawson		Liverpool	Maevicar & Co.
Bolton	"	Young		Calcutta	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Wm. Jardine ..	"	Crosbie		Batavia	"
Alex. Baring	"	St. Croix		London	Russell & Co.
Covington	Ameri.	Holbrook		Liverpool	Wetmore & Co.
Orestes	British	Smith		Madras	Dent & Co.
Belle Alliance	"	Arckall		"	"
Drongan	"	Rump		Bombay	"
Jane Blair	"	Mc.Allister		Madras	W. & T. Gemmell & Co.
Bengal	"	Morton		Calcutta	Jamieson & How.
Cleveland	"	Marby		Bombay	Dent & Co.
Sulimany	"	Macfarlane		"	Nanabhoy Framjee.
Albion	Ameri.	Putnam		Newyork	Olyphant & Co.
Horatio	"	Howland		Liverpool	F. S. Hathaway.
Oriental	British	Wilson		Bombay	Dirom & Co.
John O'Gaunt	"	Robertson		Liverpool	Turner & Co.
Crescent	"	Goldie		Liverpool	Maevicar & Co.
Eliza	"	Lay		Calcutta	Dent & Co.
Indus	"	MacFarlane		Bombay	Bibby Adam & Co.
Sultana	"	Page		"	D. & M. Rustomjee.

SHIPPING AT HONG-KONG &c.

The following Ships are stationary at Lintin &c. The *Jane*, Wm. Clark; *Lord Amherst*, Wm. Dodd; *Amelia*-Gregorio; *Psyche*, Kennedy; to Dent & Co. The *Hercules*, Parry; *Austen*, Rees; *Cal. Young*, Baylis; *Jardine*, Strachan; to Jardine Matheson & Co. The *Lintin*, (Am.) Macondray; to *Russell & Co.* The *Agnes*, Wallace; to D. & M. Rustomjee. The *Isabella*, Paterson; to Robert Edwards. Span. *Trinidad*, Salado; to H. Rustomjee. *Rose*, Ribeiro; to H. Elgar.

Vessel's Name.	*Flag.*	*Commander.*	*Tons*	*Where from.*	*Consignees*
Governor Findlay	British	Jauncey	276	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Rose	Ameri.	Foster	143	Lima	Russell & Co.
Izabella Robertson	British	Hudson	350	Calcutta	Pereira & Co.
Mavis	"	Franklin	160	"	Cowasjee Eduljee.
Anna	Port.	Thomas	166	Damaun	H. Rustomjee.
Ternate	British	Walker		Bombay	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Pearl	"	Boulton		Bombay	H. & N. Cursetjee.
Corsair	"	Porter		Singapore..	Lindsay & Co.
Swift	"	van der Hoeven....		"	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Correo de Manila..	Span.	——, ...		Manila	"
Lambton	British	Hart		"	———
Attaran	"	Smith		Calcutta	Markwick & Smith.
Girard	Ameri.	Drinker		Philadelphia	F. H. & J. Tiers.
Ann	British	Guy	207	Calcutta	H. Rustomjee.
Ariel	"	Warden		"	Dent & Co.
York	Amer.	Meyer		Liverpool	Wetmore & Co.
Sir E. Ryan	British	Pybus		Calcutta	W. Henderson.
Virginia	"	Whiffen		"	Lindsay & Co.
Bencoolen	"	Tait		Singapore	Fox Rawson & Co.
Maulmien..	"	Pike.	175	Calcutta	Heerjeebhoy Rustomjee.
Hereford	"	Reaburn	462	Liverpool..	W. & T. Gemmell & Co.
Ceylon	Ameri.	Chaffer		Batavia	Russell & Co.
Mermaid	British	Gallie		Calcutta	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Henry Clay	Ameri.	Gilman		Callao	Dent & Co.
Nabob	"	Putnam		Sumatra	Russell & Co.
Benares	British	Jackson		Bombay	H. Rustomjee.
Mary Chilton	Ameri.	Drew	295	Boston	Russell & Co.
J. N. Gossler	"	Davis		Gibraltar	F. H. & J. Tiers.
Porcia	"	Swift		Callao	F. S. Hathaway.
Patriota	Span.	Mercada		Manila	Russell Sturgis & Co.
Water Witch	British	Reynell		Calcutta	Dent & Co.
H. M. S. Larne ..	"	Capt. J. P. Blake		Cruize	———
Earl of Clare	"	Scott		Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
L'Esperance	Dutch.	Lindstedt		Batavia	———
L'Artemise	French	Capt. La Place....		Manila	———

THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

A breviations (Pl.) Pecul. (Cy.) Catty. (Pce.) Piece. (Pr.) Pair. (Cht.) Chest. (Yrd.) Yard. ($) Spanish Dollars. (T) Tael. (M.) Mace. (Cn.) Candarin. (Ch.) Cash. Commi. Weights. 16 Taels, 1⅓ lb. avods.—1 Catty.—100 Catties 133⅓ lb avods, 1 Pecul.—16 Pls. 80 Cys, 1 Ton.—84 Cys, 1 Cwt.—¼ Cy. 1 lb.—Money weight.—10 Cash. 1 Candarin.—10 Candarin, 1 Mace, 1 Tael.—1 Tael, 580 Grains Troy.—1 Span. dollar 7 Mace 1 cn. 7 ch.

VOL. 4. No. 8. Canton, Saturday, 27th October, 1838. No. 164.

IMPORTS.

	PER.	PRICES.	REMARKS.
COTTON MANUFACTURES			
Cambrics - - 40 yds. - in	Pce.	$ 3. a 4.	
Chintzes - - 28 ,, - in	,,	3 a 5	
Handkfs. Monteiths scarlet -	,,	1.75 a 2.	dull.
,, ,, blue - -	,,	1.25 a 2	
Long-cloths white 20 yds. 36 in	,,	3½. a 5.	
,, ,, 80 ,, - -	,,	7½. a 10.	
,, grey 40 ,, 38 in	,,	3½. a 4½.	Large stock.
,, ,, - 60 ,, 38 in	,,	5½. a 6½.	
,, ,, - 80 ,, 38 in	,,	7. a 8½.	
Am. brown Cots. 30 ,, 36 in	,,	3.	
Cotton yarn Nos. 16 @ 28 in	Pl.	22 a 30	Large stock and
,, ,, 30 @ 32 in	,,	30 a 36	little demand.
Calcutta - - 18 @ 24 in	,,		None.
WOOLLENS.			
Broadcloth Ex. Sup'r 60@62 in	Yrd.	90 a 2 80.	
,, Span[h] Stripes 60@62 in	,,	1.25 a 1.40.	
,, Supers - 58@60 in	,,	80 a 90.	
,, Worsters - - -	,,	60 cts.	
,, Worleys - 25 yds. in	Pce.	11 a 11½.	No sale.
,, Sup[r] Selet. Cutgs large	Pl.	30 a 40.	Cts. dull.
Flannel - - - - -	yd.	15 a 20.	
Camblets, double 55 yds. 30 in	Pce.		
Fine singles - - - -	,,	20 a 22.	dull.
Second - - - - -	,,		
Dutch - - - 40 yds. 33 in	,,	22 a 24	
,, - - - 40 ,, 28 ,,	,,	20 a 22	
Bombazets - - - -	,,	7 a 8	
Longells scarlet - - -	,,	9½ a 10	
Assorted colors - - -	,,	8½ a 8¾	
Woollen yarn - - -	,,	70 3 90	Limited demand.
COTTON.		Tael.	
Bengal old or inf[r]. - -	Pl.	9. a 10 5	
,, sup[r] and fine - -	,,		
Bombay old or inf[r]. - -	,,	7 5 a 9.7	
,, sup[r]. and fine - -	,,		
Madras - - - - -	,,	7 5 a 10.	
Manila - - - - -	,,		None.
METALS.			
Copper Sheat[s]. 16 oz. @ 32 oz.	Pl.	$ 34½.	
,, S. American slab -	,,	24.	None.
,, nails assorted - -	,,	40.	
,, old - - - -	,,	18.	
Lead English Pig - - -	,,	5½	
,, Spanish ,, - - -	,,		
Iron Bar 1 @ 3 in - -	,,	2.50	
,, Rod ½ @ in - -	,,	3½ a 3¾	
,, Nailrod ¼ and under	,,	4 a 4½	
,, Hoop. ½ @ in -	,,		
,, Scrap - - - -	,,	1. a 1.26	Not Saleable.
Steel English - - - -	,,		
,, Swedish - - - -	Tub	3½ a 4	
Spelter English - - - -	Pl.	5¼ a 5½	
Tin Plates - - - - -	Box	8¼ a 9¾	
Quicksilver - - - - -	Pl.	110 a 115	
SKINS Rabbit - - - -	100	60. a 65.	
Beaver - - - - - -	each	4. a 5.	
,, Fox - - - - -	,,	1. a 1.15.	
Otter-Sea - - - - -	,,	40. a 55	
,, ,, tails - - -	,,	2.50 a 3	
,, Land - - - -	,,	5. a 7.	
Seal - - - - - -	,,	2. a 2.50	
OPIUM Patna old 1836	Ch[t].		
,, ,, 1837	,,	545 a 550	
,, ,, new - -	,,	595 a 600	
Benares old - 1837	,,	525	
,, new - - -	,,	545	
Malwa old - - - -	,,	575 a 580	
,, new - - - -	,,		
Turkey - - - - -	Pl.	380	Little demand.
RICE Bengal - - - -	,,	1.30 a 1.40	
,, Java - - - -	,,	1.20 a 1.30	
,, White table- - -	,,		
,, Manila - - -	,,	1.20 a 1.30	
STRAITS PRODUCE &c			
Bird's nest, fine white - -	Cy.	30.	
,, ,, inf[r]. - - -	,,	11. a 16.	
,, ,, black - - -	,,	1½. a 5.	No demand.
Bees Wax - - - - -	Pl.	26. a 28.	
Betel nut - - - - -	,,	3. a 3.25	
Cloves Mauritius 22 @ 24	,,	34.	Molucca.
,, Mother - - -	,,	10. a 12.	Overstocked.
Camphor Baroos - - -	Cy.	6. a 25.	
Gambir - - - - -	Pl.	2½. a 3.	
Mace - - - - - -	,,		
Nutmegs - - - - -	,,		
Pepper - - - - -	,,	7. a 7½.	
Rattans - - - - -	,,	3. a 3½.	In demand.
Tin Banca - - - -	,,	20½.	
,, Singapore &c. - -	,,	19½.	First quality.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Amber large 1st quality - -	Cy.	3. a 13.	
small fragments - -	,,	20 cts a 1½.	
Asafœtida - - - - -	Pl.	4½.	
Bichdemar - - - - -	,,	6. a 25.	
,, good - - - -	,,	2 5. a 36.	
Cochineal - - - - -	,,	1 80. a 220.	
Coral large beads or pieces -	Cy.		
,, fragments - - -	Pl.	40. a 50.	
Cow Bezoar - - - - -	Cy.	16. a 25.	No demand.
Cudbear - - - - -	Pl.	12.	
Cutch Pegue - - - - -	,,	4. a 4½.	
Elephants Teeth or Ivory -	,,	70. a 100.	
,, ,, cuttings -	,,	60. a 65.	
Fish-maws - - - - -	,,	25 a 55.	
Flints - - - - - -	,,	40 cents.	
Ginseng crude - - - -	,,	65.	
,, clarified. - - -	,,	90	
Mother of Pearl Shell - -	,,	9. a 10.	
Myrrh - - - - - -	,,	3. a 4.	
Olibanum - - - - -	,,	3½. a 8	Large stock.
Putchuck - - - - -	,,	15 a 16	Little demand.
Rose Maloes - - - -	,,		
Saltpetre at Lintin - - -	,,	4½ a 5	
Shark's fins - - - - -	,,	15. a 30.	
Smalts - - - - - -	,,	40 a 55.	Limited demand.
Stock fish - - - - -	,,	3½. a 4.	Large stock.
Thread Gold and Silver - -	Cy.	40 a 45	
Wood Ebony Mauritius - -	Pl.	3.	
,, ,, Ceylon - -	,,	2.	dull.
,, Sandal Indian - -	,,	14 a 18	
,, ,, Timor - -	,,	8 a 12.	
,, ,, Sand[l] Islands -	,,		
Sapan, - - - -	,,	1.30.	

EXPORTS.

	WT. in T.	PRICE	REMARKS.
SILK MANUFACTURES.			
Camlets blk. 18 yds. by 24 in	30	$ 12	
,, col'd ,, ,, by ,,	28	13.	
Hkfs. 4-4 black Levantine	17	$ 20. a 6.30	
,, fringed			
,, 7-8 ,, ,,	15	4.50 a 5.60	
Hkfs. 7-8 cross barred - -	11	5.30 a 5.40	
,, Sarsnet, Nankin silk			
,, ,, Canton - -	—	5.20	
Hkfs. white Pongee 32 in	18	6.50	
,, ,, ,, 30 ,,	16	5.80	
,, figured ,, 32	20	8.10	
,, ,, ,, 30 ,,	18	7.20	
Levantines col'd 30 yds. 24 ,,	24	11.50	
,, ,, 30 ,, 29 ,,	32	15. a 15.50	
,, black ,, ,, 24 ,,	27	11.	
,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	30	14. a 15.	
Satins Levantines 30 29 ,,	33	14.50 a 15.	
,, ,, ,, 24 ,,	30	13.	
Lutestrings mixt 18 ,, 24 ,,	18	6.70	
,, black ,, ,, 29 ,,	28	9.50 a 9.75	
Pongees white 30 ,, 30 ,,	30	10.	
,, ,, 30 ,, 29 ,,	29	9.75	
,, ,, 30 ,, 32 ,,	32	11.	
,, Szechuen 19 ,, 19 ,,	27	3.60 a 3.75	
Sarsnets black N. 30 ,, 29 ,,	27	9 70	
,, ,, C. ,, ,, 29 ,,	25	8	
,, ,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	22	7.	
,, white 60 ,, 29 ,,	34	14 25 a 14 5	
,, colored 30 ,, 29 ,,	21	11.80 a 12.	
,, crossbarr'd ,, 24 ,,	18	9.20 a 9 30	
Satins black 18 ,, 29 ,,	44	14.50 a 15	
,, ,, 18 ,, 29 ,,	36	11. a 11 50	
,, colored 18 ,, 29 ,,	33	16.	
,, high ,, 18 ,, 29 ,,	38	17.	
,, damasked crimson ,,	38	17 a 17 50	
,, ,, colored ,,	38	16. a 16.50	
Senshaws Nank. blk 29 29 ,,	40	14.50	
,, ,, colored ,, ,,	33	15.50	
,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	36	16 20	
,, Canton Black 29 ,,	33	8.90 a 9.40	
Sewing silks assort. colors. 1st	Pl.	4.25	
,, ,, black - - - -		3.85	
Shawls crape 7-4 embrd. - -	7	3.40	According to
,, ,, 55 @ 58 in -	5½	2.90	embroidery.
,, 8-4 Satin figd. 63 -	5	1.80	
,, 7-4 ,, ,, 58 -	4	1.50	
,, ,, damasked silk 54 @ 57	4	1.85	
Water silks col'd. 18 y. - 29 in	32	14.50 a 18	
BLACK TEAS.	Pl	Tael.	
,, Bohea Cantou - - -	,,		
,, Fokeen - - -	,,	Old.	
,, Congou Soug. k'd. - -	,,	17 a 24	
,, Bl. Lf. & Pek. k'd	,,		
,, Campoi - - - - -	,,		
,, Souchong - - - -	,,		
,, Hung muey - - - -	,,		For the new teas
,, Pekoe - - - - -	,,		no price settled yet.
,, Ning Young - - -	,,		
,, Ankoi - - - - -	,,		
,, ,, Pouchong - -	,,	N w.	
,, Orange Pekoe - -	,,	26 a 35	
,, Caper - - - -	,,	22 a 25	
GREEN TEAS.			
,, Twankay - - - -	,,		
,, Skin - - - - -	,,		
,, Hyson- - - - -	,,		No new teas yet
,, Young Hyson - - -	,,		down.
,, Imperial - - - -	,,		
,, Gunpowder - - -	,,		
RAW SILK. Canton No. 1	,,	T. 280	
,, ,, ,, ,, 2	,,	270	
,, ,, ,, ,, 3	,,	250 a 255	
,, ,, ,, ,, 4	,,		
,, ,, ,, ,, 5	,,		
Nankin Tsatlee - - - 8	,,		
,, Taysaam- - - -	,,		
SUGAR RAW. Canton 1st	,,	T. 5 3	
,, ,, ,, 2d.	,,	4.8 a 5.	
,, Pingfa - - - -	,,	6.2	
,, Candy Canton - - -	,,	6.6 a 6.8	
,, ,, Chinchew - -	,,		
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Alum - - - - - -	,,	1.85 a 1.95	at Macao.
Aniseed star - - - - -	,,	10½	
Camphor - - - - - -	,,	33 a 34	
Cassia at Whampoa - - -	,,	10½. a 11	
,, Lintin - - - -	,,		None.
,, buds - - - -	,,	14 a 5	
Canes bamboo - - - -	1000	10 a 11 4	
,, Wangees - - - -	,,	7 a 12	
China Root - - - - -	Pl.	3½	
Cubebs - - - - - -	,,	17 a 18	
Dragon's blood - - - -	,,	80 a 100	
Galangals - - - - - -	,,	3½ a 3¾	
Gamboge - - - - - -	,,	65 a 70	None good.
Glass beads - - - - -	,,	17 a 22	
Glue - - - - - - -	,,	9 a 11	
Ginger in Jars - - - -	Case	5 a 5½	
Hartall or Orpiment - -	Pl.	15 a 16	
Lead white - - - - -	,,	9 a 10	
,, red - - - - -	,,	10	
Mo. of Pear' Shells Sooloo large	Pl.		No demand.
,, blue edged small	,,		
Musk warranted- - - - -	Cy.	45 a 60	
Nankeens, blue 10½ yds. 13 in	100	92	
,, 9½ yds. 12 in - - - -	Pc.	85	
,, Canton made - - - -	,,	79	
,, ,, large - - - -	,,	82	None.
,, ,, small - - - -	,,	65	
Yellow yds. in 1st. st.	,,	79 a 80	
,, ,, ,, 2d. ,,	,,	66 a 70	None
,, ,, ,, 3d. ,,	,,	58	
,, small ,, ,, ,,	,,		
,, white ,, ,, ,,	,,	55 a 85	Wanted
Oils Aniseed - - - - -	Cy.	1.10 a 1.20	
,, Cassia - - - - -	,,	1.65	
Rhubarb - - - - - -	Pl.	None.	
,, Dutch cut - - - -	,,		
Soy in Jars - - - - -	Case	5 a 8	
Tobacco in baskets - - -	Pl.	14 a 18	
Tortoiseshell - - - -	P.		
Turmeric - - - - -	,,		
Vermillion 50 catties - -	Box.	78.	

N. B. OF IMPORTS ALL DUTIES ARE PAID BY THE PURCHASER, AND OF EXPORTS BY THE SELLER BOATHIRE IS PAID BY THE SELLER.

NOTE. Opium can only be delivered at Lintin &c. where also higher prices are obtainable for *Camblets, Saltpetre, Ginseng* and other Goods, on which the duties at Whampoa are high.—Ships with *Rice, Cotton,* &c. sometimes discharge at Macao or tranship their Cargoes, at Lintin &c. to other Vessels, bound to Whampoa, and thereby avoil Port Charges. The ship rents outside, and River Freights, are various and high.—Small invoices of *Wine, Beer, Pickles, &c. Confectionery Stationary, Cutlery, Crockery ware, &c.,* for foreigners consumption, are sold at Auction duty paid.

RATES OF INSURANCE AT CANTON.

On first class vessels in the 10th Canton and Union Offices of China, & various Agents of Offices established in Calcutta and Bombay.

GOODS TREASURE		GOODS TREASURE		GOODS TREASURE	
Bombay		Singapore	1½ 1	Hol. or Hamburg ..	3½ 3
Ceylon		Manila		Spain or Portugal..	3½ 3
Madras		Mallacca		America U States ..	3 2½
Calcutta.... ..	3.. 2½	Penang	1½ 1½	Chili or Peru	4 ..
Rangoon		Batavia		Mexico	3 ..
Mauritius		Gt. Britain via Sg	3½ 3	E.coast of China ..	1 pm.
Australia		,, direct	3 2½	Lintin &c..	½ do.
Sand. Islands ..		France	3 2½		

Note. Above rates are from 20th April to 20th Oct. annually: during remaining 6 months the premiums are somewhat lower. Risks on Blocks are $ 9 per Cent per annum, $ 4½ for 6 months, $ 2½ for 3 months and $ ¾ per month.

The Local Insurance Offices grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta and Bombay, or in Canton.

WHAMPOA PORT CHARGES, &c.

1st class ves. measg. 1600 cubits & upwards pay 0.7874756 of a Tl. per cubit.
2nd ,, ,, ,, 1200 do. & under 1600 ,, 0.7223691 ,, ,,
3rd ,, ,, under 1200 do. 0.5062341 ,, ,,

N B. The cubit is 14½ inches: measurement is taken on each entry of the vessel with cargo (except Rice) and is from the Foremast to the Mizen mast, or tiller head in Brigs; and across at the main mast; these are multiplied together for the above products—The largest class pay from $ 4300 to $ 4320 y 2d class from $ 3700 to $ 3780; 3rd class from $ 3700 and under. The Cumha; or Present Fee is paid by all vessels 1600 Taels or $ 2223. Linguists fee $ 173½ and Comprador's fees $ 50. Also Pilotage $ 60, inwards and outwards the same. A sum of from $ 5 @ 600 is also usually required by the Hong-merchant, for securing a Cargo-ship, to defray fees and charges usually incurred by him. On French and other Foreign vessels the charges are slightly varied. The several fees paid to the Hoppo &c. on Rice laden ships amounting to $ 939 50., by a decision of the General Chamber of Commerce, are to be considered a charge on the vessel, as also the sum of $ 250—paid to the Linguist—making the whole charge on a Rice-ship, $ 1189.50—besides Pilotage inwards and outwards.

RATE OF EXCHANGE AND PRICE OF BULLION.

	s d.
On London or Liverpool, 6 months sight private Bills. 4.6. @ 4.7.	
Government Bills 10 @ 30 days	4. 4.
United States Bank Bills 6 months sight.....	4. 6.
Bills under advances made on goods by the E. I. Company's Agents. 4s. 7d.	
E. I. Company's Agents Bills on Calcutta 30 ds. sight C. Rs. 210	
E. I. Directors Bills 60 ds. sight, and private C. Rs. 210.	
Private Bills, on Bombay, ,, Co's. Rs.	212 @ 214.

Gold, 98 a 100 touch, in leaves $ 23.75 per Tael weight.
Sycee at Lintin &c. large Ingots 97 a 99 touch 7 per Cent premium. } very
,, ,, ,, ,, small 96 a 98 ,, 6½ per Cent ,, } scarce.
Spanish Dollars Pillar Ferdinand, ... 1 per Cent ,,
,, ,, Old Carolus IV. .. .. 12 per Cent ,,
South American Republics .. .. .. at par.

Freight to London, Liverpool, &c. per Ton. 50 cub: feet £ 4.10 @ £ 5: nominal
to foreign Europe, American and British Ships, none.. .. ..
to United States, American Ships Per Ton. 40 cub. feet. .. 25 $

DELIVERIES OF OPIUM AT LINTIN.

FROM 1ST APRIL TO 30TH SEPTEMBER 1838.

	IN SEPTEMBER.			FROM APRIL TO AUGUST INCLUSIVE.		
	Chests.	*Price.*	*Value in Dollars.*	*Chests.*	*Value in Dollars.*	*Stock 1st Octr.*
Patna .....old.	34	550	18.700	4,212	2 154,200	336
,, ...new	489	590	288,510			2025½
Benares .....old						57½
,, ...new	89	555	49 390	1,352½	641,765	682
Malwa	208	600	124,800	4,717	2,795,358	4238
	820		481,400	10,281½	5,591,323	7,338

Total of deliveries in the six months from April to September inclusive, 11,101½ chests, value, Sp. Drs.: 6,072,723.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

IMPORTS.

COTTON MANUFACTURES.—There have been few transactions in Longcloths, during the week, and those, we believe, principally in barter at rather improved prices, and the holders generally appear firmer. Good COTTON YARN. is now enquired for, and some small parcels have been sold—but the highest offers are about $ 36, for assortments averaging about Nos. 28 @ 30.

WOOLLENS.—SPANISH STRIPES. appear to be firmer, and those of good quality would command our highest quotation. LONGELLS, have declined and sales of about 6000 pieces have been made during the week, we hear, at from 8½ @ 8¾, but the Chinese have been selling their previous purchases as low as $ 8, and there are some of inferior manufacture offering, for which hardly $ 6 could be obtained.

METALS.—LEAD. continues low, and IRON is without much demand.

RICE,—even more depressed than before.

STRAITS PRODUCE.—PEPPER. remains much as before. BETELNUT. has rather advanced, and 3½ could, we think, now be readily obtained, if the importations are not heavy. TIN, in demand, the supply being very small.

COTTON.—The demand has been very moderate during the week, but without any decline in the Bombay kinds. In Bengal and Madras there is no more whatever, but as the reports are still current of a short Nankin crop, holders will not submit, for the present, to lower rates.

OPIUM.—There is more stir in the Opium market, the brokers going about more freely, and the deliveries commencing both at Whampoa and to the westward. Good Malwa is rather more enquired for, but at little advance in price. Some of the holders of new Patna and Benares were disposed to sell in the early part of the week at 585 @ 590, but it has since again recovered, although the demand is slack. The deliveries to the 22d were Patna old 63, new 319; Benares, old 1, new 165; Malwa 1049, Total 1537 Chests.

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.—No change.

TEA.—The market remains quiet, the general feeling amongst exporters appearing to be that a settlement at the present moment would be premature. Musters of green teas are beginning to arrive.

CANTON, 27th October, 1838.

THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 4. No. 9. Canton, Saturday, 3rd November, 1838. No. 165.

Superstition and Astrology.

PEKING, MAY 14, 1818. A HURRICANE AT PEKING.

"Yesterday evening, about three quarters past 6 o'clock, a storm suddenly arose, and proceeding from S. E. crossed the capital. In a moment the whole heavens were darkened, and the whole atmosphere was filled with sand and dust, to such a degree, that objects in houses could not be distinguished without the light of a candle As the Emperor expresses it, (in an Edict which he published,) "it rained dust." To express this idea, there is an appropriate word in the Chinese language Mæ; from which I infer, that such storms have occurred in the regions of the north, at different periods.

I am sorry that my materials do not enable me to give any fuller account of this hurricane, for the satisfaction of the natural philosopher; in as much as I observe from the Philosophical Magazine, that meteorological phenomena are in Europe collected with care."

From the above short notice, which is extracted from the official document referred to, there does not seem to have been any thing very awful about it; yet the Emperor professes that he was excessively alarmed at the extraordinary darkness, and says, "his heart within him trembled for fear." He conceives it a divine judgement, and is anxious to know its meaning: whether the cause be his own mismanagement, or his employing improper men. He seems to have been lately reading some astrological book, for he runs through a long string of evils in a nation, which those books point out, as indicated by extraordinary natural phenomena; and closes by professing his own resolution to examine himself and correct what he finds amiss; and calls upon all his Ministers of State, and subordinate officers to do the same; that the cause which thus disturbs the harmony of the Universe, may be discovered and removed.

He further gives, in a separate document, his Imperial astronomers a severe reprimand for their inattention in not previously informing him, that the hurricane was to take place. He asks them tauntingly—what it is they attend to, when they neglect such extraordinary changes in nature as that of May the 14th. They had but three days before been stating to him, what felicitous stars shed their happy influences around his person, and indicated more and more the duration and felicity of his reign; and which were to grace the auspicious completion of the sexagenary term of years which he has lived. All this he says, was the language of flattery, whilst they really could not, or would not tell what evils were about to happen. This document he closes with a command to them to calculate exactly what heaven indicated by the darkness and the storm; and not, on any account, to conceal it from him.

In a third document, his Majesty's mind is a little eased, by various statements from places at some distance from the capital, where the darkness was not so great, and where at midnight, a heavy rain fell, with thunder. He has dispatched a person to go and discover where the storm at first arose, as he apprehends, that at that point there is some act of oppression, or false imprisonment; which has provoked the wrath of heaven.

Whether the above arose from sincere superstition; or from state hypocrisy; I shall leave your readers, Mr. Editor, to judge for themselves, only saying, that I incline to the first opinion.

Three of the Yu-she, or authorised advisers of the Emperor, have written to him, that in their opinions, the cause of the hurricane was the dismissal of the late Premier Sung Tajih; and suggest the propriety of recalling him.

His Majesty does not approve of their suggestion; but styles it a specious pretext to introduce disorder into the affairs of Government. He again justifies at considerable length his treatment of Sung; and that he by no means felt resentment against him, but on the contrary was obliged to do violence to his feelings, when he dismissed him, and banished him from Court. As to the hurricane being an expression of Heaven's displeasure on Sung's account, it is by no means credible, in as much as it did not happen at the time, but a full year afterwards.

He reprehends in strong terms, the presumption of those three advisers, in thus meddling with the prerogative of the crown, whose alone it is to judge of the fitness of the great Officers of State.

The Mathematical Board, at the head of which is a Tartar nobleman allied to the family on the throne, has also sent up its opinion respecting the hurricane. I use the word hurricane to prevent circumlocution. The Board defines Mae, to be darkness of the atmosphere, accompanied by a descent of dust, during a whole day, or for a shorter period. If it continue a whole day, it indicates perverse behaviour and discordant counsels existing with the Sovereign and his Ministers: it also indicates great drought, and dearness of grain. If the wind blows up the sand, moves the stones, and is accompanied with noise, inundations are to be expected. If the descent of dust continues but for an hour: pestilence may be anticipated in the south-west regions, and half the population will be diseased in the south east. They refer to the astrological work which gives these statements, whilst they decline to add any thing farther of their own.

The Gazette of the same date as the preceding contains a paper, in which his Majesty expresses the painful anxiety which he feels on account of the long drought, by which Pe-che-le province if afflicted. He has sent his sons to fast, to pray, and to offer sacrifice to Heaven, to Earth, and to the god of the wind,—and but only a very slight shower had fallen, and had not at all penetrated the ground. His Majesty, himself wrote a prayer, and appointed the 21st of the month, for himself, his brother, and two others, to go and sacrifice The Emperor was to sacrifice at the altar dedicated to Heaven; his brother, at that dedicated to Earth; the third person was to sacrifice to the divinity that rules the passing year, and the fourth to address his devotions to the god of the wind. The 20th was so be a solemn fast; on the day of sacrifice, the kings, nobles, ministers of state, attending officers, and soldiers and servants, were all to appear in a peculiar cap and upper garment indicating deep contrition.

Whilst the Emperor, and the above-named persons, are offering up their sacrifices, two of his sons are ordered to go and offer incense at two other places.

From the above it appears, that that minds of the highest classes of the community in China are exercised about sin, and providence, and punishment; and that the light which unassisted reason affords them, is by no means such as to render, a divine revelation superfluous.

On the 29th of August, his Majesty will set out for Manchow Tartary, to worship at the tombs of his fathers. He intends to arrive at that place on the 25th of September. *Indo Chinese Gleaner.*

Siam.

From the Singapore Free Press, September 20.

Siam.—The *Ariel* and *Hero* both arrived yesterday morning from Siam. By the latter vessel we have advices to 21st ultimo, at which time the market for imports, especially for Cotton Goods was improving, owing to the small importations by the Bombay Surat vessels and the Junks of the season, all of which had arrived: *Common* Canbaics were quoted @ 45, and *middling* @ 50 ticals per corge, and wanted. Maddapollams, 32 @ 35 in, 80 @ 85 and 40 @ 50 in, 100 @ 105 ticals per corge, and also wanted. Long Cloths—36 in, 6 @ 10. and Grey Shirtings, 7 @ 10 ticals per piece, and none in the market. Old English Tower *muskets*, saleable at 6½. Cotton Twist—*Grey Male*—75 ticals per picul—saleable.

First quality *Sugar* was scarce at 8½ ticals, but inferior more plentiful at 7½ @ 8 ticals.

The *Catherine*, Leitch, was to leave a day or two after the *Hero*, for Singapore and London.

Our correspondence from Siam also gives some account of an unusual act of severity by the king of Siam towards a Chinese merchant of Bangkok, who had been informed against as dealing in Opium. According to the Siamese laws, no one was to be held liable to punishment for the sale of Opium unless the article were found in his possession; and, relying upon this, the man confessed the charge. But his Majesty regarding the defence as a quibble, forthwith orde ed the man to be put in irons, beside being condemned in an extremely heavy fine, and to be scourged daily until he paid it. He was also called upon to declare from whom he had purchased, and to whom sold, the opium- but the experiment of fetters and flagellation upon the Chinaman had as yet failed in producing the desired effect. If the punishment in the man's case is the first for the offence in question, the King of Siam cannot be applauded for his impartiality or love of Justice—but if it be his intention to expel Opium from his dominions, we would recommend him to tax it to the utmost, instead of rendering either those who sell or those who use it liable to expiate the offence by a severity which threatens life.

Another catastrophe of a very different nature is also alluded to by our correspondent.—It appears that *Phra Suria Pak-dee* the son of the Praklang *Phya See Peepat*, a confidential adviser of the King, had been guilty of receiving from the eyes of one of the King's youthful wives "fair speechless message," betokening more love than was consistent with His Majesty's honor should exist between the two, and of repaying these glances in kind. The injured lord of the frail dame received information of the intrigue, and the male culprit was forthwith apprehended. Being a person of consideration, having royal blood in his veins, and his father in high esteem with the king, it was thought that he would undergo no more than the ordinary punishment of flagellation and the exposure of his excoriated back to a scorching sun. But these were only preliminaries, after being subjected to which, he was led to execution, and his head severed from his body at a blow. His fair partner in crime suffered the same fate; but some feeling of delicacy forbade her exposure to the public gaze, and she was taken down to the place of execution in a fine boat, so completely enclosed as to shut her completely out from the view.—When led out to the fatal spot, she was so totally enveloped from head to foot in white cloth, which was not suffered to be removed, that the executioner had to take his aim half by chance through the folds Five men, one of whom was the King's Chamberlain, and the same number of women were executed along with them, on suspicion or proof of their having connived at the *amour*.

We were yesterday waited upon by a Chinaman of respectable appearance who requested that we would take some notice of the extent to which the species of gambling called *Hue Hue* is now carried on at this Settlement, productive as it is found to be of the greatest disorder and distress among the families of the Chinese In a former number we gave some account of the manner in which this game is carried on, and the pernicious consequences resulting from indulging in it—leading in many cases to the total ruin of the parties, and not unfrequently to suicide—and the suppression of those haunts where practices so injurious to the welfare of the native community are encouraged, cannot be too soon made an especial object of the attention of our police.—*Ibid.*

Meteoric Showers. *

I. Phenomena as observed at *New Haven*, (Lat. 41° 18' N., Lon 72° 58' W.) and published in the New Haven Daily Herald. †

"About day break this morning, our sky presented a remarkable exhibition of Fire Balls, commonly called *Shooting Stars*. The attention of the writer was first called to the phenomenon about half past five o'clock; ‡ from which time until near sun rise, the appearance of these meteors was striking and splendid, beyond any thing of the kind he has ever witnessed.

To form some idea of the phenomenon, the reader may imagine a constant succession of fire balls, resembling sky rockets, radiating in all directions from a point in the heavens, a few degrees south east of the zenith, and following the arch of the sky towards the horizon. They commenced their progress at different distances from the radiating point, but their directions were uniformly such, that the lines they described, if produced upwards, would all have met in the same part of the heavens. Around this point, or imaginary radiant, was a circular space of several degrees, within which no meteors were observed. The balls, as they travelled down the vault, usually left after them a vivid streak of light, and just before they disappeared exploded, or suddenly resolved themselves into smoke. No report or noise of any kind was observed, although we listened attentively.

Beside the foregoing distinct concretions, or individual bodies, the atmosphere exhibited *phosphoric lines*, following in the train of minute points, that shot off in the greatest abundance in a northwesterly direction. These did not so fully copy the figure of the sky, but moved in paths more nearly rectilinear, and appeared to be much nearer the spectator than the fire balls The light of their trains also was of a paler hue, not unlike that produced by writing with a stick of phosphoras on the walls of a dark room. The number of these luminous trains increased and diminished alternately, now and then crossing the field of view like snow drifted before the wind, although in fact, their course was towards the wind.

From these two varieties, the spectator was presented with meteors of various sizes and degrees of splendor: some were mere points, but others were larger and brighter than Jupiter or Venus and one, seen by a credible witness before the writer was called was judged to be nearly as large as the moon. The flashes of light, although less intense than lightning, were so bright as to awaken people in their beds. One ball that shot off in the northwest direction, and exploded a little northward of the star Capella, left, just behind the place of explosion, a phosphorescent train of peculiar beauty. This line was at first nearly straight, but it shortly began to contract in length, to dilate in breadth, and to assume the figure of a serpent drawing itself up, until it appeared like a small luminous cloud of vapor. This cloud was borne eastward, (by the wind, as was supposed, which was blowing gently in that direction) opposite to the direction in which the meteor had proceeded, remaining in sight several minutes The light of the meteors was usually white, but was occasionally prismatic with a predominance of blue.

A quarter before six o'clock, it appeared to the company that the point of apparent radiation was moving eastward from the zenith, when it occurred to the writer to mark its place, accurately, among the fixed stars. The point was then seen to be in the constellation Leo, within the bend of the Sickle, a little to the westward of Gamma Leonis. During the hour following, the radiating point remained stationary in the same part of Leo, although the constellation in the mean time, by the diurnal revolution, moved westward to the meridian nearly 15 degrees. §

By referring to a celestial globe, it will be seen that this point has a right ascension of 150 degrees, and a declination of about 21 degrees. Consequently, it was, when on the meridian, 20 degrees 18 minutes south of the zenith.

The weather had sustained a recent change. On the evening of the 11th, a very copious southerly rain fell, and on the 12th, a high westerly wind prevailed, by gusts. Last evening the sky was very serene; a few "falling stars" were observed, but they were not so numerous as to excite particular attention.

The writings of Humbo'dt contain a description of a similar appearance observed by Bonpland, at Cumana, in 1799. It is worthy of remark, that this phenomenon was seen nearly at the same hours of the morning, and on the 12th of November.

Yale College, Nov. 13, 1833."

The Elizabeth, Highat, from China to Liverpool, encountered a severe Typhoon on the 3d of July, which threw her on her broadside, blew away the jib, foresail, and fore and mizen topgallant sails. The sea washed away the lee quarter boat with all her gear, tore off the iron davits from the side, and the lee anchor through the forecastle, carrying away the whole of the upper bulwarks, as far as the centre of the stern, and part of the lower; every thing that would float was washed off deck; ship lying with her lower yards in the water until the gale abated, foretopgallant mast and flying jib-boom were blown away. Men lashed to the helm and pumps; water pumped up being strongly impregnated with the smell of Tea. At 10 P. M., gale veered to South and moderated. During the gale the spoondrift flew in such a constant stream that on one could look to windward Wore to the eastward. Capt. Highat put into Coupang, where he made protest; and, after repairing damages, sailed again for Liverpool on the 18th August.—*Canton General Price Current, October 30.*

Lincoln Island.—The following is an accurate description of this dangerous islet.—Length 3 miles E. to W. and 2½ miles N. to S., covered with green herbage all over, and appears rather higher in the centre when made in a S. b W. direction. At the distance of four miles it looks very low, raised in the middle, and is very dangerous to approach in the night, as it is most probable a ship would strike before her situation could be discovered from the breaking water. The reef to the S. E. of the [illegible] extends a much greater distance in that direction than laid down by *Ross*. The Larne [illegible] ing to the S. E. about 5 miles off, [illegible] fms; centre part of the islet then bore [illegible] ne tacked to eastward, and had 2½, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 7 fms., to no bottom, standing out E. N. E. The water is discoloured on the reef. Larne went nearly round the island, and had no soundings at 75 fms. bearing E. S. E. distant 3½ miles. Lat. of centre of the island 16° 30' N. Long. 119° 40' E. The islet is surrounded by reefs, trending to the Northward, Eastward, and Westward, and extending as before observed, to the S. E; probably to the distance of 6 or 7 miles from the S. E. point.—*Canton Register, October 30.*

Whamponiana.—

BY FUDGE.

It was about noon on the 12th February 183—that the Schooner "Morpheus" entered the Bogue Channel. The wind which had been blowing fresh from the Southward, suddenly veered round to W. and in a furious gust the schooner was thrown on her beam ends. "Luff," shouted a voice from below, "luff and be d——d to you!" and forthwith emerged from the cabin a head and shoulders, the property of the chaste orator, whose voice had just before been heard. The tindal, had meantime let every thing down by the run, and the Morphine righted. The head having taken a look to windward, another aloft, and a third, of mingled ferocity and contempt, at poor Hassan, who exhibited the most unequivocal signs of horror, the voice was again heard, glancing in a most ungentlemanly manner at the canine parentage, and sanguinary eyes of his victim, and combining in the same breath, certain little condemnatory epithets respecting his, the speaker's, soul, and its future residence, with "God forgive me." The Head &c. having been withdrawn to the cabin, I shall there introduce its owner and his companions.

Joe, Brown, for so I shall call him, was at least 6 feet high, with a corresponding "breadth of beam." His appearance was pleasing in the extreme tho' of the dray-horse cast. Grove of sand-colored locks bounded his face, a plantation of mustaches adorned it, and an aristocratic imperial flourished beneath the brow of a huge vermillion mountain, or lip, between which and another of similar proportions, was situated a mouth—par excellence—like, as Mr. Weller remarked, an annual lease. Two straggling rows of Brobdignagian rocks, beautifully lacquered with Ess. Tobacco, studded the cavity; these, which he called teeth, with the addition of a dwarf nose, completed the catalogue of nature's embellishments. That he had been peculiarly favored by that lady, he modestly owned: "but" said he, with a philosophical chuckle, "andsome his, as andsome *does*" which trite proverb, uttered in the dialect of Cockaigne of which he was a native, and to which, his mother declared, "a hornement." Of his birth and parentage I am unable to speak positively, he having been, when I first encountered him, steward of a small brig. Promotion, however, has overtaken him, and I introduce him to the reader as *Captain Brown, Schooner Morphine.*

Besides himself there were two other gentlemen in the Cabin, who acted as guards of honor to Capt. B.,

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* Agreeably to our promise of last week, when noticing Doctor Parker's letter on this subject, we now republish the above from the *American Journal of Science and Arts.*

† The substance of this sketch is the same as that published in the New Haven Herald on the day of the occurrence; but as that sketch was drawn up in haste, careful reflection has since suggested a few additions and alterations of phraseology, with a view of rendering the statement more explicit.

‡ Apparent time, or *a quarter past five*, mean time.

§ Aware of the importance of this fact to the question whether the origin of the meteors was terrestrial or not, the writer remarked it with much interest; but the advancing light of day rendered his means of observation imperfect, and he therefore felt it necessary to rely on those who saw the phenomena earlier and longer, for a confirmation of it, if the fact was so. Accordingly, in the paper of the succeeding day, he inserted a special request for information respecting this point. The same request has been addressed to observers in several places remote from each other: the result will appear in the sequel.

or, as Hassam mysteriously insinuated, *over* a few cases of medicine in the hold. One of them had been mate of some coasting vessel—stout, sentimental and a vocalist; whose baptismal cognomen was Adolphus. The other, a true exotic of Cockaigne, had originally served under General somebody, according to his own account, but had latterly practised in a medical capacity. Capt. B. always declared, however, that Mr. William Rufus Montmorenci, or as he profanely styled him, *Bill*, had once been groom to some half-pay Captain, and once lob-lolly-boy in an infirmary.

"Well Brown," simpered Adolphus, "so you're fled from the rude embraces of Boreas and the loud bursting of the mountain seas casting their silvery foam around, to enjoy the grosser pleasure of imbibing diluted Alcohol! What says Shakespeare of the sea; 'The sea-the sea-the open sea'!"

"Did you ever?" said Mr. William, opening his mouth; "Vy I've *heerd* the General hinscribe it to Chevally Welcome."

"You're mistaken, replied Adolphus: Shakespeare alone could have eulogised the ocean in such sublime language.

A scene like the present always awakes my muse and, if you'll allow me, I will recite a stanza I have just composed,"

A "*heave a head*" from Brown and "*go it*" from Bill encouraged him, and after a couple of dramatic flourishes and two "*hems*" he thus delivered himself:

"He went on deck to make all snug,
Leaving below a big glass of grog!
The waves were high, and strong the breeze,
And black the sky, and white the seas.
The sea was white, the sky was black,
And high the waves, the wind not slack!
The-the-wind-wind-no, breeze."

"Not bad (tho' I say it) for an extempore" said the poet.

"Idon't know vot a hextemper his, but I must hown the verses his fine" said the admiring Bill, looking Byronic taste; "Dolphy comes it strong in that line, and no mistake" the word mistake being accompanied by a most enthusiastic blow upon the table, whereby Captain Brown's tumbler was fractured, and the "diluted alco`ol" soaked up in his inexpressibles.

"What a—fool you are Bill" said the offended commander, again making the usual cacophythic reference to the sanguinary nature of Mr. William's idiotcy.

"Sir" shrieked the latter individual "do you mean for to come for to hinsult me? My feelins is wounded my honner boutraged, and Sir (here a slight tremor in the speaker was perceptible,) the hinsult must be riped bout with blood." *To be continued.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Dear Mr. Editor.

The Chinese ingenuity, and knowledge of those they have to deal with, is in no way more clearly shown, than in their success in all struggles with foreigners, by first creating a division amongst the foreigners, and then fighting off the one party against the other, instead of *directly* entering the field themselves.

Thus England sent a Representative here, who wished to put our access to the Chinese Ear *beyond those, having an interest in doing us wrong*!—a violent party war is got up—and, ultimately, a large class of merchants (calling themselves Britssh subjects,) *actually* petition their nation's Representative, to give up his object and leave Canton: being the exact step the Chinese wished for.

Next, a benevolent institution (a floating Hospital) is set agoing at Whampoa—again party is at work—and the Chinese, instead of burning or sending away the ship, by force, as any other government would have done who disapproved of her presence, they attack the feelings of an influential foreign individual, by sending a security merchant and linguist to say they dread torture and banishment! if the Hospital-ship is not removed—their cunning succeeds—Feeling for two Chinese, instead of care for the health of hundreds of British seamen, carries the day, and the ship walks off.

Once more—In the present oppressive system, of an encreased set of duties, (without any alteration in the Emperor's tariff) mark how they work—they do not come and say—"These goods must pay certain duties or they cannot be cleared"—No! that would bring them into direct contact with the foreigner!—They say "the ship which brought these goods cannot get her pass or portclearance until the duties are paid on what she brought"—thus all the consignees of ships are set in direct opposition to the consignees of Goods—the battle is carried on betwixt them, and the cunning Chinese stands by enjoying the storm.

The consignee of the ship cares nought whether the duty be legal or not, so it is paid, and the ship entitled to her grand chop—so he fights like a Trojan in the ranks of the Hoppo's officers and dutyleviers, against his own countrymen, though the subject at issue, over a cargo, would amount to twice the whole freight of the vessel from Britain.

On the other hand, the consignee of goods not caring whether the vessel lay six months at Whampoa, warmly battles for the smallest duty, and, instead of meeting a Howqua or a Mowqua in the breach—he meets a man with a blue coat and gilt buttons, whom at first he would be disposed to look on as a fellow-soldier, until he in the blue coat shouts "high duties"—"prompt pay!"—and the Emperor of China for ever! A Baillie Jarvie confronts him with "Let Glasgow flourish! up with the weawers! and down with Wong-tei!

So, at it they go, but all the time the contest to make good the disputed duty is carried on by the Emperor through his worthy allies the consignees of ships from Britain-not his Chinese tax gatherers.

This, Mr. Editor, appears to me truly the mode the Chinese rule us,—the bad effects I see clearly—but I am not wise enough to point out remedies—can you?

"SPECTATOR."

Canton, 29th October 1838.

Opium.

Sir,—I have just read, in your publication of this day, the Circular memorial regarding the Opium trade in China. To say the least, the subject as stated by Messrs. Olyphant & Co. (for it would appear by by your Editorial remarks, that they do not wish to veil the authorship of these papers!) is not only ill timed, but comes with a peculiar suspicion from those Gentlemen. The question is one which not merely affects the interests of British merchants resident in China, but enters materially into that of British possessions in India. To the American merchant the trade is of no importance whatever, and it would have been wise in the Gentlemen named, before giving publicity to sentiments which must be considered of a dangerous tendency to *all* foreigners resident in China, to have first viewed the subject in all its bearings.

"By identifying foreign Petitions with great domestic concerns it is hoped they will receive a consideration denied to them on their own merit," is the language of the "Circular." Such undoubtedly would he the result, if questions of great national interest to China, would receive from its population the support of a legitimate public opinion and a just and rational patriotism. But I would ask, where is such to be found in a country the Government of which is venal in the extreme—where there is no patriotism—the prejudices and national vanity of the people, fostered for ages, by Imperial Edicts, and cemented and fortified by arbitrary custom, do not deserve a name so noble;—where the Officers of Government, so palpably corrupted as they are universally allowed to be, may alone be said to form the public opinion of the Country, and its only organ. Their opinion, if I judge correctly, being responded to by the mass of the population, thus improving on Pope's maxim: "That whatever is, is right."

It is evident then, that such a plan of proceeding as that contemplated by Messrs. Olyphant & Co., would not only fail but give rise to further vexations to foreigners. For besides the well known prejudices of the Chinese, which naturally would accost the pretended morality of the Farqui, and view every idea of good Government, coming from them, with derision, distrust and loathing,—the officers of Government are too much implicated in the trafic of Opium to respond to the views of these Gentlemen. And it is as evident that Foreigners, by shewing to the Chinese Government their differences of opinion in commercial pursuits, will only augment their own burdens. To be powerful with such a nation as this is, *unanimity, firmness*, and *decision* ought to constitute our peculiar policy. Squabble as much as we may choose, within our own circle, if such must needs be, but let not our divisions extend beyond.

Let me not, however, be misunderstood. I say boldly, the present traffic in Opium is most pernicious to this Empire. But the fault lies not with us, but with its own Government. The extraction of the immense quantity of the precious metals, year after year, must be attended with ruinous consequences to the Country. But how is the evil to be remedied? By Imperial Edicts forbidding the trade on the pain of death? The past will answer these questions better than any one can do, not only in the history of this, but of every Country in the world, where severe legislative enactments were had recourse to in similar cases of policy. And such must ever fail where those whose duty it is to punish, are the most deeply implicated. We all know besides that there is such a principle in human nature, as to long for that which is forbidden. And the more severe the prohibition, the greater the anticipated enjoyment.

I feel proud in owning the immense balance of trade in favor of Great Britain, which Messrs. Olyphant & Co. would hint to the Chinese as a great argument for adopting their views, but I presume to observe that with such a point, none but British subjects, in the present relations of China with *all* foreign nations, have the slightest concern. And if such an argument could be fairly used, I presume there are other nations besides China, where a balance of trade is shown in favor of Great Britain, and to which Messrs. Olyphant & Co's. benevolence might with equal propriety be directed.

What then, we would ask, is the remedy which would most effectually do away not only with the demoralizing effect of the drug on the people, but the ruin which attends the industrious portion of the population in its acquisition?

Would it not be by the LEGALIZATION OF THE TRAFIC, a step, we do presume to think, a wise Government, under such peculiar circumstances, would have long ago adopted. And what, I would ask, would be the consequences of such a step? The value of the Opium paid at present, as it must necessarily be, in the precious metals, would be then exchanged for articles of native produce, and native manufacture. And the whole portion of the people, depraved by the indulgence of beastly and degrading appetites, would thus pay to the industrious classes, the full price of their indulgences, and in the result benefit the Empire, as an encreasing market would arise for the industry of its population. The bringing them into more extended, and of consequence, into more social contact with civilized nations, is a desideratum, which cannot but be ardently wished for, by all those who have, in reality, an extended benevolence. And not that "sickly sentimentalism," unfortunately so prevalent, which we fear, without a breach of charity, is the result either of selfish and interested views or of personal vanity.

While the evident result of a legalization of the trade, is thus shown to benefit the Chinese, let us not overlook the distress which would be consequent on a rude and violent stoppage of the trade to the cultivators in India, a large and industrious portion of its inhabitants, and whose ruin would be certain before their industry could be directed into other channels. And that too without benefiting the Chinese, but in reality encreasing the evils of the present Opium trade.

Much more might be urged on the policy, and I would add, the *humanity*, of legalizing the traffic. But the question is one perfectly well understood by the Canton merchants, and its importance, I believe, fully appreciated by the British government. It is, Sir, the Governments of our respective countries to which we must look for interference with the policy of the Chinese Government in its foreign relations, and not to the pressing upon it of party views among the mercantile community of this place. To the former we must look for any good which can possibly arise to us, in such cases, to the latter for the certain promotion of Chinese contempt and Chinese intolerance. The preamble alone of the Memorial is quite sufficient to awaken both in the minds of the Chinese authorities.

I would rejoice if it were possible to leave the subject here, but it is useless to deny the feelings of indignation which have arisen in my mind from the arguments which Messrs. Olyphant & Co. would draw from our most pure and holy Religion, or rather, I should say, from the manner in which these arguments are stated. I know not these gentlemen, Sir, and therefore speak from the *prima facie* evidence which their extraordinary publication affords. Were their memorial intended to be addressed to a people who were in point of civilization reckoned barbarous, it is possible Messrs. Olyphant & Co's. mode of illustration might be pardoned. But I contend, Sir, that the language which we ought to hold, in our addresses to the Chinese, in regard to our Religion, and our great hopes hereafter, ought to be clothed in a language more befitting to them, as a civilized people, to us, and above all, to the Great Author of our Salvation. I fear too much incurring the charge, hating, as I most sincerely do, the very idea of *cant*, that I refrain from saying one word more on this subject.

I will not enlarge, as it would be most ungracious, on the wording of the memorial, but I cannot help observing that there is, I will not say, a sycophancy of language, but a want of dignity in tone, throughout the whole paper that alone would render it unexpedient to be presented.

Neither can I see how it would be possible for a court so constituted as that of Pekin is, to listen, but with feelings of the most sublime wonder, to the audacity of Foreigners presuming to counsel his Imperial Majesty to send envoys to the west, to teach him, by their researches, the true art of governing, even altho' such envoys should find their way to Washington for that purpose.

I can honestly declare, that I take up this subject as I find it. I am utterly unacquainted with Messrs. Olyphant & Co., and therefore can have no personal hostility to them. They have made themselves public men by the memorial, and as such, of course, amenable to public opinion. If I speak harshly, it arises from the first strong impressions of honest conviction. I do not impugn their motives, altho' we all know how jealously one ought to regard even such. I believe Messrs. Olyphant & Co. to be perfectly convinced of the justice of the cause they advocate; but I would seriously recommend to them, instead of applying unauthorizedly and most unexpediently *on their own responsibility* to the Chinese Government, in this or any other great question, to correspond with their own Government, who alone are the legitimate organs of American grievances.

If by the *unauthorized* expression of their own opinions, however virtuous they may appear to themselves, they in any degree, compromise the safety, comfort, or prosperity of the British merchant, to say nothing of their own, as well as of every foreigner, I do not see how they can have any reason for congratulation, in the course they are pursuing, and, moreover, the propagation of our holy Religion is not to be entrusted to those engaged daily in wordly affairs, but to its own peculiar and authorized ministers.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant.
A.

THE REGATTA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Dear Sir,—I am exceedingly sorry to find that any thing but a good feeling should exist among the members of the "Canton Regatta Club" on the approach of the present Regatta. I cannot help mentioning one circumstance, which seems to be laid hold of as a cause of *dissension*, and that is the unfortunate foul ng of the Dolphin with the Young Queen at the last meeting. The cause of this accident was fully explained at the time, and to all appearance was deemed perfectly satisfactory to the parties concerned; and why at the present time it should be brought forward, as a cause for *not* entering boats, appears both *unreasonable* and *ungenerous*, in as much as it is allowing private feeling to get the better of public spirit; and as Regatta tend in a great measure to promote healthful exercise and a friendly intercourse among this Community it is much to be regretted that any thing else than a good feeling among the members, at this our *fourth* meeting, should exist; where formerly the greatest good will and satisfaction prevailed.

I Remain, Dear Sir,
Your Humble Servant.

Canton, 24 Nov. 1838. 'A DOLPHIN.'

CANTON PRESS.

Saturday, 3rd Nov.

Our Correspondent "Spectator" complains of the divisions frequently existing among the foreign community on questions in which the Chinese are concerned, by means of which the latter manage to get the better of foreigners in most disputes that occasionally happen, and adduces several instances of this to support his position. The first is, the differences that arose among foreigners during Lord Napier's stay in Canton, when many, seeing themselves threatened with severe loss on account of the stoppage of the trade, represented to that nobleman their situation, begging that he would no longer oppose the Chinese Government. Lord Napier, as every body knows, soon after left Canton, without having accomplished the object of his visit, viz—direct intercourse with the Chinese authorities. It would be of little use now to recapitulate the whole of that unhappy event, the attempt to bomb and the Chinese Government into greater friendship with the British nation, etc; but that many merchants, British subjects, seeing themselves exposed to great loss, should represent this to their nation's representative, and ask of him to discontinue measures which caused such loss, appears to us very natural and by no means blameable, considering the little prospect there was, of Lord Napier's contemplated line of conduct being successful, and that it would probably be difficult to obtain restitution for the losses suffered, on account of the Superintendent's conduct, from the British Government.

As regards the Hospital ship, we certainly do not share our correspondent's regrets that the vessel was ultimately sold to the Hong-merchants—it was an act of justice due to the security merchant in whose name she stood, and to the Linguist, who were both, by her continued stay at Whampoa exposed to severe punishment, while the advantage British seamen derived from it as a Hospital ship were very trifling indeed, it having been resorted to during it's sickness; most men as well as their Captains preferring to have the surgeon's attendance on board of their own ship. However desirable it may be to have some such establishment for the sick seamen, it was, in our opinion, all things considered, imperative on those who had the management of that Hospital ship to withdraw her from Whampoa.

We now arrive at the third complaint of our correspondent, and this presents features of more difficulty than the two preceding. This is the settlement of duties on goods, in order to enable a ship about sailing, and in which those goods were imported, to obtain her Grand Chop, or permit to leave.

It is assumed by the Chinese Customhouse that the Hong-merchants pay all the duties on goods, both imported and exported, and they are therefore held liable for the payment. During the Company's monopoly, this was generally done, or where importers stored their own goods, the settlement of duties to be paid by them, was not attended with so many difficulties as now, the trade being then in but few hands. Since the freetrade however, and since the wealthier Hong-merchants have discontinued dealing in manufactures, the custom has obtained, for importers to store many of their Cotton and Woollen-manufactures themselves, paying the duty thereon which is settled for them by the Linguist. The object of importers in doing this, is to have themselves the control over their goods, which, the duty paid, they may either sell to Hong-merchants or to outside dealers as suits them best: mostly preferring the latter as purchasers, as they either pay Cash down, or give produce in barter on receipt of the goods, whilst Hong-merchants always require a credit of uncertain date. The practice however, of importers paying the duties themselves, is like many others, illegal, but connived at by linguists and Hong-merchants; the Government only looks to the Hong-merchant in whose name the ship is secured, for the payment of the whole of the duties due on her Cargo, and their not being paid at the time of the vessel's projected departure, her sailing permit is refused until all dues are paid up. It happens however, that, assuming the Hong-merchants to pay the duties, the Government affect to consider it as no ways concerning foreigners to know how much exactly that duty amounts to, and have accordingly hitherto refused publishing an exact tariff, and much scope is thus given to the customhouse officers for exacting higher than ordinary duties. This naturally leds to opposition on the part of the importers, who refuse to pay a duty they consider unfair. The consequence is, the detention of the ship that brought the goods, though her owners or agents have no further interest in them, than having laden them on freight, thus exposing parties, entirely strangers to the dispute, to heavy loss. We are well aware of the hardships to which the importer is exposed by being obliged, within a certain period, to pay duties by him considered unjust, but it appears to us but fair that he, and not the owners and agents of the ship should be the sufferers, as long as the present system continues; for they derive the benefit sought for in clearing the goods themselves for the duties. We see no means, whilst the present system of conducting the trade is persevered in by the Chinese, how the hardship complained of can be removed. It is one naturally arising from the Co-hong, as at present established, and from that chain of responsibility which runs through all the Chinese Government, from the lowest police agent to the person nearest the Emperor. A great object would it be, indeed, to obtain the establishment of a regular custom-house, through which all goods must pass, and where, whoever the importe, the duties must be paid according to a published tariff. But the Hong-monopoly is naturally opposed to any such concessions to the foreign trade, which would then naturally, as far imports at least are concerned, go into the hands of many more of the outside dealers than it does at present. Unfortunately the jealousy of the Chinese, of all innovations, allows us not to indulge in any hopes that such customhouse will be soon established, if ever; but this would be the only means, we believe, that would remove the grievance of which importers have now to complain.

We noticed in our last shipping report the arrival from Manila, of the French 52 gun frigate *L'artémise*. Her Commander, Capt. La Place, the same who in the *Favorite* visited Canton in 1830, has since, with several of his officers arrived in Canton, and our neighbours vie with each other in hospitality, to render their short stay here as agreeable to them as possible. It appears that the Chinese authorities entertained no scruples as to allowing these gentlemen to visit Canton, and they came up in inside Chop-boats, whilst the officers of the British ships of war lately here were jealously watched lest they should attempt to reach the provincial city. This difference of treating men of the same profession, but of different nations, most probably arises from the jealousy the Chinese entertain of the English, as neighbours on their western frontier, and to the pilot's report, in the case of Admiral Maitland, of another "barbarian eye" having reached the Celestial Empire, the Chinese being unwilling, since Lord Napier, to have any thing to say to such "Eyes."

In another column will be found a letter from a Correspondent, signed A., in answer to the Circular memorial we published in our last, as communicated to us by Messrs Olyphant & Co. We, in many instances, agree with the view A takes of the matter in question, and hope that the arguments he brings forward will deter the framers of that memorial from having it translated and presented to the local authorities of Cantou. We are convinced that not only would the presenting of such a document do no good to foreigners in Canton, but, on the contrary, that it will increase the jealousy the Chinese already entertain of them—and, moreover, we do think it out of place, that merchants, come to the country with the ostensible purpose of prosecuting their trade, should take upon themselves, unasked, the office of political advisers to the Chinese Government, which they do, if any of our neighbours sign the memorial alluded to. That such interference in their domestic concerns would be received with any thing rather than grateful feelings on the part of the Chinese, is to be expected, and we would recommend, if foreign merchants feel themselves aggrieved by any Chinese regulations, in their representations to complain of them solely, instead of entering on subjects unconnected with them.

GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

A General Meeting of the Members of the Chamber will be held at their office on Saturday the 3rd November at Noon to receive a report of the proceedings of the Committee on the cessation of their term of office, and to deliberate on the same.

By order of the Committee,
WILLIAM SCOTT, Secretary.

2 Danish Hong, 20th Oct. 1838.

GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE Annual General meeting of the Chamber for the purpose of electing the Committee for the ensuing year will be held here on Monday the 5th November at noon as prescribed by the regulation.

By order of the Committee,
WILLIAM SCOTT, Secretary.

2 Danish Hong, 20th Oct. 1838.

NOTICE.—Mr. THOMAS EDMOND is authorised to sign for our Firm per Procuration,
BIBBY ADAM & Co.

Canton, 15th October, 1838.

NOTICE.—The interests of Mr. ROBERT WILKINSON and Mr. JOHN R. REEVES in our firm ceased on the 30th June last, and Mr. WILLIAM DALLIE was admitted a partner from that date.

Canton, 1st October, 1838.

DENT & Co.

NOTICE.—All persons having demands against the Estate of the late BENJAMIN R. LEACH Esq. deceased are requested to present them, and those indebted, to make payment to

W. P. PEIRCE.—Executor.

Canton, 28th September, 1838.

NOTICE.—Mr. JAMES WARDY SMITH (in pursuance of his circular of March last) is now established as a Public Tea Inspector at No. 5 Dutch Hong.

Canton 14th September 1838.

NOTICE.—A Shop is opened by a *European* No 26, old China Street, for sale, BY RETAIL, of all British goods; and as the late interference of the Hongs with the small shop-owners has caused a stop to business, the support of the Public, both Chinese and Foreigners, is sanguinely expected, as being their joint interest.

Canton, 1 Creek, 5th July 1838.

NOTICE.—ADVANCES ON SHIPMENTS TO BRITAIN will be made, *in Cash*, on current terms by
JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

Canton, 29th July, 1838.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Agents are ready to receive bonafide Tenders for Advances on Bills of Exchange, secured by Consignments to England of Tea and Nankeen Raw Silk, in the manner prescribed in a paper entitled, "Terms and Conditions for making Advances in China," at the rate of Four Shillings and Seven pence (4s. 7d.) per Spanish Dollar.

Until further Notice, Twenty five per Cent of the same will be made in cash, and the residue in Bills on the Supreme Government of India, at the rate of Two hundred and ten (210) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, payable thirty days after Sight.—

(Signed.) J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company.

Canton, 13th July, 1838.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Treasury is open for the receipt of Cash for Bills upon the Supreme Government of India at the Exchange of Two hundred and ten (210) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, and payable thirty days after sight.

(Signed.) J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company.

Canton, 4th June, 1838

NOTICE.—FOR SALE at the Canton Press Office, THE CHINESE HONG-MERCHANTS AND THEIR DEBTS, price one dollar.

GENERAL RATES OF AGENCY COMMISSION IN CHINA; on English letter paper, price 10 cents.

NOTICE.

ORDERS for printing will be carefully attended to at the Canton Press Office, at the following charges;

for printing Bills of lading, Bills of exchange, Opium orders and boat notes } @ 100 $ 1
" Linguist reports, reports of Cargoes &c..... " " " 1. 50.
" Policies and folio pages. " " " 5.

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 Copies.

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL INSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above society can grant Policies on Goods payable in London, Calcutta, Bombay, or Canton.

MACVICAR & Co.

Canton, 6th October, 1838.

INSURANCE OFFICE
OF
"LOS AMIGOS DEL PAIS"
IN
MANILA,

THE undersigned is authorised to take risks on account of the said Office, on Spanish Vessels from China to Manila, to the extent of $ 40,000, payable in that City.

G. YRURETAGOYENA.

Macao, 13th June, 1838.

TROPIC INSURANCE COMPANY.

PARTIES, previous to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the same, that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expence to the assured) before any outward Cargo is put on board.

The Agents for the Society are

CALCUTTA, MESSRS. CARR, TAGORE & Co.
BOMBAY, " WM. NICOL & Co.
SINGAPORE, " SHAW, WHITEHEAD & Co.
LONDON, " RICKARDS, LITTLE & Co.
LIVERPOOL, " RATHBONE, BROTHERS & Co.
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, " THOMPSON, WATSON & Co.
MAURITIUS, " ROWLANDSON, WHYE & Co.

DENT & Co.
Agents in China.

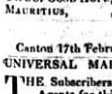
Canton 17th February 1838.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Subscribers are duly constituted and appointed Agents for this Company, and can grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta, Canton, Bombay, Madras, and elsewhere—parties contributing business to the office, will be entitled to a return of five per cent on the amount of premium actually paid in.

Canton, January 4th 1838. WETMORE & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.



THE Ship "SULIMANY," Capt. A. J. McFARLANE, will meet with early despatch from Whampoa. For freight apply to

NANABHOY FRAMJEE.

Canton, 29th October, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE ARIEL, Capt. WARDEN, will be despatched for the above ports on the 10th inst. Apply to

DENT & Co.

Canton, 1st November, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE FAZEL CURRIM, Capt. BENNETT, will leave Whampoa about the 1st December. For Freight apply to

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.

Canton, 2d November, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE Ship BOLTON, Captain YOUNG, will leave Whampoa about the 25th Proximo. For Freight apply to

D. DORABJEE.
Powshong No. 4.

The "Bolton" carries an experienced Surgeon, and has spacious accommodations for Passengers. For Passage apply to CAPT. YOUNG, or to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co

Canton, 25th October, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE fast sailing Ship SULTANA, Capt. PAGE, will have early despatch. For Freight apply to

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.

Canton, 26th October, 1838.

FOR LINTIN AND SINGAPORE.

THE DRONGAN, will be despatched on the 5th Proximo. For Freight apply to

DENT & Co.

Canton, 26th October, 1838.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE IMOGEN having a large portion of her cargo engaged will meet with early despatch. For Freight apply to

GIBB LIVINGSTON & Co.

Canton, 19th October, 1838.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LONDON.

THE Ship "HOPKINSON," of 400 Tons, Capt. C. R. STEVENS Having the greater part of her Cargo engaged will have quick despatch. Apply to

BIBBY, ADAM & Co

Canton, 8th October, 1838. 3 Danish hong.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT, OR CHARTER.

THE good armed Spanish Schooner "PATRIOTA" 150 Tons burthen; built at Pangasinan of the best materials, 2½ years old and Coppered; has two suits of sails, three Chains and anchors, all her rigging of Russia Hemp and is otherwise well found.

For further particulars apply to JAMES P. SURGIS, Esq at Macao or to

RUSSELL, STURGIS & Co.

Canton, 11th October, 1838.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

THE fast Brig CORSAIR, Captain PORTER, now lying at Hong Kong. Apply to

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 10th September, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE Ship "HELEN," Captain G. SEYFORD, will leave Whampoa early in November. For freight apply to

DHUNJEEBHOY MUNCHERJEE.

Canton, 21st September, 1838.
5 Powshong Hong.

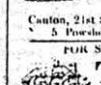
FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE fast sailing Ship CASTLE HUNTLY, J. H. JOHNSTON, Commander, will be despatched in the middle of October For Freight apply to

H. & N. CURSETJEE.

Canton, 21st September, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.



THE fast sailing new Ship CITY OF POONAH, Capt. J. WILSON, will have early despatch. For Freight apply to

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.

Canton, 11th September, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE CHARLOTTE, Captain C. L. LEERSCHWAGER, to leave about the 1st November. For Freight apply to

TAMULJEE RUSTOMJEE, & COWASJEE SAPOORJEE.

Canton, 12th September, 1838.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

THE Fast sailing Portuguese Schooner GENOVEVA, about 180 tons, well found in stores and Ground Tackle, can be ready for sea at a few hours notice. For Particulars apply to

MARKWICK & SMITH.
3 Imperial hong.

Macao, 15th August, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE "CALEDONIA," Captain J. F. BURN, will sail early in October. For freight apply to

SHAWUXSHAW RUSTOMJEE.

Canton, 19th July, 1838.

MADEIRA WINE.

Messrs. NEWTON GORDON MURDOCH & Co. have on sale, deliverable in Canton,

"THE FINEST OLD LONDON PARTICULAR MADEIRA," at prices as under

Hogshead	$ 125
Quarter cask	" 65
Half do.	" 35

"OLD LONDON MARKET MADEIRA,"

Hogshead	$ 100
Quarter cask	" 52
Half do.	" 28

Apply to JA: INNES.

Canton, 25th October, 1838.

FOR SALE.

ON board the BELLE ALLIANCE at Whampoa A FEW TONS OF COALS. Apply on board or to Mr PASSINGHAM at Markwick & Smith's.

Canton, 18th October, 1838.

ON SALE.

MANILA PLANCHADO SEGARS at $ 8 per box. Apply to

EDMUND MOLLER.

NOTICE.—MADEIRA WINE in Pipes and Hogsheads from the well known house of KEITH & Co. for sale by DENT & Co.

Canton, 14th Septbr. 1838.

ON SALE.

BEER in HOGSHEADS, just landed in good order. To be had at the Godowns of

BIBBY ADAM & Co,

Canton, 7th September, 1838.

TO SELL OR LET.

ON very moderate terms A HOUSE OF TWO STORIES, BUILT FOUR YEARS AGO, situated in Macao in the street near the church of Santo Antonio. The house is very commodious and well ventilated, commanding excellent views. For particulars apply to it's present owner, the MAJOR ALMADA of Macao.

TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press and Price Current.
For one year payable in advance..... $ 12
For six Months..... " 7
For three " ..... " 4
Single numbers of the Canton Press and Price Current, may be had at the Office No. 3, British Factory, at 50 cents, and Price Currents at 10 cents each.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—Brit. *Reliance*, Marquis, from Madras. *Julia*, Richards, and *Fanny*, McCarthy, from Singapore. *Westminster*, Mollison, from Port Jackson; *Fazel Currim*, Bennett, and *Faizee Rahahny*, Keys, from Bombay. Amer. *Van Couver*, Hallet, from Boston, 9th June, Batavia 28th September.

SAILED OR DESPATCHED. Brit. *Cornwallis*, Clark, for Singapore and Bombay.

The *General Palmer* for London, to be despatched on Monday next at 9 A. M. The *Ariel*, for Calcutta and Singapore on the 10th inst. The *Drongan*, for Lintin and Singapore, on the 5th.

No tidings yet of the *Cowasjee Family*, nor of the *Duke of Lancaster*.

The shipping at Hong-Kong is about to remove, we hear, to Lintin.

LATEST DATES, from ENGLAND, 7th July via Bombay. UNITED STATES, 10th June per *Mary Chilton*. CALCUTTA, 10th September ✠ *Waterwitch*. BOMBAY, 28th August, ✠ *Sultana*. SINGAPORE, 1st October ✠ *Waterwitch*. JAVA, 28th Sept. ✠ *Van Couver*. MANILA, 13th Oct. ✠ *L'Artemise*.

VESSELS EXPECTED.—From ENGLAND, *Clifton*, *Ranger*, *St. Vincent*, *Orwell*, *David Salomons*, *Malcolm*, *Java*, *Asia*, *Eliza*. BOMBAY, *Ruparell*, *Parrock Hall*, *Sultana*. CALCUTTA, *Recovery*, *Cowasjee Family*, *Keltie Castle*, *Francis Smith*, *Brigand*, *Theresa*. CHILE, *John Gilpin*. From the UNITED STATES, via South America, *St. Louis*, *Natchez*; via London, *Lotos* direct *Courier*, *Annawan*, *Suzai*, via Manila, *Francis Stanton*.

SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

Vessel's Name.	*Flag.*	*Commander.*	*Tons*	*Where from.*	*Consignees.*
Caledonia	British	Barn	710	Bombay	Shawuxshaw Rustomjee.
Castle Huntly	"	Johnston	1359	"	H. & N. Cursetjee.
Charlotte	"	Liebschwager	691	"	T. Rustomjee & C. Sapoorjee
Ganga	"	Young husband	977	Liverpool	Fox Rawson & Co.
John Bull	"	Ormond	398	"	"
Trenton	Ameri.	Hallet		Boston	Russell & Co.
Moffat	British	Bolton		Batavia	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Hopkinson	"	Stevens	400	Bombay	Bibby Adam & Co.
Loudon	"	Tait	239	"	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Helen	"	Setford		"	D. Muncherjee.
City of Poonah	"	Wilson		"	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Mary	"	Macaulay		"	Daniell & Co.
Canada	Ameri.	Hicks		Liverpool	Wetmore & Co.
Inglis	British	Routh		Bombay	Daniell & Co.
General Palmer	"	Down		"	Russell & Co.
Euphrates	"	Wilson	617	Liverpool	Jamieson and How.
V. Melbourne	"	Drayner		Bombay	Daniell & Co.
Patriot Queen	"	Hoodley		Calcutta	Dent & Co.
Vansittart	"	Macqueen		Bombay	Turner & Co.
Penang	"	Lawson		Liverpool	Macvicar & Co.
Bolton	"	Young		Calcutta	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Wm. Jardine	"	Crosbie		Batavia	"
Alex Baring	"	St. Croix		London	Russell & Co.
Covington	Ameri.	Holbrook		Liverpool	Wetmore & Co.
Orexes	British	Smith		Madras	Dent & Co.
Belle Alliance	"	Arekall		"	"
Drongan	"	Rump		Bombay	"
Jane Blair	"	Mc.Allister		Madras	W. & T. Gemmell & Co.
Bengal	"	Morton		Calcutta	Jamieson & How.
Cleveland	"	Marby		Bombay	Dent & Co.
Sulimany	"	Macfarlane		"	Nanabhoy Framjee.
Albion	Ameri.	Putnam		Newyork	Olyphant & Co.
Horatio	"	Howland		Liverpool	F. S. Hathaway.
Oriental	British	Wilson		Bombay	Dirom & Co.
John O'Gaunt	"	Robertson		Liverpool	Turner & Co.
Crescent	"	Goldie		Liverpool	Macvicar & Co.
Eliza	"	Lay		Calcutta	Dent & Co.
Indus	"	MacFarlane		Bombay	Turner & Co.
Sultana	"	Page		"	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Westminster	"	Mollison		Fort Jackson	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Fazel Currim	"	Bennett		Bombay	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Faizee Rahahny	"	Keys		"	"
Reliance	"	Marquis		Madras	William Henderson.
Mary Chilton	Ameri.	Drew	295	Boston	Russell & Co.
Earl of Clare	British	Scott		Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.

SHIPPING AT HONG-KONG &c.

The following Ships are stationary at Lintin &c. The *Jane*, Wm. Clark; *Lord Amherst*, Wm. Dodd; *Aurelia-Georgina*, *Pepeke*, Kennedy; to Dent & Co. The *Hercules*, Parry; *Austen*, Ross; *Col. Young*, Baylis; *Jardine*, Strachan; to Jardine Matheson & Co. The *Lintin*, (Am.) Macondray; to Russell & Co. The *Agnes*, Gallie; *Mermaid*, Wallace; to D. & M. Rustomjee. The *Isabella*, Paterson; to Robert Edwards. Span. *Trinidad*, Salado; to H Rustomjee. *Rosa*, Ribeiro; to H Eigar.

Vessel's Name.	*Flag.*	*Commander.*	*Tons*	*Where from.*	*Consignees*
Governor Findlay	British	Jauncey	274	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Rose	Ameri.	Foster	143	Lima	Russell & Co.
Izabella Robertson	British	Hudson	350	Calcutta	Pereira & Co.
Mavis	"	Franklin	160	"	Cowasjee Eduljee.
Anna	Port.	Thomas	166	Damaun	H. Rustomjee.
Ternate	British	Walker		Bombay	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Pearl	"	Beddie		Bombay	Macvicar & Co.
Corsair	"	Porter		Singapore	Lindsay & Co.
Swift	"	van der Hoeven		"	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Correo de Manila	Span.	———		Manila	"
Lambton	British	Hart		"	"
Attaran	"	Smith		Calcutta	Markwick & Smith.
Girard	Ameri.	Drinker		Philadelphia	F. H. & J. Tiers.
Ann	British	Guy	207	Calcutta	H. Rustomjee.
Ariel	"	Warden		"	Dent & Co.
York	Amer.	Meyer		Liverpool	Wetmore & Co.
Sir E. Ryan	British	Pybus		Calcutta	W. Henderson.
Virginia	"	Whiffen		"	Lindsay & Co.
Bencoolen	"	Tait		Singapore	Fox Rawson & Co.
Mauhmien	"	Pike	175	Calcutta	Hoerjeebhoy Rustomjee.
Hereford	"	Reaburn	462	Liverpool	W. & T. Gemmell & Co.
Ceylon	Ameri.	Chaffer		Batavia	Russell & Co.
Mermaid	British	Gallie		Calcutta	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Henry Clay	Ameri.	Gilman		Callao	Dent & Co.
Nabob	"	Putnam		Sumatra	Russell & Co.
Benares	British	Jackson		Bombay	M. Rustomjee.
J. N. Gossler	"	Davis		Gibraltar	F. H. & J. Tiers.
Porcia	"	Swift		Callao	F. S. Hathaway.
Patriota	Span.	Mercada		Manila	Russell Sturgis & Co.
Water Witch	British	Reynell		Calcutta	Dent & Co.
H. M. S. Larne	"	Capt. J. P. Blake		Cruize	——,
L'Esperance	Dutch	Lindstedt		Batavia	——,
L'Artemise	French	Capt. La Place		Manila	——,
Julia	British	Richards		Singapore	Captain Richards.
Fanny	"	McCarthy		"	Dent & Co.
Van Couver	Ameri.	Hallet		Boston	R. B Forbes.

THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

Abreviations (Pl.) Pecul. (Cy.) Catty. (Pce.) Piece. (Pr.) Pair. (Cht.) Chest. (Yrd.) Yard. ($) Spanish Dollars. (T) Tael. (M.) Mace. (Cn.) Candarin. (Ch.) Cash. Comml. Weights. 16 Taels, 1⅓ lb. avods.—1 Catty.—100 Catties 133⅓ lb avods, 1 Pecul.—16 Pls. 80 Cys, 1 Ton.—84 Cys, 1 Cwt.—¼ Cy. 1 lb.—Money weight.—10 Cash. 1 Candarin.—10 Candarin, 1 Mace, 1 Tael.—1 Tael, 580 Grains Troy.—1 Span. dollar 7 Mace 1 cn. 7 ch.

VOL. 4. No. 9. **Canton, Saturday, 3rd November, 1838.** **No. 165.**

IMPORTS.

	PER.	PRICES.	REMARKS.
COTTON MANUFACTURES			
Cambrics - - 40 yds. - i	P'.	$ 3. a 4.	
Chintzes - - 28 ,, - i	,,	3 a 5	
Handkfs. Monteiths scarlet -	,,	1.75 a 2.	dull.
,, ,, blue - -	,,	1.25 a 2	
Long-cloths white 40 yds. 36 i	,,	3½. a 5.	
,, ,, 80 ,, -	,,	7½. a 10.	
,, grey - 40 ,, 38 i	,,	3½. a 4½.	Large stock.
,, ,, - 60 ,, 38 i	,,	5½. a 6½.	
,, ,, - 80 ,, 38 i	,,	7. a 8½.	
Am. brown Cots. 30 ,, 36 i	,,	2.10 a 2.50	
Cotton yarn Nos. 16 @ 28 i	Pl.	22 a 30	Large stock and little demand.
,, ,, ,, 30 @ 52 i	,,	30 a 36	
Calcutta - - ,, 18 @ 24 i	,,		None.
WOOLLENS.			
Broadcloth Ex. Sup'e 60@62 i	Yd.	90 a 2 80.	
,, Span. Stripes 60@62 i	,,	1.25 a 1.40.	
,, Supers - - 58@60 i	,,	80 a 90.	
,, Worsters - - - -	,,	60 cts.	
,, Worleys - 25 yds. i	Pce.	11 a 11½.	No sale.
,, Sup'e Selet. Cutgslarge	Pl.	30 a 40.	Cts. dull.
Flannel - - - - - -	yd.	15 a 20.	
Camblets, double 55 yds. 30 i	Pce.		
Fine singles - - - - -	,,	20 a 22.	dull.
Second - - - - - -	,,		
,, - - - 40 ,, 28 ,	,,	22 a 24	
Bombazets - - - - -	,,	20 a 22	
Longells scarlet - - - -	,,	7 a 8	
Assorted colors - - - -	,,	9½ a 10	
Woollen yarn - - - - -	,,	8½ a 8¾	
COTTON.		10 3 90	Limited demand.
Bengal old or inf'. - - -	Pl.	Tael.	
,, sup'r and fine - -	,,	} 9. a 10 5	
Bombay old or inf'. - - -	,,	} 7 5 a 9.7	
,, sup'r. and fine - -	,,		
Madras - - - - - -	,,	7 5 a 10.	
Manila - - - - - -	,,		None.
METALS.			
Copper Shea's, 16 oz. @ 32 oz.	Pl.	$ 34½.	
,, S. American slab - -	,,	24.	None.
,, nails assorted - -	,,	40.	
,, old - - - - -	,,	18.	
Lead English Pig - - - -	,,	} 5½	
,, Spanish ,, - - - -	,,		
Iron Bar 1 @ 3 in - - - -	,,	2.50	
,, Rod ½ @ in - - -	,,	3½ a 3¾	
,, Nailrod ½ and under -	,,	} 4 a 4½	
,, Hoop. - ½ @ in - -	,,		
,, Scrap - - - - -	,,	1. a 1.20	Not Saleable.
Steel English - - - - -	,,		
,, Swedish - - - - -	Tub	3½ a 4	
Spelter English - - - -	Pl.	5½ a 5¾	
Tin Plates - - - - - -	Box	8¼ a 9½	
Quicksilver - - - - - -	Pl.	110 a 115	
SKINS Rabbit - - - - -	100	60. a 65.	
Beaver - - - - - - -	each	4. a 6.	
,, Fox - - - - - -	,,	1. a 1.15.	
Otter-Sea - - - - - -	,,	40. a 55	
,, ,, tails - - - -	,,	2.50 a 3	
,, Land - - - - -	,,	5. a 7.	
Seal - - - - - - - -	,,	2. a 2.50	
OPIUM Patna old 1836	Ch'.		
,, ,, ,, 1837	,,	545 a 550	
,, ,, new - - -	,,	595 a 600	
Benares old - 1837	,,	500 a 505	
,, new - - - - -	,,	545	
Malwa old - - - - - -	,,	} 575	
,, new - - - - - -	,,		
Turkey - - - - - - -	Pl.	380.	Little demand.
RICE Bengal - - - - -	,,	1.30 a 1.40	
,, Java - - - - - -	,,	1.20 a 1.30	
,, White table - - - -	,,		
,, Manila - - - - -	,,	1.20. a 1.30	
STRAITS PRODUCE &c			
Bird's nest, fine white - -	Cr.	30.	
,, ,, inf'. ,, - -	,,	11. a 16.	
,, ,, black - - -	,,	5. a 5.	No demand.
Bees Wax - - - - - -	Pl.	26. a 28.	
Betel nut - - - - - -	,,	3.20 a 3 30	
Cloves Mauritius 22 @ 24	,,	31.	Moluccas.
,, Mother - - - -	,,	10. a 12.	Overstocked.
Camphor Baroos - - - -	Cy.	5. a 25.	
Gambir - - - - - - -	Pl.	2½. a 3.	
Mace - - - - - - - -	,,		
Nutmegs - - - - - - -	,,		
Pepper - - - - - - -	,,	7. a 7½.	
Rattans - - - - - - -	,,	3. a 3½.	In demand.
Tin Banca - - - - - -	,,	20½.	
,, Singapore &c. - - -	,,	19½.	First quality.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Amber large 1st quality - -	Cy.	3. a 13.	
small fragments - -	,,	20 cts a 1½.	
Asafœtida - - - - - -	Pl.	4½.	
Bichdemar - - - - - -	,,	5. a 25.	
,, good - - - - -	,,	25. a 36.	
Cochineal - - - - - -	,,	1 80. a 220.	
Coral large beads or pieces -	Cy.	.....	
,, fragments - - - -	Pl.	40. a 50	
Cow Bezoar - - - - - -	Cy.	16. a 25.	No demand.
Cudbear - - - - - - -	Pl.	12.	
Cutch Pegue - - - - - -	,,	4. a 4½.	
Elephants Teeth or Ivory - -	,,	70. a 100.	
,, ,, cuttings - - -	,,	60. a 65.	
Fish-maws - - - - - -	,,	25 a 55.	
Flints - - - - - - - -	,,	40 cents.	
Ginseng crude - - - - -	,,	65.	
,, clarified. - - - -	,,	90	
Mother of Pearl Shell - - -	,,	9. a 10.	
Myrrh - - - - - - - -	,,	3. a 4.	
Olibanum - - - - - - -	,,	3½. a 8	Large stock.
Putchuck - - - - - - -	,,	15 a 16	Little demand.
Rose Maloes - - - - - -	,,		
Saltpetre at Lintin - - - -	,,	4½ a 5	
Shark's fins - - - - - -	,,	15. a 30.	
Smalts - - - - - - - -	,,	40 a 55.	Limited demand.
Stock fish - - - - - - -	,,	3½. a 4.	Large stock.
Thread Gold and Silver - -	Cy.	40 a 45	
Wood Ebony Mauritius - - -	Pl.	3.	dull.
,, ,, Ceylon - - -	,,	2.	
,, Sandal Indian - - -	,,	14 a 18	
,, ,, Timor - - -	,,	8 a 12.	
,, ,, Sandl Islands - -	,,		
Sapan - - - - - -	,,	1 50	

EXPORTS.

	WT. in T.	PRICE	REMARKS.
SILK MANUFACTURES.			
Camlets blk. 18 yds. by 24 in	30	$ 12	
,, col'd ,, ,, by ,,	28	13.	
Hkfs. 4-4 black Levantine fringed	17	5 20. a 6.30	
,, 7-8 ,, ,,	15	4.50 a 5.60	
Hkfs. 7-8 cross barred - -	11	5.30 a 5.40	
,, Sarsnet, Nankin silk			
,, Canton - - -	—	5.20	
Hkfs. white Pongee 32 in	18	6.50	
,, ,, ,, 30 ,,	16	5.80	
,, figured ,, 32 ,,	20	8 10	
,, ,, ,, 30 ,,	18	7 20	
Levantines col'd 30 yds. 24 ,,	24	11.50	
,, ,, 30 ,, 29 ,,	32	15. a 15.50	
,, black ,, ,, 24 ,,	27	11.	
,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	30	14. a 15.	
Satins Levantines 30 29 ,,	33	14.50 a 15.	
,, ,, ,, 24 ,,	30	13.	
Lutestrings mixt 18 ,, 24 ,,	18	6.70	
,, black ,, ,, 22 ,,	28	9.50 a 9.75	
Pongees white 30 ,, 30 ,,	30	10.	
,, ,, 30 ,, 29 ,,	29	9.75	
,, ,, 30 ,, 32 ,,	32	11.	
,, Szechuen 19 ,, 19 ,,	27	3.60 a 3.75	
Sarsnets black N. 30 ,, 29 ,,	27	9 70	
,, ,, C. ,, ,, 29 ,,	25	8	
,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	22	7.	
,, white 60 ,, 29 ,,	34	14.25 a 14.5	
,, colored 30 ,, 29 ,,	21	11.80 a 12.	
,, crossbarr'd ,, 24 ,,	18	9.20 a 9.30	
Satins black 18 ,, 29 ,,	44	14.50 a 15	
,, ,, 18 ,, 29 ,,	36	11. a 11.50	
,, colored 18 ,, 29 ,,	33	16.	
,, high ,, 18 ,, 29 ,,	36	17.	
,, damasked crimson	38	17 a 17.50	
,, colored	38	16. a 16.50	
Sesshaws Nank. blk 29 29 ,,	40	14.50	
,, ,, colored ,, ,,	33	15.50	
,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	36	16 20	
,, Canton black 29 ,,	33	8.90 a 9.40	
Sewing silks assort. colors. 1st	Pl.	4.25	
,, ,, black - - -		3.85	
Shawls crape 7-4 embid. -	7	3.40	According to embroidery.
,, ,, 55 @ 58 in -	5½	2.90	
,, 8-4 Satin figd. 63 -	5	1.80	
,, 7-4 ,, ,, 58 -	4	1 50	
,, damask ed silk 54 @ 5	4	1.85	
Water silks col'd. 18 y. - 29 in	32	14 50 a 15	
BLACK TEAS.	Pl	Tael.	
,, Bohea Canton - - -	,,		
,, Fokeen - - - -	,,		
,, Congou Soug. k'd. - -	,,		
,, Bl. Lf. & Pek. k'd	,,		
,, Campoi - - - -	,,		
,, Souchong - - - -	,,		
,, Hung muey - - -	,,		For the new teas no price settled yet.
,, Pekoe - - - -	,,		
,, Ning Yong - - -	,,		
,, Ankoi - - - -	,,		
,, ,, Pouchong - -	,,	New.	
,, Orange Pekoe - -	,,	26 a 35	
,, Caper - - -	,,	22 a 25	
GREEN TEAS.			
,, Twankay - - - -	,,		
,, Skin - - - - -	,,		
,, Hyson - - - -	,,		No new teas yet down.
,, Young Hyson - - -	,,		
,, Imperial - - - -	,,		
,, Gunpowder - - -	,,		
RAW SILK. Canton No. 1	,,	T. 280	
,, ,, ,, ,, 2	,,	270	
,, ,, ,, ,, 3	,,	250 a 255	
,, ,, ,, ,, 4	,,		
,, ,, ,, ,, 5	,,		
Nankin Tsatlee - - - - 8	,,		
,, Taysaam - - - -	,,		
SUGAR RAW. Canton 1st	,,	T. 5.3	
,, ,, ,, 2d.	,,	4.8 a 5.	
,, Pingfa - - - -	,,	6.2	
,, Candy Canton - - -	,,	6.6 a 6.8	
,, Chinchew - - -	,,		
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Alum - - - - - - -	,,	1.85 a 1.95	at Macao
Aniseed star - - - - -	,,	10½	
Camphor - - - - - -	,,	33 a 34	
Cassia at Whampoa - - -	,,	10½. a 11	
,, Lintin - - - -	,,		None.
,, buds - - - - -	,,	14 a 15	
Canes bamboo - - - -	1000	10 a 11 4	
,, Wangees - - - -	,,	7 a 12	
China Root - - - - -	Pl.	3½	
Cubebs - - - - - -	,,	17 a 18	
Dragon's blood - - - -	,,	80 a 100	
Galangals - - - - - -	,,	3½ a 3¾	
Gamboge - - - - - -	,,	65 a 70	None good.
Glass beads - - - - -	,,	17 a 22	
Glue - - - - - - -	,,	9 a 11	
Ginger in Jars - - - -	Case	5 a 5½	
Hartall or Orpiment - - -	Pl.	15 a 16	
Lead white - - - - -	,,	9 a 10	
,, red - - - - -	,,	10	
Mo. of Pear' Shells 5 colo lo large	Pl.		No demand.
,, blue edged small	,,		
Musk warranted - - - -	Cy.	45 a 60	
Nankeens, blue 10½ yds. 13 in	100	92	
,, 9½ yds. 12 in - - - -	Ps.	85	
,, Canton made - - - -	,,	79	
,, ,, large - - - -	,,	82	
,, ,, small - - - -	,,	65	None.
Yellow yds. in 1st. st.	,,	79 a 80	
,, ,, ,, 2d ,,	,,	66 a 70	None.
,, ,, ,, 3d. ,,	,,	58	
,, small ,, ,, - - -	,,		
,, white ,, ,, - - -	,,	55 a 85	Wanted
Oils Aniseed - - - - -	Cy.	1.10 a 1.20	
,, Cassia - - - - -	,,	1.65	
Rhubarb - - - - - -	Pl.		None.
,, Dutch cut - - - -	,,		
Soy in Jars - - - - -	Case	5 a 8	
Tobacco in baskets - - -	Pl.	14 a 15	
Tortoiseshell - - - -	P.		
Turmeric - - - - - -	,,		
Vermillion 80 catties - -	Box.	76.	

N. B. OF IMPORTS ALL DUTIES ARE PAID BY THE PURCHASER, AND OF EXPORTS BY THE SELLER

BOATHIRE IS PAID BY THE SELLER.

RATES OF INSURANCE AT CANTON.

On first class vessels in the 10th Canton and Union Offices of China, & various Agents of Offices established in Calcutta and Bombay.

GOODS TREASURE		GOODS TREASURE	
Bombay - - - -	Singapore - - -	1 ¼	Hol. or Hamburg - 3 ½
Ceylon - - - -	Manila - - - -		Spain or Portugal - 3 ½
Madras - - - -	Malacca - - - -		America U States - 2½ 2
Calcutta - - - -	Penang - - - -	1½ 1	China - - - - 1 ½
Rangoon - - - - 2½ . 2	Batavia - - - -		Mexico - - - - - 3 ,,
Mauritius - - -	Gt. Britain via Sg	3 2½	E.coast of China - 1 pm.
Australia - - -	,, direct - - - -	2½ 2	Lintin &c. - - - - ½ do.
Sand. Islands - -	France - - - - -	2½ 2	

Note. Above rates are from 20th Oct. to 20th April annually; during remaining 6 months the premiums are somewhat higher. Risks on Blocks are $ 9 per Cent per annum, $ 4½ for 6 months, $ 2½ for 3 months and $ 1 per month.

The Local Insurance Offices grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta and Bombay, or in Canton.

WHAMPOA PORT CHARGES, &c.

1st class ves. measg. 1600 cubits & upwards pay 0.7374756 of a Tl. per cubit.
2nd ,, ,, ,, 1200 do. & under 1600 ,, 0.7221091 ,, ,,
3rd ,, ,, under 1200 do. 0.5062341 ,, ,,

N.B. The cubit is 14½ inches: measurement is taken on each entry of the vessel with cargo (except Rice) and is from the Foremast to the Mizen mast, or tiller head in Brigs; and across at the main mast; these are multiplied together for the above products—The largest class pay from $ 4300 to $ 4320; 2d class from $ 3700 to $ 3780; 3rd class from $ 3700 and under. The Comhas; or Present Fee is paid by all vessels 1600 Taels or $ 2223. Linguists fee $ 173½ and Comprador's fees $ 50. Also Pilotage $ 60, inwards and outwards the same. A sum of from $ 5 @ 600 is also usually required by the Hong-merchant, for securing a Cargo-ship, to defray fees and charges usually incurred by him. On French and other Foreign vessels the charges are slightly varied. The several fees paid to the Hoppo &c. on Rice laden ships amounting to $ 939.50., by a decision of the General Chamber of Commerce, are to be considered a charge on the vessel, as also the sum of $ 200 paid to the Linguist—making the whole charge on a Rice-ship, $ 1189.50—besides Pilotage inwards and outwards.

RATE OF EXCHANGE AND PRICE OF BULLION.

	s d.
On London or Liverpool, 6 months sight private Bills.	4. 7.
Government Bills 10 @ 30 days	4. 4.
United States Bank Bills 6 months sight	4. 6.
Bills under advances made on goods by the E. I. Company's Agents.	4s. 7d.
E. I. Company's Agents Bills on Calcutta 30 ds. sight C. Rs. 210	
E. I. Directors Bills 60 ds. sight, and private C. Rs. 210.	
Private Bills, on Bombay, ,, Co's. Rs.	212 @ 214.

Gold, 98 a 100 touch, in leaves $ 23.75 per Tael weight.

Sycee at Lintin &c. large Ingots 97 a 99 touch 7 per Cent premium. very scarce.
,, ,, ,, ,, small 96 a 98 ,, 6½ per Cent ,,
Spanish Dollars Pillar Ferdinand, ,, ,, 1 per Cent ,,
,, ,, Old Carolus IV. ,, ,, 12 per Cent ,,
South American Republics ,, ,, par. to 1 per Cent ,,

Freight to London, Liverpool, &c. per Ton. 50 cub: feet £ 4.10 @ £ 5, nominal.
to foreign Europe, American and British Ships, none.
to United States, American Ships Per Ton. 40 cub. feet. .. 25 $

DELIVERIES OF OPIUM AT LINTIN.

FROM 1ST APRIL TO 30TH SEPTEMBER 1838.

	IN SEPTEMBER.			FROM APRIL TO AUGUST INCLUSIVE.		
	Chests.	*Price.*	*Value in Dollars.*	*Chests.*	*Value in Dollars.*	*Stock 1st Octr.*
Patna .....old.	34	550	18.700	4,212	2 154,200	315
,, ... new	489	590	288,510	—	—	2025½
Benares .....old	—	—	—	1,352½	641,765	578
,, ...new	89	555	49.390			681
Malwa	298	600	124,800	4,717	2,795,358	4334
	820		481,400	10,281½	5,591,323	7,338

Total of deliveries in the six months from April to September inclusive, 11,101½ chests, value, Sp. Drs.: 6,072,723.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

IMPORTS.

Cotton Manufactures.—The only transaction in Longcloths, that has been reported to us, is a sale of about 5,000 Pieces white at about 4.40, we believe, and of good quality; otherwise the market remains very quiet. In Cotton Yarn, little has been doing: a small parcel of about 20 bales of first quality Nos. 30 @ 36 fetched $ 38, but we doubt if that price, just now, could be obtained for any quantity.

Woollens.—The market continues firm for Spanish Stripes, and some little advance has been offered on one or two parcels, but we have not heard of any actual sales. Longells, have rather declined, holders appearing desirous to realize, as heavy supplies are expected per *St. Vincent* and *Eliza Stewart*.

Metals.—Without transactions during the week.

Rice.—continues at very low rates.

Straits Produce.—Pepper. is dull of sale at 7 @ 7½ according to quality, but we hear a parcel was sold at Macao @ 7¼. Betel-nut is improving a little.

Cotton.—No alteration in the price of the Bombay staple and holders are firm. In Madras and Bengal there is no enquiry whatever. There are various accounts of the Nankin Crop, but it would appear that the injury has been only partial.

The deliveries during the past month are stated at,

Bombay,	Bengal,	Madras,	Total.
28,796	2 688	1,441	30,925 bales.

leaving a stock of

72,281	15 524	14,419	102,204 bales.

Opium.—There has been very little doing during the week, and it is said the authorities are again beginning to annoy the retailers. The deliveries during the last month were: Patna old 72, new 554; Benares, old 1, new 145; Malwa. 1484; Total 2256 chests. Stock remaining 1st November, Patna old 246, new 1977; Benares old 115 new 728; Malwa 3617; Total 6083 Chests.

EXPORTS.

Nankin-Silk.—The holders continue firm, and no one can, of course, venture to purchase.

Tea.—Nothing yet doing.

Exchange.—There is a large amount of bills offering in the market. Bank United States, and credits, for which generally the purchasers require local endorsements. We have been informed that considerable sums of bills on Messrs. Morrison Cryder & Co. have been negotiated this week by Captains and Supercargoes of the American vessels now in port, at the exchange of 4s. 7d. per dollar. We understand the amount negotiated is upwards of £ 13,500.—Sales to some extent of Republican dollars are reported at Lintin at 1 per cent Premium.

Canton, 3rd November, 1838.

THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 4. No. 10. Canton, Saturday, 10th November, 1838. No. 166.

Korea.

From a Correspondent.

We know of no country in the world which has attracted less notice than Korea. Look wherever you will on the wide face of the globe, and you will always find some connexion existing between one nation and another, the tribes of the interior of Africa not excepted, only absolute savages like the aborigines of the Andaman Isles may be excused for refusing all intercourse with foreigners; but the Koreans who have come under the transforming influence of the Celestial Empire can certainly offer no such plea. Trade removes the obstacles, and binds nation to nation, by the strongest ties—self interest. But though Korea has many harbours and is a peninsula, though in the neighbourhood of the most industrious people of Asia, the Chinese and Japanese, though rich in productions for a foreign market, it can scarcely be said to have any commerce. Not a single junk, unless cast away by stress of weather, goes to Korea. The opposite coast of Shantung is perhaps 36 hours sail to the west Korean Island; the former has neither firewood nor timber, the latter abounds in both; yet, Foke, who is always in search of something useful, never goes over to fetch such necessaries of life near his door. For this we have never been able to account, for supposing even that it was not the will of Government, when gain is in question, Foke finds means to evade all law. Nor was this exclusive manner of dealing with foreigners in such a summary way old custom; no, it is the result of the policy of our enlightened times. What shall we then say, when all the intercourse which Korea carries on is confined to a fair held in autumn and spring on the frontier of Mantchooria, and that, moreover, their tribute bearer, who goes thrice a year to Peking, puts out there his wares in a stall and returns with an exchange of goods. The traffic carried on between Japan and Korea, on one of the intermediate islands, is very trifling, and rather deserves the name of barter. Now this is the sum total of all the trade, of a country nearly as large as England and Scotland. Thanks to antinational policy and misanthropy for these glorious results.

No foreigner has ever travelled freely in their country. Even Chinese ambassadors are anxiously watched and treated as prisoners, and when the Jesuits, by order of the Chinese monarch, were surveying Montchouria, they received strict injunctions not to cross the frontiers of this recluse nation. We only find a single instance in the case of a Dutch crew being wrecked on the island Quelpaert, in the seventeenth century that people from a far country were allowed to take up their abode in the southern Provinces. But though they were not ill treated, they were not allowed to return home, a kind intention which they did not heed.

A Korean looks a very grotesque figure. Besides the enormous hat which covers a pointed cap, he wears a pair of sleeves of the moderate dimension of a sack. This is quite in contrast again with his shoes made of canvass, which fit most closely to his feet, and he is as proud of their smallness as a Chinese lady. The males are remarkable for their symmetry, the females for their extreme ugliness, and they appear here to hold the rank of beasts of burthen. The unmarried youth wear a very long tail dangling down, like Foke's appurtenance, with this difference however, that the forepart of the head is not shaven. The elder gentry have a mere tuft of hair hidden in a conical cap. Old and young are gravity personified and the very children look careworn. For hours you may observe not a single change of the muscle, their motions are stately, their gait the picture of grandeur. From the highest Mandarin down to the lowest fisherman this characteristic is the same. If you wish to figure to yourself a true Korean, you ought to imagine a man with a long pipe, which is seldom left to cool, squatting on the ground and fixing his eyes upon a single object without moving his head. He is a very Turk in many respects, though he may be on the whole more industrious and less warlike. For drinking liquor they have perhaps no equal as a nation, spirits do not affect them, they swallow alcohol like water. If a stranger visit them, they do not offer useless tea, but some raw onions, dried fish and liquor, stronger than whiskey and gin, of which a single man will drink off one or two bottles without shewing the least symptoms of drunkenness. They are very cautious in their conversation, shy and timid in their whole intercourse with all the badges of despotism; slavish fear and servile submission await them. Their language is full, sounding, and very distinct, their literature that of the Chinese, and their common written medium a curious syllabary. In their manners they shew too much the barbarian, but they are at the same time haughty and honor foreigners inclusive of the Celestials with that honorable title. They have scarcely ever been independent, though the generosity of the Central Empire permits them to remain merely tributary, and to rule themselves according to their pleasure.

Baratry.

THE CHARGE OF PIRACY, IN THE CASE OF THE FRENCH SHIP ALEXANDRE NOW AT NEWPORT.—The French consul for the state of Rhode Island has arrived in this city, with this ship's papers, from which it appears that under the command of Bouet Louis *dit* Dubois, who ranked as a lieutenant of the French navy, she regularly cleared from Bordeaux for Samarang. Benoit Marland, belonging to the maritime service at Bordeaux as quarter master, acting as 2d captain.

It appears that a few days after leaving Samarang, the captain, Bouet, the lieutenant Morpain Jean, the boatswain and four sailors, were missing—reported to have been washed overboard by a sea.

After this the vessel, under the command of Marland, the 2d captain, put into Mauritius (Isle of France) to repair, where the French consular agent was satisfied that all was right. Here ten new French sailors, three British sailors, and one American sailor, with two Malay women, came on board when the ship sailed, making 22. The Malay women were said to have been found on board two days after the ship sailed. The ship was cleared for Bordeaux, but after passing the Azores, and within ten or twelve days sail of the coast of France, the destination was changed for Boston.

This vessel on the 20th instant reached Newport, and soon after her arrival the town was filled with whispers of suspicion. The commander, Marland, came on shore on Sunday, and tried to dispose of his vessel and cargo to the merchants there. The French consul hearing this, deemed it his duty to go on board the vessel, and make an examination. The crew all appeared obedient and in good health, and all the consul did was to order the captain to bring his papers, and some of the crew, for the purpose of satisfying the people of Newport that their suspicions were incorrect. To this Marland assented, but being afterwards informed by his American sailor that Newport was a small place, and had no French consul, Marland said he was going to Boston, and would not surrender the papers. The consul then deemed it his duty to apply to the collector to have the vessel detained, and placed under the charge of a revenue cutter, till he could hear from the consul general at New York, which request was complied with.

Marland then endeavored to make an escape, with a large amount of gold and diamonds, and with one of the Malay women, to come to New York on board the steamboat. The consul then caused Marland to be arrested, and after some difficulty the arrest was made. The remainder of the crew, from Bordeaux to Samarang, next morning were arrested and lodged in gaol. Officers were then put on board the ship, the crew assenting, after a great deal of trouble.

During this time many things occurred to excite suspicion. One of the Malay women, the pretended wife of Marland, contrived, during the affray on board the ship, to carry away a bag of gold containing about $12,000, and a sealed box containing a large quantity of diamonds. Marland, it is stated, confided the care of his Malay wife and treasures to the M. Seiler, who figured so conspicuously in this port when the foreign enlisted corps was embarking fro Florida—but Marland soon finding out the reputation of Seiler, sent back his wife after the treasures, when Seiler was not to be found at home, but was making his way for the New York steam boat, where the gold and diamonds were found, and lodged in the bank under seal.

The French consul thinks that all these circumstances are enough to justify the detention of the vessel, and to make a request upon the American government, that Marland and his confederates be sent to France for examination. The sudden loss of the captain, and so many of the crew, the deviation of the voyage without any rational reason, the arrival at Newport, the extraordinary conduct there, the course of Marland with his women, &c., he thinks justify suspicions of piracy. Of this, however, the public can judge as well as ourselves. We have sifted a one sided story, and we think we have got at the general facts, It may be necessary to add that the persons suspected of piracy have not yet been publicly examined.

POSTSCRIPT.—We are farther informed that orders left Washington, 25th, for the three-decker Hercules, at Norfolk, to repair to Newport, and take the captain and crew of the French ship to France, and that the vessel herself, with a new crew, was to be sent to France.—*New York Express.*

English News.

Singapore Free Press, 4th October.

The Coronation of our young Queen came off on the 28th ulto., the event being celebrated in a manner becoming the English nation. The weather proved beautifully fine, London poured forth it's living world. Business was entirely set aside and a general holiday determined on, nothing marred the events of the day and all was joyousness and festivity. The Gazette contains a long list of promotions in the Army, but those in the Naval Department are not so numerous as anticipated. Very few Peers have been created (contrary to expectation) but the list of Baronets is very long. A series of fetes have been given by the Queen and nobility to the Foreign Ambassadors and suites since their arrival, and it is said their stay will be prolonged till the end of the month. This day a Grand Review will take place in their presence at Woolwhich. The Queen gave a state Ball on the 2nd and others are to come off on 12th and 30th inst.

PORTUGAL.—Lisbon has again been the scene of disturbance. On the 14th ulto, the anniversary of the Procession of Corpus Christi, the King with the Ministers and others attending it were attacked by the mob and assailed with stones and threats: the Band was called on to play the Hymn of the constitution of 1820 and complied accordingly. A detachment of Cavalry at last put an end to the disorder. Several Battalions of the National Guards have been disbanded for encouraging, rather than endeavoring to put down, the Rioters. The Queen was at Cintra.

AMERICA.—The advices from this Quarter bring particulars of the burning of a Canadian Steam boat the "Sir Robert Peel" in the St. Lawrence by a band of 50 men from the American Frontier. This Vessel was lying about 7 miles from French Creek where all the crew and passengers were sent, after which the vessel was fired and totally destroyed with every thing on board including drs 60,000, Lord Durham and suite arrived at Quebec 20th May.

The motion for repealing the Specie circulation has passed the Senate by 34 to 6, and the House of Representatives 54 to 26 The President has submitted that an extension of the period to 2 years be made for the removal of the Cherokee Indians, with further liberal appropriations of money for that purpose. The whole of the Town of Moravia in Alabama was destroyed by fire on the 16th May. A Cashier of the Bank is accused as the Incendiary.

Lord Durham has issued a proclamation dissolving the special Council, and has appointed Mr. C. Buller M. P., Mr. Turton, Col. Cooper, the Provincial Secretary, and Commissary General to form the new Executive Council. His Lordship's arrival had created satisfaction, and addresses had been presented to him. Sir J. Colbourne has been despatched to Upper Canada. Another Steam boat, the Telegraph, had been fired into and ransacked at Brockaville. The Governor General has offered a reward of £1,000 for the apprehension of any persons concerned in the burning the "Sir R. Peel" and many arrests have been made.

WEST INDIES.—A late arrival confirms the previous statements of the determination of the Legislatures of Barbadoes, St. Vincent, Mountserrat, St. Lucia, Tortola, St. Kitts, Nevis, and Dominica to emancipate the Negro Population entirely on 1st August next. In Jamaica the Council was summoned, on 5th June, to take this subject under consideration.

The United States ship *Francis Stanton* arrived here yesterday from Boston the 21st June, by which we have received the *Boston Continel* and *Gazette* up to 21st June, but have no room for any particular notice of their contents.

We have been favored with the following Extract from a letter dated Liverpool 23rd June 1838, from a party connected with the Iron trade, to a party in Singapore:—

"From the immense undertaking of railways in "this country, the continent, and United States, "there is very little prospect of a fall in Iron or "Iron articles. The make of Iron in the United "Kingdom is about 800,000 Tons annually, and "for this there are manufactured for rail way pur"poses 400,000 Tons, leaving only half the entire "production for export and for general purposes."

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN.—The Great Western steam ship, Captain Hoskin, R. N., commander, cast anchor in Kingsroad, Plymouth, at about half past two o'clock on Sunday, having performed the homeward passage in the *wonderful short space of twelve and a half days.* The outward bound voyage was by this splendid vessel accomplished in 14½ days, having sailed from Bristol June 8th, and reached New York June 17, at four A. M., which place she left for Bristol June 25, at five P. M. Thus she has performed the whole voyage from Bristol to New York, and back again, in the unparalleled short space of 38 days, eight of which were spent at New York, which leaves her five weeks for the actual voyage, and which generally averages as many months by sailing vessels. The Great Western has brought over 92 passengers.

THE BRITISH QUEEN.—This stupendous steam ship, commanded by Captain Roberts, formerly of the *Sirius*, arrived at Port Glasgow on Saturday, and went into dock where she is to receive her machinery. The *British Queen* left Gravesend on Monday last, and was towed to Plymouth by the Vulture steamer. Betwixt these places she had foul winds. At Plymouth the Vulture left, and the Queen then came right round by the Land's End in fine style, carrying all sail and beating every vessel on her way, especially a French brig, which attempted to compete with her for some time. Having arrived at the tail of the bank early on Saturday morning she was towed into the wet dock at eleven, by the Samson steamer, the top of whose funnel it was observed, just reached the height of the Queen's paddle box. No one can have any proper idea of the vastness of this vessel, unless he goes on board. The Queen has a full length likeness of her Majesty in front, and is supposed to be the largest vessel in the world, being thirty-five feet longer than any ship in the British navy. The Queen will ply betwixt London and New York.

The *Siecle* notices the following story, as circulating in the various drawing rooms at Paris:—One of the principal conditions imposed by Marshall Soult, on accepting the embassy to London, was that he should demand the remains of Napoleon. The Duke of Wellington has hastened to back the application of his old opponent, and it is affirmed that the governor of St. Helena has been ordered to let the coffin of Napoleon be removed, and all due honours be paid to his glorious memory. The Prince de Joinville is for the first time, to assume the command of a frigate, & to repair to St. Helena, in order to convey back to France the remains of the Emperor, the young Prince is to be accompanied in his pious voyage by a soldier from every regiment in the French army. Napoleon's remains are to be deposited under the Place Vendome Column, when a religious ceremony is to take place, and to afford Louis Phillipe an opportunity of receiving, in a worthy manner, those who received his son in Germany. It is said that the Duke of Wellington will be invited to the ceremony, as well as one of the King of Prussia's sons.—*Atlas, July 14th.*

The usual annual and quarterly revenue tables, published on the 5th of July, present for the quarter a favorable balance, the total increase being 364,383*l.* On the year, however, there is a deficiency in the amount of income of 1,102,627*l.*, the revenue for that terminating on the 5th July, 1837, being 44,075,400*l.*, while this year the amount is only 42,972,773*l.* On analysing the different branches of the abstract it appears that there has been an increase on the quarter, in every department, except the excise. In the customs there has been a decrease on the year of 500,141*l.* but an increase on the quarter of 389,015*l.* In stamps, the deficiency on the year amounts to 76,791*l.*, the augmentation on the quarter to 45,393. In taxes the decrease on the year has been 92,974*l.*, the increase on the quarter 90*l.* In the Post Office the increase has been general, that on the year being 72,269*l.*, the quarter 38,265*l.* The contrary, however, as we have already stated, is the case in the excise, the deficiency on the year amounting to 726,504*l.*, while that on the quarter is 226,451*l.*, with respect to the Consolidated Fund, the probable amount of Exchequer Bills required to meet the charge on that account is stated at 7,860,946*l.*—*Atlas, July 7.*

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON REGISTER.

New Rig,

SIR—In this quarter of the globe at the present time, if utility combined with novelty is at all considered worthy of notice, perhaps a late invention of mine, which combines so much of both, will not be looked over.

The invention is an entirely new construction for a vessel, and an entirely new rig adapted to the vessel. At Bombay I have doubtlessly proved the rig to possess advantages superior to all former ones; but there I had only a boat built after an old model to prove the rig on; when the government highly commended my ingenuity, but were sorry it was not then in their power to reward it. Not having the means left to build a vessel, I at that time dropped the idea, and until very lately never thought of constructing a model of my invention. I have now got one built on a small scale; the Admiral and most of the principal naval officers on this station have examined it, and also many other gentlemen belonging to merchant vessels, all of whom have given me so much encouragement that I am now induced to exert myself, and try to bring the invention into notice.

The rig, as I have stated before, possesses superior advantages to any other of a former plan I now beg leave to remark that it is my opinion the vessel also will possess the following enumerated superior advantages; namely:

Firstly:—She can be stronger built than any other of a former plan.

2dly. She will sail faster, and be more weatherly.

3dly. She will be a safer and easier vessel in a sea-way; and

4thly. You can manoeuvre her quicker and that at either end.

The model I have placed in Messrs. Hooker and Lane's office, where any gentlemen wishing to examine, may see it, the rig, and certificates of its properties.

I remain &c.

H. DEMPSTER.

Canton Nov. 6.

GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE CANTON GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, PRESENTED AT A GENERAL MEETING HELD THE 3RD OF NOVEMBER, 1838.

In pursuance of the principle recognised in the Report presented at the meeting in November last, the Committee have continued to direct their attention to such subjects only, connected with the foreign trade, as have come before them in the ordinary course of events, or been referred for their decision by the parties more immediately. They still, for the reasons advanced in that Report, deem it important not to depart from this rule.

Your Committee will now, as briefly as possible, recapitulate their proceedings and decisions during the year, which, with those exceptions only where the Chamber on special occasions have already expressed their concurrence, will need the approval of a General Meeting to give them all the authority of which they are capable.

Amendment of the Constitution.

By an amendment proposed by your Committee and sanctioned by the Chamber, it is rendered imperative that there be an addition of four new members to the Committee annually, who shall be substituted for a like number of the old members whose terms of service must then cease. By this measure it is hoped the public interest in the business of the Chamber will be more effectually kept up, and the labours of office more equally distributed among the members.

East India Company's financial Agency.

The existence of this Agency in Canton is continued

ng on the opinion and opposition (unanimous it is believed) of the whole commercial body engaged in the trade to this country. The London Association have addressed the Court of Directors urging its removal; and your Committee have assured the Association of their hearty concurrence in any measure calculated to effect the desired end. The importance, to the free trade of abolishing the agency, is more than ever apparent, and it is deemed expedient that some new step be taken by which its injurious effect, on the Tea trade especially, may be placed in the strongest light.

Performance of the ceremony called Ko-tow.

In an address to Lord Palmerston by the London Association, your Committee notice they recommended, that in the event of any negotiator being sent by the British Government to Peking, he should not be precluded from performing the ceremonies required at that court. As this advice, if followed, was deemed by the Committee likely to affect injuriously the interests of Commerce, they considered that it fell within their province to oppose it, and accordingly have addressed a letter of remonstrance to the Association on the subject.

Post office establishment.

It will be recollected that in the last annual report the Committee were sanguine in their expectation of a speedy completion of arrangements, then in progress, which would place an efficient Post Office establishment in full operation. They were however disappointed. The boats, which were indispensable for the purpose, were suddenly employed in the opium trade, and no compensation that the Chamber could offer to the owners was equivalent to the profits which that traffic yielded them. The Committee are now of opinion that no adequate security can be obtained that any foreign boats, which might be engaged for the Post Office service, would not be in the same manner diverted to other employment; and the only alternative, in case the Chamber should deem a new attempt to establish a mail conveyance desirable, would be *to purchase* the requisite number of Boats, or at all events to have them absolutely under the Control of the Chamber.

Execution of Orders for Tea and Raw Silk.

The preamble and resolutions which were demanded by proceedings in England during the year 1837, and drawn up on this subject by your Committee, have already received the approbation of the community, by the signature of almost every foreign house in Canton, who forwarded copies to their correspondents in all quarters of the globe. Your Committee have reason to believe that the attention of parties concerned has been drawn to the subject, and the evils which it was intended to cure will be in a measure remedied. It is understood the document was brought to the notice of the London Association, and was discussed in that body, but the Committee, as yet, have no communication from them on the subject.

Claims on Agents in Canton.

In answer to a question submitted to them your Committee decided, that claims made by parties abroad, on their Agents in Canton, on account of transactions which have occured here, should be adjusted in China, and not elsewhere, but by consent of the Agent.

Del credere Commission.

Your Committee are it as their opinion that a charge of *del credere on sales* does not include a guarantee of *Bills*, remitted for the proceeds of the sales.

The Hong merchants' official intercourse with the Committee.

At the request of the hong merchants your Committee met them at their own room, and on two occasions received from them communications regarding the opium trade at Whampoa and in Canton. They solicited the aid of your Committee to arrest the traffic, but were told that it was a matter in which they could not interfere. The hong merchants have also sought and had interviews with the Committee on other subjects connected with foreign commerce, but the only points of public interest were, their communication respecting a change in the duty on longcloths, which is still under discussion with the Hoppo, with a probability of a final reduction in the rates; and that announcing the new charge for securing foreign vessels, on which the co-hong have since acted. These charges are, for securing All Rice laden ships, including port charges $1,189.50
A company's ship, reported as such, without
Rice $1,000.00
All other British and American vessels with-
Rice .. .. $ 700.

Settlement of Import Duties.

The system recommended in the last annual Report, was effectually tried by the foreign agents generally, but it was found that vessels continued to be delayed after they were ready for sea for want of the grand chop, and that in order to avoid the inconvenience and loss occasioned by such detention, a new plan must be adopted. Your Committee therefore drew up a report, which was unanimously approved of by a general meeting, in which they recommend that "in order to facilitate the procuring of the grand chop or port clearance of ships when ready for sea, the settlement of duties be considered as the business exclusively of the consignees of the goods, and that in all cases they be held responsible to the consigners of the ship in which they may have been imported."

Malwa Opium.

The various inquiries which were instituted on this subject, but not completed at the date of the last report, have since been brought to a close. All the information that could be collected from the commanders at Lintin respecting the quality of Malwa opium, and the causes of its frequent inferiority, was transmitted to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, with such suggestions and advice on the part of your Committee as they deemed might be useful to inspectors and shippers.

Dishonoured Bills of Exchange.

The expediency of establishing a fixed per-centum for damage on protested Bills of Exchange in lieu of re-exchange, interest, and charges; and a consideration of the proper mode of proceeding in regard to the protest of Bills returned without the Bills themselves; engaged the attention of your Committee early in the year. They entered into correspondence with the Chambers of Commerce of Bombay and Calcutta, to obtain a knowledge of the practice in those places, but as yet have not received the final answers of those bodies, which are considered requisite before coming to any decision on this question.

Co-hong and their foreign debts.

In relation to this subject, the individual creditors themselves on the spot have managed the negotiations with the viceroy through the hong-merchants, and obtained an adjustment of their claims, which are agreed to be liquidated within specified periods. Your Committee have only been called on to transmit to the London Association, and other commercial bodies in Great Britain, such considerations connected with the question as they conceived might be advantageously urged on the attention of the British government, in case ministers should determine to interfere in behalf of foreign claimants, on this, or on any future similar occasion.

Silk privilege in foreign vessels.

The following points have been decided by your Committee on the application of interested parties

1st.—In the case of a chartered vessel the privilege belongs wholly to the Charterer, the captain being entitled to no part of it.

2nd.—Neither the charterer of a *whole* vessel, nor the agent of the ship, has a right to put silk on board *for transhipment*, without the consent of the other.

3rd.—The Charterer or Affreighter of *part* of a vessel is not entitled to any portion of the privilege without a special agreement to that effect.

Protection of Seamen in Canton.

In order to guard seamen in some measure when in Canton, on liberty or duty from the impositions to which they are exposed, your Committee determined to address the Hong-merchants on the subject, and to urge upon them the motive and humanity of closing the tippling shops in the vicinity of the foreign factories, from which, and from the nefarious practices of their keepers, the mischief chiefly, if not entirely, proceeds.

The application was well received by the Hong-merchants, and they promised to exert their power to remove the temptations to seamen, and the abuse complained of.

Chinese Interpreter.

Inconvenience being sometimes felt for want of an Interpreter, your Committee determined to accept the offer of Mr. S. Fearon to act in that capacity, and he is accordingly now engaged at a reasonable salary.

Space in front of the Factories.

Constant attention has been required to keep this space in a tolerable state of cleanliness, and free from the obstructions of a public market, and the stalls of itinerant shop keepers, with which it is liable to be covered. The Hong Merchants now maintain a police for the purpose, and as far as the Chinese are concerned there is not much ground of complaint.

Trade Statements.

These, for the year ending June 30th last, have been made out, and printed by direction of the Committee. They are, perhaps, as perfect as circumstances would permit, but it is hoped that the difficulties in the way of procuring the information required for their construction, will gradually disappear, and that the complete accounts of the Secretary may soon be given almost concurrently with the transactions themselves.

Accounts.

The receipts and expenditures of the past year, as stated by the Secretary, are herewith submitted. It will be noticed that the funds in hand are small, but the Committee will not allow themselves to doubt that means will be provided by the public to meet future necessary expences.

In conclusion, the Committee would express their sense of obligation for the indulgence which has been so freely extended to them in the discharge of their duties by the members of the Chamber generally, and by their foreign neighbours who are not members; and also their regret that their labors have not contributed in a much greater degree to the convenience and prosperity of foreign commerce. They do not, however, doubt the utility of the institution to accomplish the purposes for which it was established, and would appeal to the foreign community for a continuance of liberal support, to which they believe it may justly prefer strong claims.

CANTON PRESS.

Saturday, 10th Nov.

The long looked for *Cowasjee Family* from Calcutta, and the *Duke of Lancaster* from Bombay, the latter with the English Overland mail to 14th July, have at last arrived; and we have by them received Calcutta papers to the 8th September, and the *Sing. Free Press* of 4th and 5th October. From the latter we recopy some of the latest Europe news, which are however of very little importance, the Queen's coronation being the principal event. This pageant is represented as having been one of the most brilliant ever exhibited, receiving additional lustre from the presence of a great many distinguished foreigners. Among these the Duc de Nemours, and Marshal Soult, and particularly the latter, appear to have been the most popular. The successful navigation by steam across the Atlantic, was causing a number of Steamers to be built for that purpose, and a Company for which Lord William Bentinck strongly interests himself, was about to be formed. Capital £1,000,000,—to steam to India by way of the Cape. Commercial accounts, six days later than what we published a fortnight since, being to the 13th July, are rather more favorable, at least we find the following regarding them, on that date "TEA, a good deal of enquiry in the market, and business doing to a considerable extent." Money is represented as being very abundant —discount 2½ @ 2¾ per Cent, and Consols 95¼ @ 95⅜.

The accounts from Calcutta are warlike. There are rumours of hostilities in Nepaul having actually broke out.—In Burmah, the British Envoy, Col. Benson, had not yet proceeded to the Capital, and consequently no interview with Tharawaddie had taken place; we see, however, from the Indian papers, that this prince's inclinations are thought to be in favor of hostility with the Company. A very important event is the defeat of the Persians near Herat by Ram Khan, before the English could come to the relief of Herat, as they intended to have done, in defence of the rights of Shah Soojee, the Company's protegé. This event, though favorable so far to the Company and Shah Soojee as regards the discomfiture of their common enemy, will naturally raise Ram Khan, who is said to be as near in blood to the throne as Shah Soojee, to the Musnud of Afghanistan, and the Company's friendship and protection transferred probably to him to the exclusion of Soojee.

We find the following notice in a paper of the new Republic Texas.

"Lost—a certificate for 320 acres of land, for my services in the Army from 25th April to 23rd of July, 1836, signed, Robert Kleberg." Thus, instead of the soldier's shilling, as in England, or the half of that only as in most countries on the continent, the adventurers that went to fight in Texas, received rather better than three acres and a half of land daily as their pay—fighting for young republics seems to be a good trade. We also see in the same paper, advertisements of slaves to be sold by auction, and offering rewards for others run away. Liberty, the Texans say, was what they sought when falling off from Mexico, under whose laws slaves are not suffered.

Mr. Dempster has requested us to republish the letter he addressed to the *Canton Register*, and our readers will accordingly find it in another column. The object is to make known, and to create with the public an interest in, a new model of a vessel constructed by Mr. Dempster, which he considers to combine advantages of safety and sailing qualities, superior to any models of vessels now in use. We are too little acquainted with the subject to be able to offer any opinion as to the claims this invention really possesses to the patronage of the public, but Mr. Dempster informs us that his model has been inspected by a number of professional men, who have given a favorable report upon it, and the inventor is anxious to have a trial made, by building a small vessel according to his model, and will, we believe, propose to the commercial community here, that such vessel be built at Macao, or elsewhere, and that the necessary funds be raised by subscription on shares. We hope that Mr. Dempster's ingenuity may meet with the desired support. The new rig recommended and invented by Mr. Dempster seems to possess better a retained claims to the attention of the public, it having been applied to a boat of the inventors, and in actual trial found to possess the advantages held out; we have moreover been shewn by Mr. Dempster a number of certificates given by professional men, of the Navy as well as the merchant service, highly favorable to the rig recommended.

GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. The second meeting of this body was held on Saturday last, J. C. GREEN, Esq., in the chair. We publish elsewhere the report of the Committee's labors during the year, and it's several items were severally commented on, as they were read by the Secretary. It will be observed that it is not the wish of the Committee to take the *initiative* in any thing, but to be active only in such cases as are brought under its notice. This principle is one, which, in a community constituted like ours, where no law can be enforced, and where, moreover, several of the merchants are not members of the Chamber, cannot conveniently be departed from, and explains at same time why the labors of the Committee have not been more comprehensive. We are convinced, nevertheless, that, though the Agency of the Chamber is, by circumstances, unavoidably more circumscribed than we would wish it to be, its effect upon the trade and our community has been beneficial, and will continue to be so, and probably encrease the influence already acquired as greater age will contribute to exact for it the deference generally allowed to habit or custom. As it is, by far the majority of the foreign community are members, nor do we miss among them the names of any of the firms whose business assigns to them the first commercial rank. The decisions of the Committee therefore, approved of by the General meeting, may well be considered as laws, and the Chamber thus takes the rank of a legislative body, with the only inconvenience, which, however, is considerable, of there being no executive, unless public opinion take it's place, which will necessarily, in most cases, be in favor of the rules approved of by the Chamber of Commerce. It is with pleasure we read some remarks in the *London Mercantile Journal* of 17th April regarding the Canton Chamber of Commerce, and cordially concur with the following we extract, which was also read at the meeting on Saturday last.

"We cannot dismiss this paragraph without adverting to the effect which Chambers of Commerce can produce upon trade. Here we have a practical exhibition of their utility and advantages, which we have so often advocated and illustrated in our paper. These regulation of this Chamber will have all the force of laws, and who so capable of making such arrangements as a Chamber of Commerce? These are matters with which Government could not interfere, if it would, and would not interfere if it could. They are done by commercial men. Canton has a Chamber of Commerce, active, influential, and advantageous; whilst London, the emporium of the Commerce of the world is without such an institution!"

Whilst our London cotemporary, advocates the establishment of a Chamber of Commerce in London, as an institution of great necessity *there*, where courts of civil law protect the merchant, the continuance of such an institution *here* is of paramount importance, nor ought pecuniar considerations interfere, since the foreign community here must consider itself in the place of a Republic, of which the Committee of the Chamber are the Representatives, sent to watch over the common good.

The Co-hong, by addressing several communications to the Chamber, have thereby acknowledged its official capacity.

The circumstances of an increase of the annual subscription being necessary, in order to defray the current expenses of the chamber, such as house rent, secretary's and Chinese interpreter's salary, which are the chief and almost only items of the account, threatened some secessions of members, but we hope that the necessity for the continuance of the institution will shew them that they cannot make a more useful outlay. The Committee have now proposed that the subscription of this year be, for firms, 60 $, and for individuals 25 $ each. This arrangement is to be proposed at a General meeting to be held on Saturday the 24th of this month, and the continuance of the Chamber will depend upon it's approval, since we see no possibility of the expenses being yet more reduced than they at present are, the Secretary having offered his services at one half his former salary, and even with this reduction the propo-ed subscription will but just cover the expenses of the year. The number of subscribers is at present estimated at 24 firms and 8 individuals.

The Gentlemen elected to serve on the Committee this year, are

H. H LINDSAY, Esq. Chairman.
W. S. WETMORE, Esq. Deputy Chairman.
A. MATHESON, Esq.
G. T. BRAINE, Esq.
WM. BELL Esq.
WM. THOMSON, Esq.
WM. DYLAND, Esq.
C. W. KING, Esq.
NANABHOY FRAMJEE, Esq.
HORMUSJEE BHOY KUSTOMJEE, Esq.
P. TIEDEMAN JR., Esq.
C. B. ADAM, Esq.

We regret to have to report the death of *Tinqua*, partner of the Poukhequa hong, in the 72d year of his age. He died partly from general decay, and partly from mortification of the leg. The property left by him is said to be very considerable, and his eldest son, a mand rin of high literary rank, is now on his way to Canton from Peking, tidings of his father's ill health having been forwarded to him some time since.

IMPORTANT TO SHIP OWNERS. At the annual meeting lately held by the members of the Chamber of Commerce, it was asked, on hearing the report read of the Committee, concerning the Hong-merchants charge for securing ships, what sort of vessels were at present considered as Company's ships? The answer was—only such as report themselves as belonging to the Company.—Any ship, whatever her tonnage, reporting herself as an English ship only, is liable to a charge of $ 700, but if reported to the Macao pilot as "bah olo Company" the charge is $ 1000, thus paying $ 300 for a *name*.

Canton Regatta. *

The fourth meeting of the club took place yesterday and the previous day. Upon the whole it went off with less spirit, and seemed to give less satisfaction to the members, than on any previous occasion; the arrangements were far from complete—the course ill-chosen-and the attendance of visitors very small. The races however were interesting and with one or two exceptions, well contested. A sketch of their result may not prove uninteresting.

The first race which took place, was the sculling match between the *Flower of Yarrow* the *Hoppo Go Lucky* and the .... Lass. † The first mentioned boat took the lead from the beginning, and kept it with the greatest ease, the *Happy Go Lucky* being distanced and the B. L far astern.

The Gig race was the next pulled. The boats entered were the *Gleam*, *Gipsy*, and *Comet*, but the *Fanny* was pulled instead of the latter boat, and, it is rumoured, with two apprentices as her stroke and bow men. How far this accords with the laws of the club we are unable to say, but we have heard strong sentiments expressed on the subject. At starting the *Gleam* took the lead, and was evidently the favorite; but owing to some mismanagement about the oars, and being badly steered, at least so goes report, she soon lost it. The *Gipsy* then passed ahead and kept the lead down to the turning boat, where she was fouled by the *Fanny* which then gained the lead, and arrived at the winning boat about half a boat's length ahead of the *Gipsy*. Both boats were well pulled, but it is generally thought that had not the *Gipsy* been fouled she would have gained the cup. ‡

The first day's sport colsed with the "Two pair of sculls" match, between the *Flower of Yarrow*, the *Cutty Sark* and the "*Flower o'Dumblane*." The first boat was again the winner, but the cup was well contested by the *Flower o'Dumblane* which was exceedingly well pulled. The *Cutty Sark* stood no chance from the beginning.

The second day's sport (yesterday's) was far better than the previous day's. Every body seemed determined to be pleased, and the consequence was the spectacle was more cheering. The *Cutty Sark*, *Louiza*, *Water Witch*, and *Flower of Yarrow* were the competitors in the first race (two-oared-wherries). The *Witch* and *Flower* had the lead throughout and it is difficult to say which of the two boats was the fastest. The *Witch* arriving on one side of the course as the *Flower* did on the other; but neither of them carrying a coxswain, they missed the winning point and the cup was consequently gained by the third boat, the *Louiza*, which kept the best course throughout the race. The poor *Cutty* was well pulled, but stood no chance. This race was by far the most exciting of the whole.

Only three boats entered for the subscription Cup:—the *Dolphin*, § *Dragon* and *Gipsy*. As was expected the *Dolphin* was the winner after, however, a desperate struggle with the *Dragon*, which won the stakes. The *Gipsy* was long ahead of the *Dragon* and close upon the winner, but the crew evidently "fagged" before they rounded the turning boat. —This race was the last of the 4th meeting.

* Business prevented us from attending the Races ourselves, and we are obliged to a friend for this report. Much, in attending such amusements, depends upon the humour the spectator is in, to be pleased or not, and we are inclined to think that the blue devils tormented our friend on the first day, as accounts received from others, say nothing of want of attendance or spirit. Ed. C. P.

† We could not read the original, and wanted time to send for the name, not having the printed paper by us.

‡ We hear the Cup has been awarded to the *Gipsy*, but have as yet not seen an official report of the race.

§ The *Dolphin* is a Singapore built Sampan.

THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

NOTICE.—Mr. THOMAS EDMOND is authorised to sign for our Firm per Procuration.
BIBBY ADAM & Co.
Canton, 15th October, 1838.

NOTICE.—The interests of Mr. ROBERT WILKINSON and Mr. JOHN R. REEVES in our firm ceased on the 30th June last, and Mr. WILLIAM LESLIE was admitted a partner from that date.
Canton, 1st October, 1838.
DENT & Co.

NOTICE.—All persons having demands against the Estate of the late BENJAMIN R. LEACH Esq. deceased are requested to present them, and those indebted, to make payment to
W. P. PEIRCE.—Executor.
Canton, 28th September, 1838.

NOTICE.—Mr. JAMES WARLY SMITH (in pursuance of his circular of March last) is now established as a Public Tea Inspector at No. 5 Dutch Hong.
Canton 14th September 1838.

NOTICE.—A Shop is opened by a *Europeon* No 26, old China Street, for sale, BY RETAIL, of all British goods; and as the late interference of the Hongs with the small shop-keepers has caused a stop to business, the support of the Public, both Chinese and Foreigners, is sanguinely expected, as being their joint interest.
Canton, 1 Creek, 5th July 1838.

NOTICE.—ADVANCES ON SHIPMENTS TO BRITAIN will be made, *in Cash*, at 4s. 7½d per Spanish Dollar, by
JARDINE MATHESON & Co.
Canton, 29th July, 1838.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Agents are ready to receive bonable Tenders for Advances on Bills of Exchange, secured by Consignments to England of Tea and Nanking Raw Silk, in the manner prescribed in a paper entitled, "Terms and Conditions for making Advances in China," at the rate of Four Shillings and Seven pence (4s. 7d) per Spanish Dollar.
Until further Notice, Twenty five per Cent of the same will be made in cash, and the residue in Bills on the Supreme Government of India, at the rate of Two hundred and ten (210) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, payable thirty days after Sight.—
(Signed.) J. H. ASTELL,
H. M. CLARKE.
" Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company.
Canton, 13th July, 1838.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Treasure is open for the receipt of Cash for Bills upon the Supreme Government of India at the Exchange of Two hundred and ten (210) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, and payable thirty days after sight.
(Signed.) J. H. ASTELL.
H. M. CLARKE.
" Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company.
Canton, 4th June, 1838.

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL INSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above society can grant Policies on Goods payable in London, Calcutta, Bombay, or Canton.
MACVICAR & Co.
Canton, 6th October, 1838.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are authorised to grant Policies payable in Calcutta, London, Batavia and Canton. A cash payment of five per cent on the amount of premium per each risk will be made to all parties giving risks to this office, and Policies are made payable at 30 days when the premium is paid in cash at a *pro rata* exchange, and at two months and longer periods when paid by a Bill on the same terms at which the Policy is payable.
DANIELL & Co.
Agents in China, Asiatic Marine Ins. Office.
Secretaries in Calcutta Messrs. Fergusson Brothers & Co.
Agents in London Messrs. Forbes Forbes & Co.
" in Batavia Messrs Wilson Smiths & Co.
Canton, 9th November, 1838.

NOTICE—Parties intending to apply for INSURANCE in any of the undermentioned offices are requested to notify the same in order to have the Vessels duly surveyed before any cargo is put on board.
(*Signed*) DENT & Co.
Secretaries. UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY.
Agents BOMBAY INSURANCE Co.
" TROPIC INSURANCE Co.
" CALCUTTA INSURANCE Co.
Canton 1st November 1838.

INSURANCE OFFICE
OF
"LOS AMIGOS DEL PAIS"
IN
MANILA,

THE undersigned is authorised to take risks on account of the said Office, on Spanish Vessels from China to Manila, to the extent of $ 40,000, payable in that City.
G. YRURETAGOYENA.
Macao, 13th June, 1838.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Subscribers are duly constituted and appointed Agents for this Company, and can grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta, Canton, Bombay, Madras, and elsewhere—parties contributing business to the office, will be entitled to a return of five per cent on the amount of premium actually paid in.
Canton, January 4th 1838. WETMORE & Co.

FOR LONDON.

THE fine teak Ship INGLIS, 1300 tons, Captain ROUTH, has commenced loading and has a great part of her Cargo engaged, will have early despatch. For freight apply to DANIELL & Co.
Canton, 9th November, 1838.

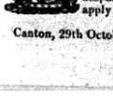
FOR LONDON.

THE fine first class Ship the VISCOUNT MELBOURNE, of 650 tons, Captain WM. DRAYNER, her second voyage. For freight and passage apply to DANIELL & Co.
Canton, 9th November, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE FAZULRABHANEY, Capt. KEYS, will leave Whampoa about the 1st December. For freight apply to
D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.
Canton, 5th November, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.



THE Ship "SULIMANY," Capt. A. J McFARLANE, will meet with early despatch from Whampoa. For freight apply to
NANABHOY FRAMJEE.
Canton, 29th October, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE FAZEL CURRIM, Capt. BENNETT, will leave Whampoa about the 1st December. For Freight apply to
D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.
Canton, 2d November, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE Ship BOLTON, Captain YOUNG, will leave Whampoa about the 25th Prx mo. For Freight apply to
D. JORAMJEE.
Powshong No 4.
The "Bolton" carries an experienced Surgeon, and has spacious accommodations for Passengers. For Passage apply to CAPT. YOUNG, or to
JARDINE MATHESON & Co
Canton, 25th October, 1838

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE fast sailing Ship SULTANA, Capt. PAGE, will have early despatch. For Freight apply to
D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.
Canton, 26th October, 1838.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE IMOGEN having a large portion of her cargo engaged will meet with early despatch. For Freight apply to
GIBB LIVINGSTON & Co.
Canton, 15th October, 1838.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LONDON.

THE Ship "HOPKINSON," of 400 Tons, Capt. C. B. STEPHENS Having the greater part of her Cargo engaged will have quick despatch. Apply to
BIBBY, ADAM & Co.
Canton, 8th October, 1838. 3 Danish hong.

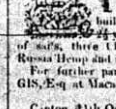
FOR SALE, FREIGHT, OR CHARTER.

THE good armed Spanish Schooner "PATRIOTA," 150 Tons burthen; built at Pangasinan of the best materials; 4½ years old and Coppered; has two suits of sails, three Chains and anchors; all her rigging of Russia Hemp and is otherwise well found.
For further particulars apply to JAMES P. SIURGIS, Esq at Macao or to
RUSSELL, STURGIS & Co.
Canton, 11th October, 1838.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

THE fast Brig CORSAIR, Captain PORTER, now lying at Hong Kong. Apply to
LINDSAY & Co.
Canton, 19th September, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.



THE Ship "HELEN," Captain G SEYFORD, will leave Whampoa early in November. For freight apply to
DHUNJEEBHOY MUNCHERJEE.
Canton, 21st September, 1838.
No 5 Powshong Hong.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE fast sailing Ship CASTLE HUNTLY, J. H. JOHNSTON, Commander, will be despatched in the middle of October. For Freight apply to
H & N. CURSETJEE
Canton, 21st September, 1838.

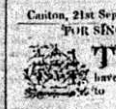
FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE fast sailing new Ship CITY OF POOSAN, Capt. J. WILSON, will have early despatch. For Freight apply to
D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.
Canton, 11th September, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE CHARLOTTE, Captain C. L TIEDEMANN, to leave about the 1st November. For Freight apply to
TAMULJEE RUSTOMJEE & COWASJEE SAPOORJEE.
Canton, 12th September, 1838.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.



THE Fast sailing Portuguese Schooner GENOVEVA, about 190 tons, well found in stores and Ground Tackle, can be ready for sea at a few hours notice. For Particulars apply to
MARKWICK & SMITH.
3 Imperial hong.
Macao, 15th August, 1838.

MADEIRA WINE.

Messrs. NEWTON GORDON MURDOCH & Co. have on sale, deliverable in Canton,
"THE FINEST OLD LONDON PARTICULAR MADEIRA," at prices as under
Hogshead .. .. .. $ 125
Quarter cask .. .. .. " 65
Half do. .. .. .. " 35
"OLD LONDON MARKET MADEIRA,"
Hogshead .. .. .. $ 100
Quarter cask .. .. .. " 52
Half do. .. .. .. " 28
Apply to JA: INNES.
Canton, 25th October, 1838.

FOR SALE.

ON board the BELLE ALLIANCE at Whampoa A FEW TONS OF COALS. Apply on board or to Mr PASSINGHAM at Markwick & Smith's.
Canton, 18th October, 1838.

ON SALE.

MANILA PLANCHADO SEGARS at 8 $ per box. Apply to
EDMUND MOLLER.

NOTICE.—MADEIRA WINE in Pipes and Hogsheads from the well known house of KEIRS & Co., for sale by DENT & Co.
Canton, 14th Septbr. 1838.

ON SALE.

BEER in HOGSHEADS, just landed in good order. To be had at the Godowns of
BIBBY ADAM & Co,
Canton, 7th September, 1838.

TO SELL OR LET.

ON very moderate terms A HOUSE OF TWO STORIES, BUILT FOUR YEARS AGO, situated in Macao in the street near the church of Santo Antonio. The house is very commodious and well ventilated, commanding excellent views. For particulars apply to it's present owner, the MAJOR ALMADA of Macao.

TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press and Price Current,
For one year payable in advance..... $ 12
For six Months..... " 8
For three " ..... " 4
Single numbers of the Canton Press and Price Current, may be had at the Office No. 2, British Factory, at 30 cents, and Price Currents at 10 cents each.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—Brit *Duke of Lancaster*, Hargrave, from Bombay 29th August. *Cowasjee Family*, Stavers, from Calcutta, 9th Septbr, Singapore 5th October. *Ann Gales*, Giles, from Manila. Amer. *Omega*, Hillert, from New York.

PASSENGERS.—per *Omega*, Messrs. G. J. Ordway and John E. Kimball. per *Ann Gales*, Mr. S. N. Greene.

SAILED on DESPATCHED.—Brit. *General Palmer*, Down, for London *Jane Blain*, Reid, for Cape of Good Hope. *Caledonia*, Barn, for Bombay. *Drongan*, Rump, for Singapore. This evening at 5 o'clock, *Ariel*, Warden, for Singapore and Calcutta.

PASSENGERS.—per *Ariel* Messrs. W. H. Harten, and A. A. de Mello.

The *Cowasjee Family*, for Singapore and Calcutta, and the *City of Poonah*, for Bombay are under despatch in a few days.

The *Francis Stanton* (Amer.) Lafaveur, arrived at Singapore 2d October, 104 days from Boston. She was to sail for Manila and China on the 6th.

A Barque was seen by the *Ann Gales* dismasted, standing for Manila.

The British Barque *Jane*, Capt. Mills, with Rice from Ampanas for China, grounded on the Four Brothers, off Madura, and had become a total wreck. The crew arrived at Soerabaya on the 10th September in safety.

The *Westminster*, Brit. and *Thames Perkins*, Amer., were loading Rice at Soerabaya for China.

LATEST DATES, from ENGLAND, 7th July via Bombay. UNITED STATES, 25th June via England. CALCUTTA, 10th September *per Waterwitch*. BOMBAY, 29th August, *per Duke of Lancaster*. SINGAPORE, 5th October *per Cowasjee Family*. JAVA, 28th Sept. *per Van Couver*. MANILA, 20th Oct. *per Ann Gales*.

VESSELS EXPECTED.—From ENGLAND, *Clifton*, *Ranger*, *St. Vincent*, *Orwell*, *David Salomons*, *Malcolm*, *Java*, *Asia*. BOMBAY, *Roparell*, *Parrock Hall*, *Saltana*. CALCUTTA, *Recovery*, *Arbie Castle*, *Francis Smith*, *Brigand*, *Theresa*. CHILE, *John Gipin*. From the UNITED STATES, via South America, *St. Louis*, *Natchez*; via London, *Lotos* direct *Courier*, *Annawan*, *Surat*, via Manila, *Francis Stanton*.

SHIPPING at WHAMPOA.

Vessel's Name.	*Flag.*	*Commander.*	*Tons*	*Where from.*	*Consignees.*
Castle Huntly....	British	Johnston	1359	Bombay	H. & N. Cursetjee.
Charlotte	"	Liebschwager	691	"	T.Rustomjeed C.Sapoorjee
Ganga	"	Young husband...	477	Liverpool	Fox Rawson & Co.
John Bull	"	Ormond	398	"	"
Trenton	Ameri.	Hallet		Boston	Russell & Co.
Moffat	British	Bolton		Batavia	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Hopkinson	"	Steveas	400	Bombay	Bibby Adam & Co.
London	"	Tait	239	"	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Helen	"	Setford		"	D. Muncherjee.
City of Poonah ..	"	Wilson		"	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Mary	"	Macaulay....		"	Daniell & Co.
Canada	Ameri.	Hicks		Liverpool	Wetmore & Co.
Inglis	British	Routh	1300	Bombay	Daniell & Co.
Ruphrates	"	Wilson	617	Liverpool	Jamieson and How.
V. Melbourne....	"	Drayner	650	Bombay	Daniell & Co.
Patriot Queen....	"	Hoodley		Calcutta	Dent & Co.
Vansittart	"	Macqueen		Bombay	Turner & Co.
Penang	"	Lawson		Liverpool	Macvicar & Co.
Bolton	"	Young		Calcutta	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Wm. Jardine	"	Crosbie		Batavia	"
Alex. Baring	"	St. Croix		London	Russell & Co.
Covington	Ameri.	Holbrook		Liverpool	Wetmore & Co.
Orestes	British	Smith		Madras	Dent & Co.
Belle Alliance	"	Arekall		"	"
Bengal	"	Morton		Calcutta	Jamieson & How.
Cleveland	"	Marby		Bombay	Dent & Co.
Sulimany	"	Macfarlane		"	Nanabhoy Framjee.
Albion	Ameri.	Putnam		Newyork	Olyphant & Co.
Horatio	"	Howland		Liverpool	F. S. Hathaway.
Oriental	British	Wilson		Bombay	Dirom & Co.
John O'Gaunt....	"	Robertson		Liverpool	Turner & Co.
Crescent	"	Goldie		Liverpool	Macvicar & Co.
Eliza	"	Lay		Calcutta	Dent & Co.
Indus	"	MacFarlane		Bombay	Turner & Co.
Sultana	"	Page		"	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Westminster	"	Mollison		Fort Jackson	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Fazel Currim	"	Bennett		Bombay	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Faizer Rahahny	"	Keys		"	"
Reliance	"	Marquis	1515	Madras	William Henderson.
Mary Chilton	Ameri.	Drew	995	Boston	Russell & Co.
Earl of Clare	British	Scott		Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
York	Amer	Meyer		Liverpool	Wetmore & Co.
Duke of Lancaster	British	Hargrave		Bombay	Turner & Co.
Ann Gales	"	Giles		Manila	Jardine Matheson & Co.

SHIPPING at HONG-KONG &c.

The following Ships are stationary at Lintin &c. The *Jane*, Wm. Clark; *Lord Amherst*, Wm. Dodd; *Aurelia-Gregorio*; *Psyche*, Kennedy; to Dent & Co. The *Hercules*, Perry; *Austen*, Rees; Col. Young, Baylis; *Jardine*, Strachan; to Jardine Matheson & Co. The *Lintin*, (Am.) Macondray; to Russell & Co. The *Agnes*, Gallie; *Mermaid*, Wallace; to D. & M. Rustomjee. The *Isabella*, Paterson; to Robert Edwards. Span. *Trinidad*, Salado; to H Rustomjee. *Rosa*, Ribeiro; to H Eigar.

Vessel's Name.	*Flag.*	*Commander.*	*Tons*	*Where from.*	*Consignees*
Governor Findlay	British	Jauncey	274	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Rose	Ameri.	Foster	143	Lima	Russell & Co.
Izabella Robertson	British	Hudson	350	Calcutta	Pereira & Co.
Mavis	"	Franklin	160	"	Cowasjee Eduljee.
Anna	Port.	Thomas	166	Damaun	H. Rustomjee.
Ternate	British	Walker		Bombay	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Pearl	"	Beddie		"	Macvicar & Co.
Corsair	"	Porter		Singapore....	Lindsay & Co.
Swift	"	van der Heeven....		Manila	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Correo de Manila..	Span.	———		"	"
Lambton	British	Hart		Calcutta	Markwick & Smith.
Attaran	"	Smith		Philadelphia	F. H. & J. Tiers.
Girard	Ameri.	Drinker		Calcutta	H. Rustomjee.
Ann	British	Guy	207	Calcutta	W. Henderson.
Sir E. Ryan	"	Pybus		Calcutta	Lindsay & Co.
Virginia	"	Whiffen		"	"
Bencoolen	"	Tait		Singapore	Fox Rawson & Co.
Manlmien..	"	Pike.	175	Calcutta	Heerjeebhoy Rustomjee.
Hereford	"	Reaburn	462	Liverpool	W. & T. Gemmell & Co.
Ceylon	Ameri.	Chaffer		Batavia	Russell & Co.
Mermaid	British	Gallie		Calcutta	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Henry Clay	Ameri.	Gilman		Callao	Dent & Co.
Nabob	"	Putnam		Sumatra	Russell & Co.
Benares....	British	Jackson		Bombay	H. Rustomjee.
J. N. Gosder	((	Davis		Gibraltar	F. H. & J. Tiers.
Porcia	))	Swift		Callao	F. S. Hathaway.
Patriota	Span.	Mercada		Manila	Russell Sturgis & Co.
Water Witch	British	Reynell		Calcutta	Dent & Co.
H. M. S. Larne ..	"	Capt. J. P. Blake		Cruize	——,
L'Esperance	Dutch	Lindstedt		Batavia	——,
L'Artemise	French	Capt. La Place....		Manila	
Julia	British	Richards		Singapore....	Captain Richards.
Fanny	"	McCarthy		"	Dent & Co.
Van Couver	Ameri.	Hallet		Boston	R. B Forbes.
Cowasjee Family..	British	Stavers		Calcutta	D. & M.-Rustomjee.
Omega	Ameri.	Hillert		New York	Gordon & Talbot.

THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

Abreviations (Pl.) Pecul. (Cy.) Catty. (Pce.) Piece. (Pr.) Pair. (Cht.) Chest. (Yrd.) Yard. ($) Spanish Dollars. (T.) Tael. (M.) Mace. (Cn.) Candarin. (Ch,) Cash. Comml. Weights. 16 Taels, 1⅓ lb. avods.—1 Catty.—100 Catties 133⅓ lb avods, 1 Pecul.—16 Pls. 80 Cys, 1 Ton.—84 Cys, 1 Cwt.—¼ Cy. 1 lb.—Money weight.—10 Cash. 1 Candarin.—10 Candarin, 1 Mace, 1 Tael.—1 Tael, 580 Grains Troy.—1 Span. dollar 7 Mace 1 cn. 7 ch.

VOL. 4. No. 10. **Canton, Saturday, 10th November, 1838.** **No. 166.**

IMPORTS.

	PER.	PRICES.	REMARKS.
COTTON MANUFACTURES			
Cambrics - - 40 yds. - in	Pce.	$ 3. a 4.	
Chintzes - - 28 ,, - in	,,	3 a 5	
Handkfs. Monteiths scarlet -	,,	1.75 a 2.	dull.
,, ,, blue - -	,,	1.25 a 2	
Long-cloths white 40 yds. 36 in	,,	3½. a 5.	
,, ,, 80 ,, - -	,,	7½. a 10.	
,, grey - 40 ,, 38 in	,,	3½. a 4½.	Large stock.
,, ,, - 60 ,, 38 in	,,	5½. a 6½.	
,, ,, - 80 ,, 38 in	,,	7. a 8½.	
Am. brown Cots. 30 ,, 36 in	,,	2.10 a 2.50	
Cotton yarn Nos. 16 @ 28 in	Pl.	22 a 30	Large stock and
,, ,, ,, 30 @ 32 in	,,	30 a 36	little demand.
Calcutta - - ,, 18 @ 24 in	,,		None.
WOOLLENS.			
Broadcloth Ex. Sup'r 60@62 in	Yds.	90 a 2.80.	
,, Span[h] Stripes 60@62 in	,,	1.25 a 1.40.	
,, Supers - 58@60 in	,,	80 a 90.	
,, Worsters - - - -	,,	60 cts.	
,, Worleys - 25 yds. in	Pce.	11 a 11½.	No sale.
,, Sup'r Selct. Cutgs large	Pl.	30 a 40.	Cts. dull.
Flannel - - - - -	yd.	15 a 20.	
Cambleets, double 55 yds. 30 in	Pce.		
Fine singles - - - -	,,	20 a 22.	dull.
Second - - - - -	,,		
Dutch - - - 40 yds. 33 in	,,	22 a 24	
,, - - - 40 ,, 28 ,,	,,	20 a 22	
Bombazets - - - -	,,	7 a 8	
Longella scarlet - - -	,,	9½ a 10	
Assorted colors - - -	,,	8½ a 8½	
Woollen yarn - - -	,,	70 3 90	Limited demand.
COTTON.	Tael.		
Bengal old or inf'. -	Pl.	9 2 a 10 8	
,, sup[r] and fine - -	,,		
Bombay old or inf'. - -	,,	7.5 a 9.7	
,, sup'. and fine - -	,,		
Madras - - - - -	,,	7.8 a 10.	
Manila - - - - -	,,		None.
METALS.			
Copper Shea[ts], 16 oz. @ 32 oz.	Pl.	$ 34½.	
,, S. American slab -	,,	24.	None.
,, nails assorted - -	,,	40.	
,, old - - - -	,,	18.	
Lead English Pig - - -	,,	5½	
,, Spanish ,, - -	,,		
Iron Bar 1 @ 3 in - -	,,	2.50	
,, Rod ½ @ in -	,,	3½ a 3½	
,, Nailrod ½ and under	,,	4 a 4½	
,, Hoop. - ½ @ in -	,,		
,, Scrap - - - -	,,	1. a 1.26	Not Saleable.
Steel English - - - -	Tub	3½ a 4	
,, Swedish - - - -	Pl.	5½ a 5½	
Spelter English - - - -	Box	8½ a 9½	
Tin Bancas - - - - -	Pl.	110 a 115	
Quicksilver - - - - -	100	60. a 65.	
SKINS Rabbit - - - -	each	4. a 6.	
,, Fox - - - - -	,,	1. a 1.15.	
Otter-Sea - - - - -	,,	40. a 55	
,, ,, tails - - - -	,,	2.50 a 3	
,, Legd - - - - -	,,	5. a 7.	
Seal - - - - - -	,,	2. a 2.50	
OPIUM Patna old 1836	Ch'.		
,, ,, - 1837	,,	540 a 545	
,, ,, new - -	,,	590 a 595	
Benares old - 1837	,,	515 a 520	
,, new - - -	,,	540 a 545	
Malwa old - - - - -	,,	565 a 570	
,, new - - - -	,,		
Turkey - - - - -	Pl.	380	
RICE Bengal - - - -	,,	1.30 a 1.40	Little demand.
,, Java - - - - -	,,	1.20 a 1.30	
,, White table- - -	,,		
,, Manila - - - -	,,	1.20 a 1.30	
STRAITS PRODUCE &c			
Bird's nest, fine white - -	Cy.	30.	
,, ,, inf'. ,, - -	,,	11. a 16.	No demand.
,, ,, black - -	,,	1½. a 5.	
Bees Wax - - - - -	Pl.	26. a 28.	
Betel nut - - - - -	,,	3½.	
Cloves Mauritius 22 @ 24	,,	34.	Molucca.
,, Mother - - -	,,	10. a 12.	Overstocked.
Camphor Baroos - - -	Cy.	6. a 25.	
Gambir - - - - -	Pl.	2½. a 3.	
Mace - - - - - -	,,		
Nutmegs - - - - -	,,		
Pepper - - - - - -	,,	7. a 7½.	
Rattans - - - - -	,,	3. a 3½.	In demand.
Tin Banca - - - - -	,,	20½.	
,, Singapore &c. - -	,,	19½.	First quality.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Amber large 1st quality -	Cy.	3. a 13.	
,, small fragments -	,,	20 cts a 1½.	
Asafœtida - - - - -	Pl.	4½.	
Bichdemar - - - - -	,,	6. a 25.	
,, good - - - -	,,	2 5. a 36.	
Cochineal - - - - -	,,	1 80. a 220.	
Coral large beads or pieces-	Cy.	.....	
,, fragments - - -	Pl.	40. a 50.	
Cow Bezoar - - - - -	Cy.	16. a 25.	No demand.
Cudbear - - - - - -	Pl.	12.	
Cutch Pegue - - - - -	,,	4. a 4½.	
Elephants Teeth or Ivory-	,,	70. a 100.	
,, ,, cuttings - -	,,	60. a 68.	
Fish-maws - - - - -	,,	25 a 55.	
Flints - - - - - -	,,	40 cents.	
Ginseng crude - - - -	,,	65.	
,, clarified. - - - -	,,	90	
Mother of Pearl Shell - -	,,	9. a 10.	
Myrrh - - - - - -	,,	3. a 4.	
Olibanum - - - - - -	,,	3½. a 8.	Large stock.
Putchuck - - - - - -	,,	15 a 16	Little demand.
Rose Maloes - - - - -	,,		
Saltpetre at Lintin - - -	,,	4½ a 5	
Shark's fins - - - - -	,,	15. a 30.	
Smalts - - - - - -	,,	40. a 55.	Limited demand.
Stock fish - - - - -	,,	3½. a 4.	Large stock.
Thread Gold and Silver -	Cy.	40 a 45	
Wood Ebony Mauritius - -	Pl.	3.	
,, ,, Ceylon - -	,,	2.	dull.
,, Sandal Indian - -	,,	14 a 20	
,, ,, Timor - -	,,	8 a 12.	
,, ,, Sand[h] Islands -	,,		
Sapan - - - - -	,,	1 50	

EXPORTS.

	WT. in T.	PRICE	REMARKS.
SILK MANUFACTURES.			
Camlets blk. 18 yds. by 24 in	30	$ 12	
,, col'd ,, ,, by ,,	28	13.	
Hkfs. 4-4 black Levantine fringed	17	5.20. a 6.30	
,, 7-8 ,, ,,	15	4.50 a 5.60	
Hkfs. 7-8 cross barred - -	11	5.30 a 5.40	
,, Sarsnet, Nankin silk			
,, ,, Canton - - -	—	5.20	
Hkfs. white Pongee 32 in	18	6.50	
,, ,, ,, 30 ,,	16	5.80	
,, figured ,, 32 ,,	20	8.10	
,, ,, ,, 30 ,,	18	7.20	
Levantines col'd 30 yds. 24 ,,	24	11.50	
,, ,, 30 ,, 29 ,,	32	15. a 15.50	
,, black ,, 24 ,,	27	11.	
,, ,, 30 ,, 29 ,,	30	14. a 15.	
Satins Levantines 30 29 ,,	33	14.50 a 15.	
,, ,, ,, 24 ,,	30	13.	
Lutestrings mixt 18 ,, 24 ,,	18	6.70	
,, black ,, 29 ,,	28	9.50 a 9.75	
Pongees white 30 ,, 30 ,,	30	10.	
,, ,, 30 ,, 29 ,,	29	9.75	
,, ,, 30 ,, 32 ,,	32	11.	
,, Szechuen 19 ,, 19 ,,	27	3.60 a 3.75	
Sarsnets black N. 30 ,, 29 ,,	27	9 70	
,, ,, C. ,, ,, 29 ,,	25	8	
,, ,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	22	7.	
,, white 60 ,, 29 ,,	34	14.25 a 14.5	
,, colored 30 ,, 29 ,,	21	11.80 a 12.	
,, crossbarr'd ,, 24 ,,	18	9.20 a 9.30	
Satins black 18 ,, 29 ,,	44	14.50 a 15	
,, ,, 18 ,, 29 ,,	36	11. a 11.50	
,, colored 18 ,, 29 ,,	33	10.	
,, high ,, 18 ,, 29 ,,	36	12.	
,, damasked crimson ,,	38	17 a 17.50	
,, colored ,,	38	16. a 16.50	
Seushaws Nank. blk 29 29 ,,	40	14.50	
,, ,, colored ,, ,,	33	13.50	
,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	36	16 20	
,, Canton black 29 ,,	33	8.90 a 9.40	
Sewing silks assort. colors. 1st	Pl.	4.25	
,, ,, black - - - -		3.85	
Shawls crape 7-4 embrd. -	7	3.40	According to
,, ,, 55 @ 58 in -	5½	2.90	embroidery.
,, 8-4 Satin figd. 63 -	5	1.80	
,, 7-4 ,, ,, 58 -	4	1.50	
,, ,, damasked silk 54 @ 57	6	1.85	
Water silks col'd. 18 y. 29 in	32	14.50 a 15	
BLACK TEAS.	Pl	Tael.	
,, Bohea Canton - - -	,,		
,, Fokeen - - - -	,,		
,, Congou Sung. F'd. - -	,,		
,, Bl. Lf. & Pek. k'd	,,		
,, Campoi - - - - -	,,		No price settled
,, Souchong - - - -	,,		yet.
,, Hung muey - - - -	,,		
,, Pekoe - - - - -	,,		
,, Ning Yong - - - -	,,	19 a 20	
,, Ankoi - - - - -	,,		
,, ,, Pouchong - - -	,,	22 a 24	
,, Orange Pekoe - - -	,,	26 a 35	
,, Caper - - - - -	,,	22 a 25	
GREEN TEAS.			
,, Twankay - - - - -	,,		
,, Skin - - - - - -	,,		
,, Hyson- - - - - -	,,		Canton Tea.
,, Young Hyson - - -	,,		20
,, Imperial - - - -	,,		30
,, Gunpowder - - - -	,,		30
RAW SILK. Canton No. 1	,,	T. 280	
,, ,, ,, ,, 2	,,	270	
,, ,, ,, ,, 3	,,	250 a 255	
,, ,, ,, ,, 4	,,		
,, ,, ,, ,, 5	,,		
Nankin Tsatlee - - - 8	,,		
,, Taysaam- - - - -	,,		
SUGAR RAW. Canton 1st	,,	T. 5 3	
,, ,, ,, 2d.	,,	4.8 a 5.	
,, Pingfa - - - - -	,,	6.2	
,, Candy Canton - - -	,,	6.6 a 6.8	
,, ,, Chinchew - -	,,		
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Alum - - - - - - -	,,	1.85 a 1.95	at Macao.
Aniseed star - - - - -	,,	10½	
Camphor - - - - - -	,,	33 a 34	
Cassia at Whampoa - - -	,,	10½. a 11	
,, Lintin - - - -	,,		None.
,, buds - - - - -	,,	14 a 5	
Canes bamboo - - - -	1000	10 a 14	
,, Wangees - - - -	,,	7 a 12	
China Root - - - - -	Pl.	3½	
Cubebs - - - - - -	,,	17 a 18	
Dragon's blood - - - -	,,	80 a 100	
Galangals - - - - - -	,,	3½ a 3½	
Gamboge - - - - - -	,,	65 a 70	None good.
Glass beads - - - - -	,,	17 a 22	
Glue - - - - - - -	,,	9 a 11	
Ginger in Jars - - - -	Case	5 a 5½	
Hartall or Orpiment - -	Pl.	15 a 16	
Lead white - - - - -	,,	9 a 10	
,, red - - - - -	,,	10	
Mo. of Pear' Shells Sooloo large	Pl.		No demand
,, blue edged small	,,		
Musk warranted- - - -	Cy.	45 a 60	
Nankeens, blue 10½ yds. 13 in	100	92	
,, 9½ yds. 12 in - - - -	Ps.	85	
,, Canton made - - - -	,,	79	
,, ,, large - - - -	,,	82	None.
,, ,, small - - - -	,,	65	
Yellow yds. in 1st. st.	,,	79 a 80	
,, ,, ,, 2d. ,,	,,	66 a 70	None.
,, ,, ,, 3d. ,,	,,	58	
,, small ,, ,, - -	,,		
,, white ,, ,, - -	,,	55 a 83	Wanted
Oils Aniseed - - - - -	Cy.	1.10 a 1.20	
,, Cassia - - - - -	,,	1.65	
Rhubarb - - - - - -	Pl.		None.
,, Dutch cut - - - -	,,		
Soy in Jars - - - - -	Case	5 a 8	
Tobacco in baskets - - -	Pl.	14 a 15	
Tortoiseshell - - - -	P.		
Turmeric - - - - -	,,		
Vermillion 50 catties - -	Box	76.	

N. B. OF IMPORTS ALL DUTIES ARE PAID BY THE PURCHASER, AND OF EXPORTS BY THE SELLER BOATHIRE IS PAID BY THE SELLER.

RATES OF INSURANCE AT CANTON.

On first class vessels in the 10th Canton and Union Offices of China, & various Agents of Offices established in Calcutta and Bombay.

GOODS	TREASURE	GOODS	TREASURE	GOODS	TREASURE
Bombay		Singapore	1 ¾	Hol. or Hamburg ..	3 2½
Ceylon		Manila		Spain or Portugal..	3 2½
Madras		Malacca		America U States ..	2½ 2
Calcutta.... ..	2½..2	Penang	1½ 1	Chili or Peru	3 ..
Rangoon		Batavia		Mexico	3 ..
Mauritius		Gt. Britain via Sg	3 2½	E.coast of China ..	1 pn.
Australia		,, direct	2½ 2	Lintin &c....	½ do.
Sand. Islands ..		France	2½ 2		

Note. Above rates are from 20th Oct. to 20th April annually: during remaining 6 months the premiums are somewhat higher. Risks on Blocks are $ 9 per Cent per annum, $ 4½ for 6 months, $ 2½ for 3 months and $ ½ per month.

The Local Insurance Offices grant Policies payab'e in London, Calcutta, and Bombay, or in Canton.

WHAMPOA PORT CHARGES, &c.

1st class ves. measg. 1600 cubits & upwards pay 0.7874756 of a Tl. per cubit.
2nd ,, ,, ,, 1200 do. & under 1600 ,, 0.7221091 ,, ,,
3rd ,, ,, under 1200 do. 0.5062341 ,, ,,

N B. The cubit is 14½ inches: measurement is taken on each entry of the vessel with cargo (except Rice) and is from the Foremast to the Mizen mast, or tiller head in Brigs; and across at the main mast; these are multiplied together for the above products.—The largest class pay from $ 4300 to $ 4320; 2d class from $ 3709 to $ 3780; 3rd class from $ 3700 and under. The Comha; or Present Fee is paid by all vessels 1600 Taels or $ 2223. Linguists fees $ 173½ and Compradore's fees $ 50. Also Pilotage $ 60, inwards and outwards the same. A sum of from $ 5 @ 600 is also usually required by the Hong-merchant, for securing a Cargo-ship, to defray fees and charges usually incurred by him. On French and other Foreign vessels the charges are slightly varied. The several fees paid to the Hoppo &c. on Rice laden ships amounting to $ 939.80., by a decision of the General Chamber of Commerce, are to be considered a charge on the vessel, as also the sum of $ 250—paid to the Linguist—making the whole charge on a Rice-ship, $ 1189.50—besides Pilotage inwards and outwards.

RATE OF EXCHANGE AND PRICE OF BULLION.

	s d.
On London or Liverpool, 6 months sight private Bills.	4. 7.
Government Bills 10 @ 30 days	4. 4.
United States Bank Bills 6 months sight.....	4. 6. @ 4. 7.
Bills under advances made on goods by the E. I. Company's Agents.	4s. 7d.
E. I. Company's Agents Bills on Calcutta 30 ds. sight C. Rs. 210	
E. I. Directors Bills 60 ds. sight, and private C. Rs. 210.	
Private Bills, on Bombay, ,, Co's. Rs.	212 @ 214.

Gold, 98 a 100 touch, in leaves $ 23.75 per Tael weight.
Sycee at Lintin &c: large Ingots 97 a 99 touch 7 per Cent premium. } very
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, small 96 a 98 ,, 6½ per Cent ,, } scarce.
Spanish Dollars Pillar Ferdinand, ... 1 per Cent ,,
,, ,, Old Carolus IV. .. .. 12 per Cent ,,
South American Republics .. .. .. par. to 1 per Cent ,,

Freight to London, Liverpool, &c. per Ton. 50 cub: feet £ 4.10 @ £ 5.
to foreign Europe, American and British Ships, none... .. .. ..
to United States, American Ships Per Ton. 40 cub. feet. .. .. 25 $

DELIVERIES OF OPIUM AT LINTIN.

FROM 1ST APRIL TO 31ST OCTOBER 1838.

	IN OCTOBER.			FROM APRIL TO SEPTEMBER INCLUSIVE.		
	Chests.	*Price.*	*Value in Dollars.*	*Chests.*	*Value in Dollars.*	*Stock 1st Nov.*
Patna ..... old.	72	545	39,240	4,735	2,461,410	246
,, ... new	554	590	326,860			1927
Benares ..... old	1	500	500	1,441½	691,155	315
,, ... new	145	545	74,675			728
Malwa	1484	570	845,880	4,925	2,920,158	3017
	2256.		1,287,155	11,101½	6,072,723	6,083

Total deliveries in the 7 months beginning of April=13,357½ chests; value, $ 8,359,878.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

IMPORTS.

Cotton Manufactures.—We have heard of no transaction during the week but the sale of 3000 pieces fair quality grey Longcloths, @ $ 6, which exhibits a little advance, and as holders appear firm, some further improvement may be expected.

Cotton Yarn.—is again very dull—a sale of 150 bales has been reported generally of fair quality of Nos. 18 @ 34, averaging No. 26 @ 32 $. Domestics are very low.

Woollens.—Spanish Stripes, are steady at our quotations, and holders are firm, but there is no disposition to speculate at these prices. Nothing has been doing in Longells during the week, and they are heavy at our quotation of 8½ @ 8¾.

Metals.—No sales have been reported, but both Lead and Iron are saleable at present rates.

Rice.—From the weather for the present crop being so favorable, there appears little prospect of any early advance.

Straits Produce.—No alteration in Pepper: which is dull of sale at 7 @ 7½. Betelnut, has advanced during the week, and we understand that 3½ and even more is offered for an importation of 4000 piculs now at Macao. Rattans and Tin maintain their price.

Cotton.—The report of a partial failure of the Nankin crop being confirmed, there has been a demand for the *Bengal* staple for the Junks proceeding to Chinchew, and sales to the extent of about 5000 bales have been effected, at an advance of 3 @ 4 mace on previous prices. But the demand being supplied, the market is again quiet. *Bombay* has been selling steadily during the week at an advance of one to two mace. A parcel of 1280. fair quality, but with seeds, for which hitherto, we belive, only 9 T. was offered, sold a few days since at 9. 3. In *Madras* there has been no move whatever, it being considered high as compared with *Bombay*, and the quality of the season's supply very inferior. A small lot of *Western* fetched 7. 7 which shews a slight advance.

Opium.—The transactions continue very limited and all descriptions have consequently slightly declined. The deliveries at Whampoa are again commencing, although matters there are not entirely settled. In addition to the stock at Lintin given above, there are several vessels with considerable quantities on the East Coast, particularly of Malwa, where the prices and deliveries are reported to be by no means very encouraging. The Deliveries to the 8th. Patna old 4, new 53; Benares old 9, new 9½; Malwa 80; Total 147½ Chests.

EXPORTS.

Tea.—About 1000 Chests of *Ning Yong* and *Ankoy* Pouchong have been purchased at our quotations, probably for America. We hear also of one or two Chops of *Pekoe* having been bought, but these purchases cannot be considered of sufficient importance to establish a market. In *Congou* nothing has yet been done, purchasers holding back until the Chinese be willing to submit to such rates as the late advices from England evidently demand.

Raw Silk.—We hear of only small additions to our stock, and the Chinese show no inclination to sell at moderate prices.

Canton, 10th November, 1838.

THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 4. No. 11. Canton, Saturday, 17th November, 1838. No. 167.

Hae-nan Island.

From a Correspondent.

Every mariner who has visited the Chinese seas knows also the name of this spot, which, though accurately laid down on the charts, is as little known as if it were in the heart of Africa. There may be various reasons for this our total ignorance, but if there were professed and enterprizing travellers in China as well as in other parts of the world, many a secret would be unfolded. In the absence of this useful class of people, we must be satisfied with the native details and the accounts of some of the Roman Catholic missionaries.

The Eastern part of the island contains much arable soil, whilst the western, being intersected by mountains and overgrown with very thick jungle, furnishes little fertile ground, except towards the sea where it runs out into a flat. If we look at all the surrounding islands, we soon discover, that they greatly suffer on account of a scanty population; in Hae-nan just the contrary is the case. Since times immemorial the natives of the South west of Fokeen and East of Canton have emigrated thither and given rise to a new race, small in stature, of a cheerful disposition, and speaking a dialect resembling their own. Prolific as their ancestors, they have increased and multiplied, until there is scarcely a spot left to be appropriated to their use. But Hae nan had its inhabitants before the arrival of the colonists, and these aborigines were not overmuch delighted when they saw the new guests taking possession of their lands without ceremony. Hence strong feuds which exist to the present day, and will likely end in the total subjugation, if not extirpation, of this people. They have however taken up a very strong position in their native mountains, and more than once defied a Chinese army. Otherwise they are described as very peaceful, fond of trafficking, and ingenious in procuring the articles for barter. Many Chinese renegades have settled amongst them and found a secure asylum against oppression or avenging justice.

We wish however less to speak about the island, but rather dwell upon its inhabitants. Of the whole Chinese family that have come to the notice of foreigners, none have appeared in such amiable light as the Haenanese. They are a most sprightly set of beings, always singing and laughing and working away, as if they were going to gain a world of riches. A native of their island will toil for 16 hours, under a tropical sun, and think it quite a dainty to enjoy a few basons of rice and salt vegetables. They are skilful as agriculturists, because they have in many instances to contend with an ungrateful soil, and have moreover very little for their individual share. But they excel far more as fishermen and traders, and in these capacities, they are superior to any other tribe in the South of Asia. Go to the dreaded Paracels, and you will find there the natives of Haenan in frail barks and with very little provender, working day and night in order to obtain a cargo of salt fish. Approaching again the Eastern shores of Borneo, you will find them as busy as bees amongst the numerous rocks and islands collecting sea slug, prawns, and other marine treasures, and returning back with their rich harvest either to their own country or to Canton. Then you will again perceive them on the opposite coast of Tunkin and Cochinchina, where no other trader but they themselves would live, collecting the offals which a tyrannical Government and squalid poverty have left on the strand. But they appear to greater advantage at Laegog and the harbours of Siam. Here they are junkbuilders and exporters of rice and other necessaries of life, and make up their scanty cargo by hard labour during the four and five months of their stay. We have seen with our own eyes a small junk loaded to sinking with timber cut on the coast of Cambodia during the progress of the voyage, landing her cargo at the commencement of February, whilst the crew as numerous as white ants jumped after the floating rafters, and in the middle of May, a junk of about 400 tons, left the docks ready made and fitted with sails, anchors, cordage and all the necessary appendages, all manufactured by their own hands. During all this time the noise of hammer and axes never ceased day and night, and the speaking multitudes made as long orations as if they had been in the national convention. After having worked very hard, the whole earnings of each individual, for this is a joint stock company, amounts perhaps to 10 Dollars. With these they hasten home to their country and think themselves as happy as kings. In Singapore you may easily distinguish their junks by being very small and containing a trifling cargo. They however try to keep up a thriving trade, and to make up their want of capital by individual exertion. It is a great pity, that they do not like to settle in foreign countries, and though one may find now and then a few stragglers, there are nowhere large colonies of Haenanese. What might become of the islands of the Indian Archipelago, if these industrious men were to multiply on them as much as they have done on their natives isle! Their time may perhaps come, and Borneo be changed into one of the most flourishing spots on the wide face of the globe.

ART. II. *Sketch of Spanish Colonial History in Eastern Asia: government of Labezares, Saude, Ronquillo, &c. &c. from A. D. 1572 to 1594.* Continued from vol. vi, No. 6. By C. R.

On the death of Legaspi, the government of the infant colony of the Philippines, devolved on Don Guido de Labezares, who pursued the course marked out by his distinguished predecessor, with equal prudence, if with less ability. He was a Biscayan, an old man, who had been in his younger days a companion of the unfortunate Villalobos. His earliest public measures were, to despatch expeditions to the provinces, northward and southward, which resulted in extending the limits and the influence of the colony.

A storm was however gathering over the Spanish settlements on Luzon, which came near to overwhelming them in total ruin. The period we have been tracing was remarkable for the boldness with which the Japanese and Chinese corsairs pushed their piratical enterprises. The government of the former country had been for a long time in great confusion, and the latter already showed some signs of the weakness which marked the downfall of the Ming dynasty. A check had, however, just been given to piracy on the Chinese coasts, not, it would appear, by any aid obtained from the Portuguese, but by the judicious employment of money, a weapon with whose edge the employers were no doubt experimentally acquainted. One of the great piratical leaders of the time—called in our authorities Limaon—was less submissive or more ambitious, and turned his eyes towards the Philippines, as a good mark for schemes of plunder or conquest. His fleet consisted of seventy junks of the largest size, carrying more than 2000 fighting men, commanded by a daring Japanese lieutenant.

De Goyti, the military commandant at Manila was confined by illness when the fleet of Limaon entered the bay, and a detachment of 600 men, headed by their Japanese leaders, rushed on the unprepared Spaniards. The light bamboo houses of which the town was then built—as its suburbs still are—were soon in a blaze, and the unfortunate De Goyti with many of his men perished, in the onset of the conflagration. The governor however rallied the inhabitants, and attacking the Chinese in their turn, drove them to their shipping. This repulse did not quash the hopes of Limaon, who invested the place a second time, on the 2nd of December. Happily, Salcedo—the ablest of the Spanish officers—who had been absent on a northern expedition, returned with his party the night before, and the troops and citizens, encouraged by the reunion, attacked the Chinese so gallantly, that they were again compelled to fly to their vessels. The piety of the Spaniards would not allow them to assume the honor of this hard-fought repulse. They rather ascribed it to the potent assistance of St. Andrew, on whose day the deliverance was effected. A public procession, with the usual holiday accompaniments, was appointed, and an annual solemnization of the same decreed, that so signal an interposition might never be forgotten *

Disheartened by the loss of so many of his men, including his Japanese lieutenant, Limaon, withdrew to the province of Pangasinan on the gulf of Lingayen and there renewed his attempts at territorial occupation; enforcing his demands on the submission of the natives, by a declaration that he had destroyed Manila. When this news reached Labezares, he detached the valiant Salcedo, by sea, to intercept and chastise the pirate. Limaon found himself blockaded in a little estuary, but eluding the vigilance of Salcedo, he escaped, by cutting a new or deepening an old and unguarded channel. Satisfied however with his Spanish antagonists, he never returned to molest the Philippines.

Manila now rose again from its ashes, under the labors of Labezares and his associates, and soon recovered its former influence over the surrounding country. Two of the most intelligent of its clergy were also sent on a mission to the governor of Fubkeen, with a message, of which Limaon and his expulsion was in part the burden.

After an administration, *ad interim*, of three years, Labezares was relieved in his government, by the arrival of Don Francisco Saude—anu Oidor of the Royal Audiencia of Mexico—duly appointed to succeed him. Soon after his arrival, the settlement suffered the loss of the ship Espirito Santo, with her crew and cargo, in the Straits of St. Bernardino.

In the October following (1575), the two envoys sent to Fubkeen by Labezares, returned in a Chinese vessel, accompanied by an officer, authorized to accept the propositions of the Manila government, and to frame articles of commerce. Unhappily the new incumbent did not enter into the views of his predecessor, and the Chinese envoy disgusted by the want of attention to himself, or disappointed at receiving fair words only where he had expected Mexican silver, broke off negotiations and returned to his own country. The P. Martin de Rada and another friar determined to return with him, and thus exposed themselves to a vile trick from the vindictive Chinese. After getting clear of Manila and reaching a wild part of the coast near Cape Bolinao, their servants were cruelly beaten, and the padres themselves put on shore, stripped naked, and flogged severely.

Saude did not however neglect the domestic interests of his colony. We find him soon after sending a new expedition to the southward into Camarines, and founding a provincial capital (cabezera), calling it Nueva Caceres, after his native city. He had the misfortune to lose one of his best supporters, in 1576, in the death of the gallant and successful Juan de Salcedo.

The following year, the first Franciscan missionaries reached the islands; the zeal of a lay brother—Antonio de San Gregorio—having moved the Order to send them. This humble individual, in the solitude of his convent at Lima, first conceived the design of a mission to New Guinea, and the then recently discovered Salomon's islands. He had already gone from his cell to Madrid and Rome; procured the sanction of the pope; enlisted seventeen individuals as his associates; when a royal order changed the destination of the mission to the Philippines. The new missionaries landed at Manila, the 24th June, and excited much admiration by their poor garb and pure spirit; the governor extending to them his distinguished protection, and their Augustine brethren giving them a hospitable welcome, until the liberality of the citizens provided for them a church and a convent.

The remissness of Saude in failing to cultivate a communication with the Chinese, drew on him the censure of his superiors in Mexico, as it had done that of the Manila residents. To recover from this imputation, he took advantage of a singular runaway expedition of two friars, who had been provided with a vessel, &c., by government, to go and introduce their missions into the northern parts of the island. These zealous rather than scrupulous men, after leaving Manila, betook themselves to Canton, where the expenses of their residence and of their negotiations with the local officers, quite ate up their vessel and everything on board her. They were then compelled to retire to Macao, where one of them succeeded in giving existence to a Franciscan mission, but getting into difficulties with the authorities, he was obliged to reembark, and was afterward drowned on the voyage, near the coast of Cochinchina. His companion returned to Manila, and frankly told the whole story of the truant expedition to the governor. The account reached him just at the moment when he was most anxious to demonstrate his interest in an intercourse with China, and the friar and his associates got rewards and compliments, when they were expecting what they had merited—a severe censure.

The fame of the Spanish power had now spread among the islands, and a Borneau prince—named Maleala—whose younger brother had shut him out from the succession, came in 1579, to seek succour, offering to hold his possessions as a fief of Spain and Portugal. This was too good an opportunity to be lost, and 30 vessels with a strong force, were fitted out to restore Maleala. Saude commanded in person, and was successful in placing his opponent in possession of his lost dominions. He returned safely, with some booty taken from the deposed prince; but soon after his departure from Borneo, Maleala was again driven out by his brother, who had meantime secured assistance from the Portuguese at the Moluccas.

Saude on his way home, detached Figueros to Mindanao and the Sulo islands, the natives of which were equally ready to avouch themselves vassals of Spain while he was present, and to forget their fealty on his departure.

The same year Don Gonzalo Ronquillo de Penalosa, alguasil mayor of Mexico, being in Spain, entered into an engagement with the king to transport 600 men to the Philippines, to reduce and people them, in consideration of the life government being vested in him. After losing one ship on the bar of San Lucar, Ronquillo at length embarked and arrived at Manila, via Panama, in 1580. Soon after his arrival he took up again the part of Maleala, and a second restoration of the fugitive was effected by his lieutenant Gabriel de Rivera. The new governor exerted himself further to tranquilise some disturbed districts and to put an end to the depredations of the Malay pirates. He next projected an expedition to Cagayan, the province which occupies the northern and northeastern part of Luzon. De Carrion, who commanded the detachment, found the port at the mouth of the river of Cagayan —an important stream, which penetrates far south into the interior of the island—occupied by a Japanese corsair, who was bent, it appeared, on a permanent occupation of the country. De Carrion, not daring to attack him, landed and threw up an intrenchment. His defences were hardly completed, when the Japanese rushed upon them, but the Spanish cannon were so well served and did so much execution, that after successive charges, the corsair retired to his ships, and soon after quitted the country. The Spaniards were thus left without a foreign rival in Cagayan and proceeded to secure their possession, but it was not until a later day that this region became a settled province of the colony.

Ronquillo, was fully sensible of the great advantages Manila would derive from a more certain and frequent communication with Mexico. To advance this end, he made another effort to open a southern passage; but the ship he despatched, after clearing New Guinea, was stopped by the same adverse winds, which had frustrated the expeditions of Saavedra and Villalobos. This seems to have been the last of the attempts after a southern route to Mexico; the naos, or galleons, henceforth pursuing the northern, starting in July or August, and, whenever baffled in getting beyond the Marianne islands, returning to Manila and waiting for the following season. †

The year after Ronquillo assumed the government (1582), was marked by the arrival of the first bishop of Manila, Fr. Domingo de Salazar, a Dominican, who brought with him a further supply of ecclesiastics, including two Jesuits. He was unhappily soon involved in disputes as to the extent of his official rights and privileges. Instead of dwelling on these altercations, we will only notice one decision, recorded as having been taken this year, and much more honorable to its authors—that of studying and cultivating the native dialects, as means of imparting instruction. At this early period, it is further remarked, that the Fr. Juan de Placencia had—translated the prayers and catechism into Tagalo—the dialect spoken around Manila—and prepared a grammar and vocabulary.

CHINA: *its State and Prospects, with especial Reference to the Spread of the Gospel; containing allusions to the Antiquity, Extent, Population, Civilisation, Literature, and Religion of the Chinese.* By W. H. Medhurst, of the London Missionary Society. London, 1838.

(From the Spectator.)

The author of this volume has been employed for upwards of twenty years by the London Missionary Society as a labourer in Eastern missions. The greater part of his time was spent in the Indian Archipelago, amongst the Chinese colonists settled pretty thickly throughout that region. Having in the course of his experience acquired an accurate knowledge of the customs, opinions, and language of the Chinese, he proceeded to Canton, and, assisted by the liberality of some zealous friends in the city, was enabled to make a voyage along part of the extensive coast, for the purpose of communicating with the natives on spiritual subjects, and distributing translations of the Scriptures and religious tracts. His volume contains a narrative of this voyage; a brief sketch of the British missions, which, though localized in the Indian Archipelago, have really looked to China as an ulterior object; and a general account of the Celestial Empire.

This description of its contents, however, reverses the order of the book's for *China, its State and Prospects*, in reality stands first; and embraces a brief disquisition on its history—an account of its statistics, civilization, government, laws, language, literature, and religion, as well as a view of the Catholic and Protestant missions to China. Some of this is the result of observation; much of it is compiled, but it is the compilation of a able man, well acquainted with his subject, and testing and enforcing the facts he derives from others by the riches of his experience. Other books upon China contain minuter expositions of each of the heads we have enumerated, and a greater number of facts: but we never read a volume that gave a more lifelike view of the Chinese people so far as it goes, or so completely *pictured* their internal condition. We have all heard of the industry of the Chinese, and the exertions forced upon them by a dense population. But here Mr. Medhurst increases the truth; and this is done disquisitionally, in an endeavour to show that the highest estimate of the population is not overrated, and that upwards of three hundred and fifty millions of souls obey the Emperor.

"To the fertility of the soil, we may add the consideration that it is very extensively cultivated. China contains, as has been before observed, 830,749,360 English acres; and if we allow onethird of this area for hills, rivers, marshes, and waste lands, we shall have 553,812,906 acres for cultivable land. In ascertaining this, however, we are not left to conjecture; as there exists a report made to the Emperor Keen-lung, in the year 1745, of the amount of land then under cultivation; according to which it appears, that, reckoning the land belonging to individuals with that in the possession of the Tartar standards, the military, the priests and the literary, there were at that time 505,598,224 English acres under cultivation; since which period, a new estimate has given 644,579,384 English acres as the total extent of occupied land in China. Thus it appears that more than three-fourths of the surface are waste and tilled by man; allowing, according to the highest census, nearly one acre and three quarters to each individual. The greatest part of this area is laid out exclusively in arable land, and devoted to the production of food for man alone. In China, the natives make no use of butter or cheese, and very seldom of milk; the principal animal food is pork, which is generally homefed; they have few horses for travelling, poup, or ware, and the only cattle they keep are such as are needed in husbandry: hence, there are no grazing farms, nor meadows, and very little pasture; while every acre of ground, capable of cultivation, is turned up by the spade or the plough in order to afford sustenance for the teeming inhabitants. The few beasts of burden or of draught which they keep are either tethered to a string by the side of the road, or turned out to graze on the hills; while they are supplied by night with a little straw or bean-stalks, which is also their principal food during the winter. A common is quite unusual throughout the Eastern half of China; while parks and pleasure-grounds are proportionably scarce, as the anxiety to satisfy the appetite prevails over the desire of amusement.

"The industry and skill of the Chinese, striving to produce as many of the necessaries of life as possible, would also argue a dense population, ever struggling against threatening want, and compelled to exert themselves for their daily bread. In tropical climates, where the ground is fertile and the population scanty, the natives find that by a few months' labour they can produce sufficient food for a whole year's consumption, and are therefore indisposed to exert themselves further. But in China, the inhabitants are incessantly employed; and every individual is obliged to be busy in contributing his quota to the common weal. Every one in the least acquainted with the manners of the Chinese knows that they are untiring in their exertions to maintain themselves and families. In the business of agriculture they are more particularly active, raising two crops from the ground every year, extending their cultivation in every possible direction, and bringing the most unpromising spots into use, in order that nothing may be lost. Their skill in effecting these objects is not, considering their few advantages, contemptible. They thoroughly understand the importance of varying the crops; they know perfectly well the seasons and soils adapted for certain productions; and they are fully sensible of the importance of manuring the ground in order to maintain its fertility. A stranger is struck

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* The 'San Andres' day has been continued down to the present time though many who mingle in its festivities, particularly among the strangers who share in the dance at the 'palacio,' may have forgotten, or never known the brave deliverance commemorated.

† It should be mentioned that as early as 1573, an English pilot, Philip Tonson (Thomson), a resident at Manila, had taken a ship, owned by merchants of the place, to San Blas by the southern route; ascending as high as 38° or 39° S. latitude, and discovering, on the way, several islands. The viceroy of Mexico and the king of Spain complimented the navigator on his successful voyage, but he did not live long enough to follow up his discoveries, or to enjoy the ran andk pay conferred on him. Those who came after him, seem to have wanted the skill and hardihood, to profit by the experience he had gathered.

with this on first setting his foot on the shores of China. Almost every individual met with in the paths and fields is provided with a basket and a rake; and every evening the cottager brings home a certain quantity to add to the mest heap, which is a most important appendage to every dwelling. Having but few sheep and cattle, they are obliged to make the most of the stercoraceous stock of men and swine. This is carefully collected, and actually sold at so much per pound; while whole strings of city scavengers may be seen cheerily posting into the country every successive morning with their carried acquisitions, little heeding the olfactory nerves of the less interested passengers. Every other substance likely to answer the end is anxiously collected and carefully disposed, so as to provide for future exigencies; such as decayed animal and vegetable matter, the sweepings of streets, the mud of canals, burnt bones, lime, and, what is not a little singular, the short stumpy human hair, shaven from millions of heads every ten days, is industriously gathered up, and sold for manure throughout the empire."

This subject is further continued in the,

Economies of Dress and Rooms.—"In their dress, the Chinese are alike anxious to economize the soil. Barrow says, that 'an acre of cotton will clothe two or three hundred persons;' and as cotton can be planted between the rice crops, and thus vary the productions and relieve the soil, the Chinese prefer such clothing as they can raise at the least expense of ground and labour. Were the hundreds of millions of China to be clothed in woollens, an immense tract of grazing land would be required, which would deduct materially from the area devoted to food, and greatly exceed what the Chinese could afford. In their dwellings, likewise, they are particularly frugal of room; living together in a very small compass, and crowding into closely-built cities, as though ground with them were an object of great moment. A room twenty feet square would afford sufficient space for a dozen people to eat, drink, work, trade, and sleep; while the streets of their towns and cities are so narrow that it is quite possible to touch each side of the way with the hand as you pass along. Now if we compare this frugality with the extravagance of European nations in regard to room,—living on beef and mutton, and wearing woollen clothes,—we may easily see that the ground which would sustain one Englishman would be sufficient for the support of three or four Chinese. Amongst such a selfish and sensual people so much economy would not be observed did not stern necessity compel; and what greater necessity can exist than the difficulty of sustaining a crowded population from a contracted soil?"

Mr. Medhurst's account of the different missions to the Eastern Archipelago and China are brief, but sufficient, and contain some incidental points to which we shall presently refer. The narrative of his voyage along the coast is lively and informing; though perhaps it adds little to our general knowledge, beyond what the trips of Gutzlaff and Lindsay, have left. Where he landed, he mostly found the people willing, and very often anxious to receive the books he *gave* away; but whether all were stimulated by the desire of reading them, may be questioned, for even in the Missionary's brief sojourns he saw some of the volumes he had just distributed exposed for sale in a shop. Individually, a few of the public officers were liberal in their views; but as a body, the laws of the empire rendered them all averse to the Missionary's intercourse with the natives. The display of this aversion varied, according to the natural disposition of the authorities and the strength at their command, from subterfuge to argument and remonstrance, with an occasional disposition to passive resistance. But they were universally civil and forbearing, be their motives fear or what they might. The perseverance and diplomatic skill displayed in the following passage may be admired, and everybody must admit the excellent disposition of the Missionary Societies and the propriety of their objects. But we doubt the political prudence of these trips, in the present delicate state of our commercial relations with the court of Pekin, and that too in an empire so vast, so civilized—with a local government so well organized that the visit of our author to one part of the coast was known at his next landing-place before his arrival.

United States.

From the National Intelligencer of yesterday.

THE SPECIE CIRCULAR REPEALED!

Our readers will learn, we doubt not, most of them with great satisfaction, that the joint resolution repealing, in effect, the Treasury Order of July, 1836, and prohibiting the Executive from making any discriminating and partial orders concerning Government money in time to come, which passed the Senate on Tuesday evening, passed the House of Representatives yesterday almost with the swiftness of an arrow, and now needs only the President's signature to be a law. The unexampled majorities in both Houses show the strength of the general dislike justly entertained against this celebrated circular.

Here is the end, then, of one experiment, and most sincerely do we rejoice at it. We congratulate the country that Congress, in so decisive a manner, has extinguished one of those measures which have so much annoyed and distressed the community.

It is remarkable with what pertinacity the executive has withstood public sentiment in regard to this pernicious measure. The solicitations of friends, and the reiterated decisions of Congress, have alike been unavailing to produce its repeal. Three-fourths of the members of the last Congress pronounced its condemnation by the bill of February, 1837, which Gen. Jackson put in his pocket, and would neither sign nor return it to Congress that it might be passed into a law without his signature. Then there was the sub-Treasury bill of the extra session, which passed the Senate, and which contained a clause repealing the specie circular.

Next, there is the sub-Treasury bill of this session, which has also passed the Senate, containing (in its 23d section) a similar rescinding clause, moved by Mr. Webster. And now, here is the joint resolution, in the identical terms of that section, substituted by the Senate, on motion of the same gentleman, for the proposition of Mr. Clay, which has received the sanction of overwhelming majorities in both Houses. Thus has the Senate *four* different times, and the House of Representatives twice, declared in effect that this Jacksonian experiment No. 3 ought not only to be revoked, but that it ought to be made unlawful for the Executive ever hereafter to issue or authorize any similar order. Yet, up to this moment, has the Executive clung to the measure, regardless of the injury which even his partisans know that it inflicts on the country; regardless of the public will, most emphatically spoken through the Representatives of the people.

Yes, clung to it with a tenacity which is totally unaccountable upon any other hypothesis than that the Executive will has been controlled by some "malign influence," either proceeding from the Hermitage, or exerted here by the original concoctors and advisers of the measure. To that as it may, that fate of the "experiment" is sealed. The odious and unconstitutional discrimination must now be given up. Congress has pronounced its fate in a voice that must be heard, and with a unanimity that leaves no hope to its friends, even from the VETO.

Blameable, however, as we hold the President, for adhering with such obstinacy to this oppressive measure, which he could at any moment have abrogated, with a dash of the pen, it must be admitted, in candor, that he has only acted in accordance with the solemn pledge which he gave, on entering upon his high trust, "to tread in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor;" and those who approve of such pledges, under any circumstances, must award him praise for the fidelity with which he has redeemed that pledge.

He has certainly "trod in the footsteps" as long as he could, though they have led him through a thorny path. General Jackson's popularity, it was arrogantly asserted by his admirers, "could stand any thing." A sad popularity it has been to the country! Fortunately, though he left his obnoxious measures as a legacy to the incumbent of the Presidency, he could not bequeath with it that popularity by which he was enabled to sustain them, and trample in the dust the acts of the people's Representatives.

LORD BROUGHAM'S REVIVAL.—Lord Brougham now dresses rather smartly. Until the commencement of the present session, he was seldom to be seen, since his return from his Scottish tour in 18 6, without his tartan trousers and waistcoat. He is said to have bought as much cloth when in Inverness as would make a dozen pairs of the first and a dozen of the last. Now he has put them aside, at least for a time, and appears in cloth of a more usual kind. At present he is partial to having his waistcoats made in such a way as to button close up to his chin. On his breast is displayed a very handsome gold chain. This chain, however, does not, as is usual in such cases, answer the purposes of a watch-guard; for it has no connexion with his watch. His watch-pocket is in the old-fashioned part of his wardrobe, not in his wais coat; and its locality is indicated by a riband about three inches in length, which suspends a trio of the most massive watch-seals which ever regaled the eyes of those who are partial to such articles of jewellry. His Lordship has a most decided antipathy to showing the collar of his shirt; and not less great is his aversion to fashionable stocks, or any thing which would give him what is called a stiff neck. His neckerchief is of black silk, and is always put on loosely and carelessly. Great as is the dread with which the Tory Peers regard Lord Brougham, I am convinced they would rather run the risk of an occasional onslaught from him, than see him again out of the House. Before his absence in the session of 1836, I believe they felt differently. He had so assailed them in the previous sessions since his transplantation from the Commons to their House, that I believe their unanimous wish was that he were again out of it; but having encountered the dulness of 1836, in consequence of his absence. I am persuaded that they are now rejoiced at his presence, even though the price of the entertainment he affords them be often a regular onset at themselves. While wielding the cudgel with such extraordinary effect at Ministers' expense, on the memorable night in which he assailed their Canadian despatche and Canadian policy, the Tory Peers evidently enjoyed the scene as a luxury of the most exquisite kind. They all laughed with a frequency and heartiness which are quite rare in that House. Indeed, Lord Crougham is almost the only man I ever saw create a cordial laugh in that locality.—(Random Recollections.)

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Sir,—In looking over the account of the late Regatta, given in your valuable paper of the 10th inst I was sorry to find that you had not yourself been a spectator of the scene, for, the garbled, false, and unsatisfactory statement of your contributor, would had those present to imagine, that he was not himself a witness of what he has attempted to describe; The official report, will of course appear in the columns of your Cotemporary, and I should think, that, after you have made enquiry at the proper source, you will be induced in a future Paper to apologise for your injustice to the many respectable members of the C. R C., whom you have thus unwittingly slandered by inserting misrepresentations, a originating, no doubt, in the morbid, and, perhaps, dessappointed feelings, of your Correspondent, signed.

SPECTATOR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Dear Sir,

I send you a fragment of Chinese poetry, and if it interests you, and you can pardon my attempt at versifying the translation, I shall probably soon send you another.

Yours truly,
P. S.

Translation.

The distant drums now told the second watch,
And yet he came not; no step was heard without,
Save the dull pacing watchman's, to repay,
The weary listener. "And is he false?" she cried,
"Can he forget my sister's marriage day,
"When evening closed upon the dull carouse,
"He sought the arbor in the moon-lit grove,
"To meet poor me? Alas! Alas! he is but man;
"And memory which has stamped upon my heart,
"In marble lines that night's fond recollection,
"Him leaves unscared.—All nature was so still,
"That e'en the crawling make I heard,
"Rustling the shrinking leaves. The moon,
"Smiled joyous on the scene, and music's aid,
"Alone was wanting to complete thy bliss, I took,
"From off its shelf my maid's guitar, and struck,
"Its willing chords, while thus I sung:—

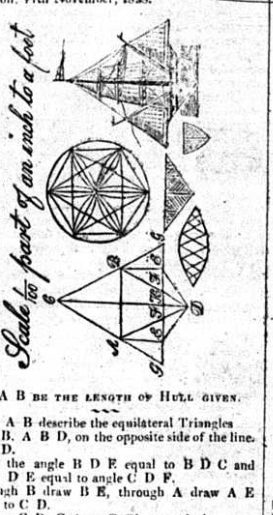
"I love to wander forth when evening dews
"Refresh the air and bathe the thirsty ground,
"When twilight mellows nature's vivid hues,
"And casts its magic influence around.
"How happy could I be with him to roam,
"Who holds his empire in this trembling heart,
"More happy still to grace our blissful home.
"Never, he dies from his embrace to part."
"No sooner had the song escaped my lips,
"Than shame and fear by turns assumed their sway:
"For how can modest maid so far forget,
"Her soul's uprightness and her chastity of thought,
"Without a blush? Guiltless but yet indecorous,
"My tears flowed fast. * * * A footstep,
"In the distant path disturbed my reverie,
"And called again carnations to my cheek,
"For love now whispered that the coming step,
"Was his. He stepped beneath my lattice,
"And while with skilful hand he struck the chords,
"Of his guitar, in gentle strains he sung:—
"'The pearly peach bloom mantles on her brow,
"'And glow-worm's brightness sparkles in her eye,
"'When *others* breathe their love; when *they* adore
"'She pays their homage with a tender sigh.
"'But me—her lover and devoted slave—
"'She kills with coldness: and repays with scorn;
"'The tender offerings of a maid doing love,
"'Which soon will carry me to life's sad bourn.'"
"'I'll seek me out a deep and generous stream,
"'And there I'll sleep 'npon its sandy bed,
"'There of her heartless cruelty I'll dream,
"'Happy if one small tear for me is shed.'"
"My sobs disturbed him, and he sang no more,
"But bounding up the steps, my lover stood,
"Before me."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Sir,—Having observed that in your last week paper you was kind enough to republish my letter from the Canton Register dated the 6th inst, I will feel obliged if you will also give insertion to the following Diagrams which will better assist in giving your readers (who are not here to examine my model) an idea of my plan intended for the construction of a vessel and rig.

I remain &c.
H. DEMPSTER.

Canton, 14th November, 1838.



LET A B BE THE LENGTH OF HULL GIVEN.

Upon A B describe the equilateral Triangles A C B. A B D, on the opposite side of the line. Join C D.

Make the angle B D E equal to B D C and angle A D E equal to angle C D F.

Through B draw B E, through A draw A E parallel to C D.

Produce C B, C A to G G' respectively.

Through E E' draw G E F H F' E' G', H being the intersection with C D.

Then E, E' is the length of Hull.

" D H is the depth

" A D D B are the fore and aft masts.

" D C is the mainmast.

Twice A G E. B G' E' are the fore and aft sails & G F, G' F' are the fore and aft Booms. *

CANTON PRESS.

Saturday, 17th Nov.

The only arrival during the week has been the French Ship *Eucharis*, from Manila, 31st October. The following vessels had arrived there from this; 24th, *Mangles*; 26th, *Hortensia, Mermaid*; 27th, *Ellen*; 28th, *Fort Williiam, Layton*; 31st, *Duchess of Northumberland, Bencoolen*. The *Young Queen*, Atkins, from Hobarttown, arrived at Manila on the 26th.

We have inserted the letter from a Correepondent concerning the last Regatta, not with an intention, as he advises, to "apologize to the many respectable members" for our injustice and slander, but as a proof of our impartiality in the matter. The official report of the races we have not been able to obtain,† and all we know about the meeting is the account we published last week as received from a friend; if that was wrong, our new Correspondent ought to have pointed out why and where. It is really a novel thing, to require of us to go and enquire after the heads of our offending, ignorant as we are of all offence.—Our Correspondent leaves us altogether in the dark on the subject, and we think that it was for him, and not for us, to bring forward the evidence that was to convict us of injustice and slander—such is at least the common practice, and never did we hear that a defendent was called on to procure evidence for his prosecutor.

We again call the attention of our readers to Mr. Dempster's letter and to the diagram that accompanies it concerning the new rig he proposes.

We have given part of a Review from the *Spectator* on the Rev. Mr. Medhurst's new book on China. We shall give the remainder in our next. Its writer is evidently well acquainted with affairs in China, and we cordially concur in most of his remarks.

We are yet enabled to notice the arrival of the *Omega* from Singapore 19th October, by which we have received the *Sing. Free Press* of 13th, (that of the 11th has not yet come to hand) from it we notice the following arrivals from China: *Lady Grant, Mary Frazier, Emily Jane*, H. M. S. *Wellesley* and *Algerine, Forth, Lowjee Family, Edmundstone, Catherine Cornelia*, and *Allalevie*. We also hear that the *Sir Herbert Compton*, and the *Kellie Castle* had arrived at Singapore. The *Orwell*, from Madras arrived there on the 11th, and sailed again for China on the 16th October. The schooner *Frederick Huth*, from the Cape and Mauritius, bound for China also arrived at Singapore on the 18th, also the *here* long expected *Vincent* had arrived there, bound we are told, to Penang, before proceeding her voyage to China. This vessel left London in the middle of May, and there is now some hope of her arrival in China before the New Year. We notice in the *Free Press* some interesting remarks on the projected colonization by the English of Port Essington, which we shall probably give in our next.

We have just received the Umpire's report of the two Regattas, the first of which came off on Thursday and Friday last week, and the second (the sailing match) on Thursday last. We witnessed the latter, which was a very well contested race, though, unfortunately, the boats, having, on their return, to contend against the tide, and a head wind, reached the winning post sometime after the run had gone down, and the spectators lost consequently much of the expected gratification.

Umpires Report.

FOURTH MEETING.

First day, November, 8th 1838.

Scullers.	Time.
Won by the Flower of Yarrow	10. 24
Battersea Lass	11. 20

A well contested Race, though the pullers were not very equally matched, and think is might have proved more interesting had the Pearl taken her place, at starting.

4 oared Gigs.	Time.
1st. the Comet	13. 2
2nd. the Gipsy	13. 6
3rd. the Gleam	

A capital Race throughout, the 'Comet' having struck the Gipsy on the larboard quarter in turning and an objection having been raised that she had thereby impeded her way, the Cup was awarded to the Gipsy The Gleam, the favorite at starting, was decidedly badly steered and I believe it was fully their intention of winning the cup, but as disputes arise in the best regulated families, so it appears, it was with the crew of the Gleam, which lost them, no doubt, the race.

2 Pair Sculls.	Time.
Won by the Flower of Yarrow	8. 44
Flower of Dunblane	9 2

The owner of the Yarrow again triumphant, and give him much credit in the use of his *Sculls*.

Second Day.

Two oared Wherries.

	Time.
Won by the Louisa	7. 17.

This was a very interesting race from the number of boats that started, and they really did their best, however, in the anxiety to win, few looked for the course, and, no doubt, many disappointments, took place in numerous backers, for the head most boat took the wrong course, and the winning had nearly given up to the hitherto fortunate Flower of Yarrow.

BOATS OF ALL CLASSES.

For Suscription Cup,	Time
Won by the Dolphin 5 oared Sampan	14. 4.
2nd Dragon 4 oared Gally	14. 19.
3rd Gipsy 4 oared Gig	14. 27.

The best race of the meeting, a capital start, and all doing their best, to the turning Boat, when the Dolphins began their play, and came in the winning boat in handsome style.

IAN SCOTT.
Umpire C. R, C.

SAILING MATCH.

Entrance $10 with $25 from the fund for a prize plate, value $65.

The following boats started and timed at passing and returning to the Umpire's Boat.

		Time round at winning point.	
1st Salamander,	Orange,	1.	49. 50.
2nd Weazel,	Red,	1.	54. 41.
3rd Mouse,	White,	1.	59. 01.
4th Perret,	Green,	2.	1. 37.
5th Rat,	Blue,	2.	5. 41.

This was a well contested race and had slid ropes been provided for the boats, it would have been a pretty race from the first start. The ebb making, the boats came in long after sunset, yet much credit is due to the seamanlike manner the boats were worked up against a strong ebb tide. The Salamander's taking the palm, is much to be attributed to the able manner in which she was managed.

IAS. SCOTT.
Umpire, C. R. C.

DIED.

At Whampoa, on Thursday the 8th November, on board the *Viscount Melbourne*, — Mr. SAMUEL STANSBURY, second Officer of that Ship.

At Manila on the 22nd October Mrs. MARY CATHERINE STRACHAN, the beloved Wife of JAMES STRACHAN Esq, deeply regretted by all her friends.

* Those two sails possess a double advantage to any others of a former plan as they go right round without interfering with the mast. What is termed booms will be more properly termed yards, as they are fast by the middle in a swivel, and have got lifts from each yard-arm to a swivel at the mast heads, which is so fitted that the yards may go round and round without fouling the haulyards with the lifts.

† We have since received, and now publish it.

THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

NOTICE.—The very superior, new and fast sailing schooner "PARADOX," lately arrived from Java, has spacious accommodations for Passengers, and is now put on the line of the Canton Packets. For passage or freight, apply at Canton to HOOKER & LANE.
at Macao
Canton, 15th November, 1838.

NOTICE.—Mr. THOMAS EDMOND is authorised to sign for our Firm per Procuration.
BIBBY ADAM & Co.
Canton, 15th October, 1838.

NOTICE.—The interests of Mr. ROBERT WILKINSON and Mr. JOHN R. REEVES in our firm ceased on the 30th June last, and Mr. WILLIAM LESLIE was admitted a partner from that date.
DENT & Co.
Canton, 1st October, 1838.

NOTICE.—All persons having demands against the Estate of the late BENJAMIN R. LEACH Esq. deceased are requested to present them, and those indebted, to make payment to
W. P. PEIRCE.—Executor.
Canton, 28th September, 1838.

NOTICE.—Mr. JAMES WARLY SMITH (in pursuance of his circular of March last) is now established as a Public Tea Inspector at No. 5 Dutch Hong
Canton 14th September 1838.

NOTICE.—A Shop is opened by the Estrangeiro No 26, old China Street, for sale, BY RETAIL, of all British goods; and as the late interference of the Hongs with the small shop-owners has caused a stop to business, the support of the Public, both Chinese and Foreigners, is sanguinely expected, as being their joint interest.
Canton, 1 Creek, 6th July 1833.

NOTICE.—ADVANCES ON SHIPMENTS TO BRITAIN will be made, *in Cash*, at 4s. 7½d per Spanish Dollar, by
JARDINE MATHESON & Co.
Canton, 29th July, 1838.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Agents are ready to receive bonable Tenders for Advances on Bills of Exchange, secured by Consignments to England of Tea and Nanking Raw Silk, in the manner prescribed in a paper entitled, "Terms and Conditions for making Advances in China," at the rate of Four Shillings and Seven pence (4s. 7d.) per Spanish Dollar.
Until further Notice, Twenty five per Cent of the same will be made in cash, and the residue in Bills on the Supreme Government of India, at the rate of Two hundred and ten (210) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, payable thirty days after Sight.—
(Signed.) J. H. ASTELL
H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company.
Canton, 13th July, 1838.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Treasury is open for the receipt of Cash for Bills upon the Supreme Government of India at the Exchange of Two hundred and ten (210) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, and payable thirty days after sight.
(Signed.) J. H. ASTELL.
H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company.
Canton, 4th June, 1838

NOTICE.—Translations made at the Canton Press Office from and into the English, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese languages at twelve cents a line or where under seventeen lines at two Dollars for each translation.

NOTICE.—FOR SALE at the Canton Press Office, THE CHINESE HONG-MERCHANTS AND THEIR DEBTS, price one dollar.
GENERAL RATES OF AGENCY COMMISSION IN CHINA; on English letter paper, price 10 cents.

NOTICE.

ORDERS for printing will be carefully attended to at the Canton Press Office, at the following charges;

for printing Bills of lading, Bills of exchange, Opium orders and boat notes	}	₱ 100 & 1
" Linguist reports, reports of Cargoes &c.		" " " 1.50.
" Policies and folio pages.		" " " 5.

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 Copies.

SOCIETY FOR THE DIFFUSION OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE IN CHINA.

THE annual meeting of this Society will be held, at the rooms of the General Chamber of Commerce, on Wednesday, the 21st of November at 11 A. M.
By order of the Committee,
J. ROBT. MORRISON.
Secretary.
Canton, 8th November, 1838.

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL INSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above society can grant Policies on Goods payable in London, Calcutta, Bombay, or Canton.
MACVICAR & Co.
Canton, 6th October, 1838.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are authorised to grant Policies payable in Calcutta, London, Batavia and Canton. A cash payment of five per cent on the amount of premium per each risk will be made to all parties giving risks to this office, and Policies are made payable at 30 days when the premium is paid in cash at a *pro rata* exchange, and at two months and longer periods when paid by a Bill on the same terms at which the Policy is payable.
DANIELL & Co.
Agents in China, Asiatic Marine Ins. Office.
Secretaries in Calcutta Messrs. Fergusson Brothers & Co.
Agents in London Messrs. Forbes Forbes & Co.
" in Batavia Messrs. Wilson Smiths & Co.
Canton, 9th November, 1838.

NOTICE—Parties intending to apply for INSURANCE in any of the undermentioned offices are requested to notify the same in order to have the Vessels duly surveyed before any cargo is put on board.
(*Signed*) DENT & Co.
Secretaries. UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY.
Agents BOMBAY INSURANCE Co.
" TROPIC INSURANCE Co.
" CALCUTTA INSURANCE Co.
Canton 1st November 1838.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Subscribers are duly constituted and appointed Agents for this Company, and can grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta, Canton, Bombay, Madras, and elsewhere—parties contributing business to the office, will be entitled to a return of five per cent on the amount of premium actually paid in.
Canton, January 4th 1838. WETMORE & Co.

FOR LONDON.

THE fine teak Ship INGLIS, 1300 tons, Captain ROUTH, has commenced loading and has a great part of her Cargo engaged, will have early despatch. For freight apply to DANIELL & Co.
Canton, 9th November, 1838.

FOR LONDON.

THE fine first class Ship the VISCOUNT MELBOURNE, of 650 tons, Captain WM. DRAWER, her second voyage. For freight and passage apply to
DANIELL & Co.
Canton, 9th November, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE FAZULRAHANEY, Capt. KEYS, will leave Whampoa about the 1st December. For freight apply to
D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.
Canton, 5th November, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE Ship "SULIMANY," Capt. A. J. MCFARLANE, will meet with early despatch from Whampoa. For freight apply to
NANABHOY FRAMJEE.
Canton, 29th October, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE FAZEL KUREIM, Capt. BENNETT, will leave Whampoa about the 1st December. For Freight apply to
D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.
Canton, 29 November 1838

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE Ship BOLTON, Captain YOUNG, will leave Whampoa about the 25th Proximo. For Freight apply to
D. DORABJEE.
Powshoue No. 4.
The "Bolton" carries an experienced Surgeon, and has spacious accommodations for Passengers. For Passage apply to CAPT. YOUNG, or to
JARDINE MATHESON & Co.
Canton, 25th October, 1838

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE fast sailing Ship SULTANA, Capt. PAGE, will have early despatch. For Freight apply to
D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.
Canton, 26th October, 1838.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE IMOGEN having a large portion of her cargo engaged will meet with early despatch. For Freight apply to
GIBB LIVINGSTON & Co.
Canton, 19th October, 1838.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LONDON.

THE Ship "HUPHSMON," of 400 Tons, Capt. C. R. STEPHENS Having the greater part of her Cargo engaged will have quick despatch. Apply to
BIBBY, ADAM & Co.
Canton, 8th October, 1838. 3 Danish hong.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

THE fast Brig CORSAIR, Captain PORTER, now lying at Hong Kong. Apply to
LINDSAY & Co.
Canton, 19th September, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE Ship "HELEN," Captain G. SUTFORD, will leave Whampoa with all despatch. For freight apply to
DHUNJEEBHOY MUNCHERJEE.
Canton, 21st September, 1838.
No. 5. Powshong Hong.

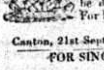
FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE fast sailing Ship CASTLE HUNTLY, J. H. JOHNSTON, Commander, will be despatched in the middle of October. For Freight apply to
H. & N. CURSETJEE.
Canton, 21st September, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE CHARLOTTE, Captain C. L. LIEBSCHWAGER, to leave about the 1st November. For Freight apply to
TAMULJEE RUSTOMJEE, & COWASJEE SAFOORJEE.
Canton, 12th September, 1838.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.



THE Fast sailing Portuguese Schooner GENOVEVA, about 180 tons, well found in stores and Ground Tackle, can be ready for sea at a few hours notice. For Particulars apply to
MARKWICK & SMITH.
3 Imperial hong.
Macao, 15th August, 1838.

MADEIRA WINE.

Messrs. NEWTON GORDON MURDOCH & Co. have on sale, deliverable in Canton,
"THE FINEST OLD LONDON PARTICULAR MADEIRA," at prices as under

Hogshead	.. .. ..	$ 125
Quarter cask	.. .. ..	" 65
Half do.	.. .. ..	" 35

"OLD LONDON MARKET MADEIRA,"

Hogshead	.. .. ..	$ 100
Quarter cask	.. .. ..	" 52
Half do.	.. .. ..	" 28

Apply to JA: INNES.
Canton, 25th October, 1838.

FOR SALE.

ON board the BELLE ALLIANCE at Whampoa A FEW TONS OF COALS. Apply on board or to Mr PASSINGHAM at Markwick & Smith's.
Canton, 18th October, 1838.

ON SALE.

MANILA PLANCHADO SEGARS at 8 $ per box. Apply to
EDMUND MOLLER.

NOTICE.—MADEIRA WINE in Pipes and Hogsheads from the well known house of KEIRS & Co., for sale by
DENT & Co.
Canton, 14th Septbr. 1838.

ON SALE.

BEER in HOGSHEADS, just landed in good order. To be had at the Godowns of
BIBBY ADAM & Co,
Canton, 7th September, 1838

ON SALE.

At the CANTON PRESS OFFICE
THE second and third volumes of the CANTON PRESS NEWSPAPER AND PRICE CURRENT, at 1.2 $ per file.
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TERMS.

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Single numbers of the Canton Press and Price Current, may be had at the Office No. 3, British Factory, at 50 cents, and Price Currents at 10 cents each.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—French *Eucharis*, Costey, from Manila 31st October. Dutch *Omega*, Wallace, from Singapore 19th October.

SAILED OR DESPATCHED.—Spah *Patriota*, Mercada, for Manila. Brit. *Izabella Robertson*, Hudson, for Singapore and Calcutta. *London*, Tait, for Cape of Good Hope and London. Amer. *Albion*, Putnam, for New York. Brit. *Cowasjee Family*, Stavers, for Singapore and Calcutta. *City of Poonah*, for Singapore and Bombay, the two latter at 2 P. M. this day. French Frigate, L'Artemise, Capt. La Place, for Batavia.

PASSENGERS.—per *Isabella Robertson*, Messrs. J. J. dos Santos, and B. M. Limas, per *London*, Mr. J. Prince; per *Ariel*, (omitted in our last) Messrs. W. Princep, and Fagan.

The *Ariel* sailed for Calcutta on the 13th.

The *Hopkirton*, for London, to be despatched on Monday next at 5 P. M., and the *Mary Chilton*, for Newyork, the same day.

LATEST DATES, from ENGLAND, 7th July via Bombay. UNITED STATES, 25th June via England. CALCUTTA, 10th September ₱ *Waterwitch*. BOMBAY, 29th August. ₱ *Duke of Lancaster*. SINGAPORE, 19th October ₱ *Omega*. JAVA, 28th Sept. ₱ *Van Couver*. MANILA, 31st October ₱ *Eucharis*.

VESSELS EXPECTED.—From ENGLAND, *Clifton, Ranger, St. Vincent, Orwell, David Salomons, Malcolm, Java, Asia*. BOMBAY, *Ruperell, Parrock Hall*. CALCUTTA, *Recovery, Kelvin Castle, Francis Smith, Brigand, Theresa*. CHILE, *John Gilpin*. From the UNITED STATES, via South America, *St. Louis, Natchez*; via London, *Lotus* direct *Courier, Annawan, Sarah*, via Manila, *Francis Stanton*.

SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

Vessel's Name.	*Flag.*	*Commander.*	*Tons*	*Where from.*	*Consignees.*
Castle Huntly	British	Johnston	1359	Bombay	H. & N. Cursetjee.
Charlotte	"	Liebschwager	691	"	T. Rustomjee & C. Sapoorjee
Ganga	"	Young husband	977	Liverpool	Fox Rawson & Co.
John Bull	"	Ormond	338	"	"
Trenton	Ameri.	Hallet		Boston	Russell & Co.
Moffat	British	Bolton		Batavia	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Hopkinson	"	Stevens	400	Bombay	Bibby Adam & Co.
Helen	"	Setford		"	D. Muncherjee.
Mary	"	Macaulay		"	Daniell & Co.
Canada	Ameri.	Hicks		Liverpool	Wetmore & Co.
Inglis	British	Routh	1300	Bombay	Daniell & Co.
Euphrates	"	Wilson	617	Liverpool	Jamieson and How.
C. Melbourne	"	Drayner	650	Bombay	Daniell & Co.
Patriot Queen	"	Hoodley		Calcutta	Dent & Co.
Vansittart	"	Macqueen		Bombay	Turner & Co.
Penang	"	Lawson		Liverpool	Macvicar & Co.
Bolton	"	Young		Calcutta	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Wm. Jardine	"	Crosbie		Batavia	"
Alex. Baring	"	St. Croix		London	Russell & Co.
Covington	Ameri.	Holbrook		Liverpool	Wetmore & Co.
Orestes	British	Smith		Madras	Dent & Co.
Belle Alliance	"	Arckall		"	"
Bengal	"	Morton		Calcutta	Jamieson & How.
Cleveland	"	Marlay		Bombay	Dent & Co.
Sulimany	"	Macfarlane		"	Nanabhoy Framjee.
Horatio	Ameri.	Howland		Liverpool	F. S. Hathaway.
Oriental	British	Wilson		Bombay	Dirom & Co.
John O'Gaunt	"	Robertson		Liverpool	Turner & Co.
Crescent	"	Goldie		Liverpool	Macvicar & Co.
Eliza	"	Lay		Calcutta	Dent & Co.
Indus	"	MacFarlane		Bombay	Turner & Co.
Sultana	"	Page		"	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Westminster	"	Mollison		Fort Jackson	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Fazel Currim	"	Bennett		Bombay	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Faizee Rahahny	"	Keys		"	"
Reliance	"	Marquis	1515	Madras	William Henderson.
Mary Chilton	Ameri.	Drew	295	Boston	Russell & Co.
Earl of Clare	British	Scott		Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
York	Amer	Meyer		Liverpool	Wetmore & Co.
Duke of Lancaster	British	Hargrave		Bombay	Turner & Co.
Ann Gales	"	Giles		Manila	Jardine Matheson & Co.

SHIPPING AT HONG-KONG &c.

The following Ships are stationary at Lintin &c. The *Jane*, Wm. Clark; *Lord Amherst*, Wm. Dodd; *Aurelia*, Gregorio; *Psyche*, Kennedy; to Dent & Co. The *Hercules*, Parry; *Austen*, Rees; *Col. Young*, Baylis; *Jardine*, Strachan; to Jardine Matheson & Co. The *Lintin*, (Am.) Macondray; to Russell & Co. The *Agnes*, Gallie; *Mermaid*, Wallace; to D. & M. Rustomjee. The *Isabella*, D. Ballingall; to Markwick & Smith. Span. *Trinidad*, Salado; to H. Rustomjee. *Rosa*, Ribeiro; to H. Elgar.

Vessel's Name.	*Flag.*	*Commander.*	*Tons*	*Where from.*	*Consignees*
Governor Findlay	British	Jauncey	274	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Rose	Ameri.	Foster	143	Lima	Russell & Co.
Mavis	British	Franklin	160	Calcutta	Cowasjee Eduljee.
Anna	Port.	Thomas	166	Damaun	H. Rustomjee.
Ternate	British	Walker		Bombay	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Pearl	"	Beddie		"	Macvicar & Co.
Corsair	"	Porter		Singapore	Lindsay & Co.
Swift	"	van der Hoeven		"	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Correo de Manila	Span.	"		Manila	"
Lambton	British	Hart		"	"
Attaran	"	H. Jackson		Calcutta	Markwick & Smith.
Girard	Ameri.	Drinker		Philadelphia	F. H. & J. Tiers.
Ann	British	Guy	207	Calcutta	H. Rustomjee.
Sir E. Ryan	"	Pybus		Calcutta	W. Henderson.
Virginia	"	Whiffen		"	Lindsay & Co.
Benecoolen	"	Tait		Singapore	Fox Rawson & Co.
Maulmien	"	Pike	175	Calcutta	Heerjeebhoy Rustomjee.
Hereford	"	Reaburn	466	Liverpool	W. & T. Gemmell & Co.
Ceylon	Ameri.	Chaffer		Batavia	Russell & Co.
Henry Clay	"	Gilman		Callao	Dent & Co.
Nabob	"	Putnam		Sumatra	Russell & Co.
Benares	British	Jackson		Bombay	H. Rustomjee.
J. N. Gossler	"	Davis		Gibraltar	F. H. & J. Tiers.
Porcia	"	Swift		Callao	F. S. Hathaway.
Water Witch	"	Reynell		Calcutta	Dent & Co.
H. M. S. Larne	"	Capt. J. P. Blake		Cruize	"
L'Esperance	Dutch.	Lindstedt		Batavia	"
Julia	British	Richards		Singapore	Captain Richards.
Fanny	"	McCarthy		"	Dent & Co.
Van Couver	Ameri.	Hallet		Boston	R. B. Forbes.
Omega	"	Hillert		New York	Gordon & Talbot.
Eucharis	French	Costey		Manila	"
Omega	Dutch.	Wallace		Singapore	Jardine Matheson & Co.

THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

Abreviations (Pl.) Pecul. (Cy.) Catty. (Pce.) Piece. (Pr.) Pair. (Cht.) Chest. (Yrd.) Yard. ($) Spanish Dollars. (T) Tael. (M.) Mace. (Cn.) Candarin. (Ch,) Cash. Commi. Weights. 16 Taels, 1⅓ lb. avods.—1 Catty.—100 Catties 133⅓ lb avods, 1 Pecul.—16 Pls. 80 Cys, 1 Ton.—84 Cys, 1 Cwt.—¼ Cy. 1 lb.—Money weight.—10 Cash. 1 Candarin.—10 Candarin, 1 Mace, 1 Tael.—1 Tael, 580 Grains Troy.—1 Span. dollar 7 Mace 1 cn. 7 ch.

VOL. 4. No. 11. *Canton, Saturday, 17th November, 1838.* **No. 167.**

IMPORTS.

	PER.	PRICES.	REMARKS.
COTTON MANUFACTURES			
Cambrics - - 40 yds. - in	Pcs.	$ 3. a 4.	
Chintzes - - 28 ,, - in	,,	3 a 5	
Handkfs. Monteiths scarlet -	,,	1.75 a 2.	dull.
,, ,, blue - -	,,	1.25 a 2	
Long-cloths white 40 yds. 36 in	,,	3½. a 5.	
,, ,, 80 ,, -	,,	7½. a 10.	
,, grey - 40 ,, 38 in	,,	3½. a 4½.	Large stock.
,, ,, - 60 ,, 38 in	,,	5½. a 6½.	
,, ,, - 80 ,, 38 in	,,	7. a 8½.	
Am. brown Cots. 30 ,, 36 in	,,	2.10 a 2.50	
Cotton yarn Nos. 16 @ 28 in	Pl.	22 a 30	Large stock and
,, ,, 30 @ 32 in	,,	30 a 36	little demand.
Calcutta - - 18 @ 24 in	,,		None.
WOOLLENS.			
Broadcloth Ex. Sup'' 60@62 in	Yds.	90 a 2 80.	
,, Span.s Stripes 60@62 in	,,	1.25 a 1.40.	
,, Supers - - 58@60 in	,,	80 a 90.	
,, Worsters - - -	,,	60 cts.	
,, Worleys - 25 yds. in	Pcs.	11 a 11½.	No sale.
,, Sup.e Sclet. Cutgs large	Pl.	30 a 40.	Cts. dull.
Flannel - - - - -	yd.	15 a 20.	
Camblets, double 55 yds. 30 in	Pcs.		
Fine singles - - - -	,,	20 a 22.	dull.
Second - - - - -	,,		
Dutch - - - 40 yds. 33 in	,,	22 a 24	
,, - - - 40 ,, 28 ,,	,,	20 a 22	
Bombazets - - - -	,,	7 a 8	
Longella scarlet - - -	,,	9½ a 9¾	
Assorted colors - - -	,,	8½ a 8¾	
Woollen yarn - - -	,,	70 3 90	Limited demand.
COTTON.		Tael.	
Bengal old or inf'. - - -	Pl.	9. a 10 9	
,, sup.r and fine - -	,,		
Bombay old or inf'. - -	,,	7.5 a 9.7	
,, sup'. and fine - -	,,		
Madras - - - - -	,,	7.7 a 10.	
Manila - - - - -	,,		None.
METALS.			
Copper Shea'ts. 16 oz. @ 32 oz.	Pc.	$ 34½.	
,, S. American slab - -	,,	24.	None.
,, nails assorted - -	,,	40.	
,, old - - - -	,,	18.	
Lead English Pig - - -	,,	5½ a 5¾	
,, Spanish ,, - - -	,,		
Iron Bar 1 @ 3 in - - -	,,	2.50	
,, Rod ⅜ @ in - -	,,	3½ a 3¾	
,, Nailrod ½ and under	,,	4 a 4½	
,, Hoop. - ⅛ @ in -	,,		
,, Scrap - - - -	,,	1. a 1.26	Not Saleable.
Steel English - - - -	,,		
,, Swedish - - - -	Tub	3½ a 4	
Spelter English - - - -	Pl.	5½ a 5¾	
Tin Plates - - - -	Box	8½ a 9½	
Quicksilver - - - -	Pl.	110 a 115	
SKINS Rabbit - - - -	100	60. a 65.	
Beaver - - - - -	each	4. a 6.	
,, Fox - - - -	,,	1. a 1.15.	
Otter-Sea - - - -	,,	46. a 55	
,, tails - - - -	,,	2.50 a 3	
,, Land - - - -	,,	5. a 7.	
Seal - - - - -	,,	2. a 2.50	
OPIUM Patna old 1836	Ch'.		
,, ,, new 1837	,,	530 a 535	
Benares old - - 1837	,,	575 a 580	
,, new - - -	,,	500	
Malwa old - - - -	,,	530	
,, new - - - -	,,	550	
Turkey - - - - -	Pl.	380	Little demand.
RICE Bengal - - - -	,,	1.30 a 1.40	
,, Java - - - -	,,	1.20 a 1.30	
,, White table - - -	,,		
,, Manila - - - -	,,	1.20 a 1.30	
STRAITS PRODUCE &c			
Bird's nest, fine white - -	Cy.	30.	
,, ,, inf.r ,, - -	,,	11. a 16.	
,, ,, black - -	,,	1½. a 5.	No demand.
Bees Wax - - - - -	Pl.	26. a 28.	
Betel nut - - - - -	,,	3½. a 3¾.	
Cloves Mauritius 22 @ 24	,,	34.	Molucca.
,, Mother - - -	,,	10. a 12.	Overstocked.
Camphor Barcos - - -	Cy.	6. a 25.	
Gambir - - - - -	Pl.	2½ a 3.	
Mace - - - - - -	,,		
Nutmegs - - - - -	,,		
Pepper - - - - -	,,	7. a 7½.	
Rattans - - - - -	,,	3. a 3½.	In demand.
Tin Banca - - - -	,,	22. a 23.	
,, Singapore &c. - -	,,	20. a 21.	First quality.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Amber large 1st quality - -	Cy.	3. a 13.	
small fragments - -	,,	20 cts a 1½.	
Asafœtida - - - - -	Pl.	4½.	
Bichdemar - - - - -	,,	6. a 25.	
,, good - - - -	,,	25. a 36.	
Cochineal - - - - -	,,	180 . a 220.	
Coral large beads or pieces	Cy.	.....	
,, fragments - - -	Pl.	40. a 50.	
Cow Bezoar - - - - -	Cy.	16. a 25.	No demand.
Cudbear - - - - -	Pl.	12.	
Cutch Pegue - - - - -	,,	4. a 4½.	
Elephants Teeth or Ivory	,,	70. a 100.	
,, ,, cuttings - -	,,	60. a 65.	
Fish-maws - - - - -	,,	25 a 55.	
Flints - - - - - -	,,	40 cents.	
Ginseng crude - - - -	,,	65.	
,, clarified. - - - -	,,	90	
Mother of Pearl Shell - - -	,,	9. a 10.	
Myrrh - - - - - -	,,	3. a 4.	
Olibanum - - - - - -	,,	3½. a 8.	Large stock.
Putchuck - - - - - -	,,	15 a 16	Little demand.
Rose Maloes - - - - -	,,		
Saltpetre at Lintin - - -	,,	4½ a 5	
Shark's fins - - - - -	,,	15. a 30.	
Smalts - - - - - -	,,	40. a 55.	Limited demand.
Stock fish - - - - -	,,	3½. a 4.	Large stock.
Thread Gold and Silver - -	Cy.	40 a 45	
Wood Ebony Mauritius - -	Pl.	3.	
,, ,, Ceylon - -	,,	2.	dull.
,, Sandal Indian - -	,,	14 a 20	
,, ,, Timor - -	,,	8 a 12.	
,, ,, Sand.l Islands -	,,		
,, Sapan - - -	,,	1.80	

EXPORTS.

	WT. in T.	PRICE	REMARKS.
SILK MANUFACTURES.			
Camlets blk. 18 yds. by 24 in	30	$ 12	
,, col'd ,, ,, by ,,	28	13.	
Hkfs. 4-4 black Levantine fringed	17	5.20. a 6.30	
,, 7-8 ,, ,,	15	4.50 a 5.60	
Hkfs. 7-8 cross barred - -	11	5.30 a 5.40	
,, Sarsnet, Nankin silk			
,, ,, Canton - - -	—	5.20	
Hkfs. white Pongee 32 in	18	6.50	
,, ,, ,, 30 ,,	16	5.80	
,, figured ,, 32 ,,	20	8.10	
,, ,, ,, 30 ,,	18	7.20	
Levantines col'd 30 yds. 24 ,,	33	11.50	
,, ,, 30 ,, 29 ,,	32	14. a 13.50	
,, black ,, ,, 24 ,,	27	11.	
,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	30	14. a 15.	
Satins Levantines 30 29 ,,	33	14.50 a 15.	
,, ,, ,, 24 ,,	30	13.	
Lutestrings mixt 18 ,, 24 ,,	18	6.70	
,, black ,, ,, 29 ,,	28	9.50 a 9.75	
Pongees white 30 ,, 30 ,,	30	10.	
,, ,, 30 ,, 29 ,,	29	9.75	
,, ,, 30 ,, 32 ,,	32	11.	
,, Szechuen 19 ,, 19 ,,	27	3.60 a 3.75	
Sarsnets black N. 30 ,, 29 ,,	27	9 70	
,, ,, C. ,, ,, 29 ,,	25	8	
,, ,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	22	7.	
,, white 60 ,, 29 ,,	34	14 25 a 14 5	
,, colored 30 ,, 29 ,,	21	11 80 a 12.	
,, crossbarr'd ,, 24 ,,	18	9.20 a 9 30	
Satins black 18 ,, 29 ,,	44	14.50 a 15	
,, ,, 18 ,, 29 ,,	36	11. a 11.50	
,, colored 18 ,, 29 ,,	38	16.	
,, high ,, 18 ,, 29 ,,	36	17.	
,, damasked crimson ,,	38	17 a 17.50	
,, colored ,,	38	16. a 16.50	
Seushaws Nank. blk 29 29 ,,	40	14.50	
,, ,, colored ,, ,,	33	15.50	
,, ,, ,, 19 ,,	36	16 20	
,, Canton black 29 ,,	33	8.90 a 9.40	
Sewing silks assort. colors. 1st	Pl.	4.25	
,, ,, black - - - -		3.85	
Shawls crape 7 4 embrd. -	7	3.40	According to embroidery.
,, ,, 55 & 58 in -	5½	2.90	
,, 8-4 Satin figd. 63 -	5	1.80	
,, 7-4 ,, ,, 58 -	4	1.50	
,, ,, damas' ed silk 54 & 5	4	1.85	
Water silks col'd. 18 y. 29 in	32	14.50 a 15	
BLACK TEAS.	Pl	Tael.	
,, Bohea Canton - -	,,		
,, Fokeen - -	,,		
,, Congou Soug. k'd. -	,,		
,, Bl. Lf. & Pek. k'd	,,		
,, Campoi - - -	,,		No price settled yet.
,, Souchong - - -	,,		
,, Hung muey - -	,,		
,, Pekoe - - -	,,		
,, Ning Yong - -	,,	19 a 22	
,, Ankoi - - -	,,		
,, ,, Pouchong - -	,,	22 a 25	
,, Orange Pekoe - -	,,	26 a 36	
,, Caper - - -	,,	22 a 25	
GREEN TEAS.			
,, Twankay - - - -	,,		
,, Skin - - - - -	,,		
,, Hyson - - - - -	,,		Canton Tea.
,, Young Hyson - - -	,,		20
,, Imperial - - - -	,,		30
,, Gunpowder - - -	,,		30
RAW SILK. Canton No. 1	,,	T. 280	
,, ,, ,, 2	,,	270	
,, ,, ,, 3	,,	250 a 255	
,, ,, ,, 4	,,		
,, ,, ,, 5	,,		
Nankin Tsatlee - - - 8	,,		
,, Taysaam- - - -	,,		
SUGAR RAW. Canton 1st	,,	T. 5 3	
,, ,, ,, 2d.	,,	4.8 a 5.	
,, Pingfa - - - -	,,	6.2	
,, Candy Canton - -	,,	6.6 a 6.8	
,, Chinchew - -	,,		
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Alum - - - - - -	,,	1.85 a 1.95	at Macao.
Aniseed star - - - -	,,	10½	
Camphor - - - - -	,,	33 a 34	
Cassia at Whampoa - -	,,	10¼. a 11	
,, Lintin - - -	,,		None.
,, buds - - - -	,,	14 a 5	
Canes bamboo - - - -	1000	10 a 11 4	
,, Wangees - - -	,,	7 a 12	
China Root - - - - -	Pl.	3½	
Cubebs - - - - - -	,,	17 a 18	
Dragon's blood - - - -	,,	80 a 100	
Galangals - - - - -	,,	3¼ a 3½	
Gamboge - - - - - -	,,	65 a 70	None good.
Glass beads - - - - -	,,	17 a 22	
Glue - - - - - -	,,	9 a 11	
Ginger in Jars - - - -	Case	5 a 5½	
Hartall or Orpiment - - -	Pl.	15 a 16	
Lead white - - - - -	,,	9 a 10	
,, red - - - - -	,,	10	
Mo. of Pear' Shells Scoloo large	Pl.		No demand.
,, blue edged small	,,		
Musk warranted - - - -	Cy.	45 a 60	
Nankeens, blue 10½ yds. 13 in	100	92	
,, 9½ yds. 12 in - - - -	Ps.	85	
,, Canton made - - - -	,,	79	
,, ,, large - - - -	,,	82	None.
,, ,, small - - - -	,,	65	
Yellow yds. in 1st. st.	,,	79 a 80	
,, ,, 2d ,,	,,	66 a 70	None.
,, ,, 3d. ,,	,,	58	
,, small ,, ,, - -	,,		
,, white ,, ,, - -	,,	55 a 85	Wanted
Oils Aniseed - - - - -	Cy.	1.10 a 1.20	
,, Cassia - - - - -	Pl.	1.65	
Rhubarb - - - - - -	,,	None.	
,, Dutch cut - - - -	Case	5 a 8	
Soy in Jars - - - - -	Pl.	14 a 15	
Tobacco in baskets - - -	P.		
Tortoiseshell - - - -	,,		
Turmeric - - - - -	,,		
Vermillion 50 catties - -	Box.	76.	

N. B. OF IMPORTS ALL DUTIES ARE PAID BY THE PURCHASER, AND OF EXPORTS BY THE SELLER

BOATHIRE IS PAID BY THE SELLER.

Note. *Alum*, and *Cassia* are procurable cheaper at Lintin, Macao, &c; and *Raw Silk*, *Silk* piece goods &c., are sometimes shipped thro' the latter Port to avoid double duties, chargeable on those goods, if more than 100 Peculs are required for the ship when at Whampoa.

RATES OF INSURANCE AT CANTON.

On first class vessels in the 10th Canton and Union Offices of China, & various Agents of Offices established in Calcutta and Bombay.

GOODS TREASURE		GOODS TREASURE	
Bombay		Singapore	1 ¾ Hol. or Hamburg .. 3 2½
Ceylon		Manila	Spain or Portugal.. 3 2½
Madras		Mallacca	America U States .. 2½ 2
Calcutta	2½ .. 2	Penang	1¼ 1 Chili or Peru .. .. 3 ..
Rangoon		Batavia	Mexico .... 3 ..
Mauritius		Gt. Britain via Sg. 3	2½ E.coast of China. 1 par.
Australia		,, direct	2½ 2 Lintin &c... .... ½ do.
Sand. Islands ..		France	2½ 2

Note. Above rates are from 20th Oct. to 20th April annually; during remaining 6 months the premiums are somewhat higher. Risks on Blocks are $ 9 per Cent per annum, $ 4½ for 6 months, $ 2¼ for 3 months and $ ¾ per month.

The Local Insurance Offices grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta and Bombay, or in Canton.

WHAMPOA PORT CHARGES, &c.

1st class ves. measg. 1600 cubits & upwards pay 0.7874756 of a Tl. per cubit
2nd ,, ,, ,, 1200 do. & under 1600 ,, 0.7221091 ,, ,,
3rd ,, ,, under 1200 do. 0.5062343 ,, ,,

N B. The cubit is 14 inches: measurement is taken on each entry of the vessel with cargo (except Rice) and is from the Foremast to the Mizen mast, or tiller head in Brigs; and across at the main mast; these are multiplied together for the above products.—The largest class pay from $ 45.0 to $ 4320; 2d class from $ 3700 to $ 3780; 3rd class from $ 3700 and under. The Comha; or Present Fee is paid by all vessels 1600 Tacls or $ 2223. Linguists fee $ 173½ and Compradore's fees $ 50. Also Pilotage $ 60, inwards and outwards the same. A sum of from $ 5 @ 600 is also usually required by the Hong-merchant, for securing a Cargo-ship, to defray fees and charges usually incurred by him. On French and other Foreign vessels the charges are slightly varied. The several fees paid to the Hoppo &c. on Rice laden ships amounting to $ 939 50., by a decision of the General Chamber of Commerce, are to be considered a charge on the vessel, as also the sum of $ 2 0—paid to the Linguist—making the whole charge on a Rice-ship, $ 1189.50—besides Pilotage inwards and outward-.

RATE OF EXCHANGE AND PRICE OF BULLION:

	s	d.
On LONDON or Liverpool, 6 months sight private Bills.	4.	7.
Government Bills 10 @ 30 days	4.	4.
United States Bank Bills 6 months sight.....	4.	6. @ 4. 7.
Bills under advances made on goods by the E. I. Company's Agents.	4.	7d.
E. I. Company's Accts. Bills on Calcutta 30 ds. sight C. Rs. 210		
E. I. Directors Bills 60 ds. sight, and private C. Rs. 210.		
Private Bills, on Bombay, ,, 60's. Rs.	212 @ 214.	

Gold, 98 a 100 touch, in leaves $ 23.75 per Tael weight.
Sycee at Lintin &c. large Ingots 97 a 99 touch 7 per Cent premium. | very
,, ,, ,, ,, small 96 a 98 ,, 6½ per Cent ,, | scarce.
Spanish Dollars Pillar Ferdinand, ,, ,, 1 per Cent ,,
,, ,, Old Carolus IV. ,, ,, 12 per Cent ,,
South American Republics ,, ,, par. to 1 per Cent ,,

Freight to London, Liverpool, &c. per Ton. 50 cub: feet £ 4.10 @ £ 5.
to foreign Europe, American and British Ships, none.. .. ..
to United States, American Ships Per Ton. 40 cub. feet. .. 25 $

DELIVERIES OF OPIUM AT LINTIN.

FROM 1ST APRIL TO 31ST OCTOBER 1838.

	IN OCTOBER.			FROM APRIL TO SEPTEMBER INCLUSIVE.		
	Chests.	*Price.*	*Value in Dollars.*	*Chests.*	*Value in Dollars.*	*Stock 1st Nov.*
Patna ..... old.	72	545	39,240			
,, ... new	554	590	326,860	4,735	2461,410	246
Benares ..... old	1	500	500			1977
,, ... new	145	545	74.675	1,444½	691,155	145
Malwa	1484	570	845,880	4,925	2,920,158	728
	2256.		1,287,155 11.10½		6,072,723	3017

Total of deliveries in the 7 months beginning of April = 13,357½ chests, value, Sa. Drs.: 7,359,878.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

IMPORTS.

COTTON MANUFACTURES.—We have heard of no transactions of any importance during the week, in either LONGCLOTHS or COTTON YARNS, and the market generally continues very languid.

WOOLLENS.—For good SPANISH STRIPES, 1.35 @ 1.40 could be obtained, but holders are demanding an advance on these prices. A sale of 2000 pieces LONGELLS, of a good quality, by a Chinese, is reported at not better than 8½

METALS.—No material alteration in price or demand, there being no accession to the stock.

RICE.—continues low, with a favorable crop.

STRAITS PRODUCE.—PEPPER, is in little better demand. BETELNUT, a sale of about 4000 piculs is reported at Macao, of good quality, at better than 3¾. TIN from the short stock has advanced, particularly BANCA, and the first moderate supply will fetch our quotation. RATTANS, continue as before.

COTTON.—The brisk demand noticed in our last has entirely ceased and the price of *Bengal* has again receded 2 @ 3 mace. About 9000 Bales of *Bengal* were disposed of about 4000 bales of good quality at 10. 6. and the remainder at 9. 2 @ 3 for Cutchoura—Jalone 9. 7 @ 10—and Banda 10 5. 7000 Bales also of *Bombay* were sold at about our quotations, consisting principally of the middling descriptions. The price of *Bombay* is maintained, but the dealers are fully supplied for the present. For *Madras* there has been no enquiry, and the only transaction is a small sale of 1 @ 200 bales of good quality Tinnevelly @ 10 T.

OPIUM.—The market has declined since our last for all descriptions—several parties being anxious to realize. The principal deliveries are by the foreign schooners on the RIVER, which have been, it is said, brisk during the week, but one or two of them have, we hear been attacked while attempting to deliver Opium off the Factories, and a few bags seized, and wounds given and received, but we have been unable to obtain particulars. An Edict is reported to have arrived from Peking enjoining the severest restrictive measures against the Opium trade, and denouncing death to all smokers as well as dealers 3 months after its promulgation. It may only prove one of the usual empty threats, but it is, we know, causing some sensation among the Chinese, and in the northern Provinces accounts have been received of serious interruption to the trade.

EXPORTS.

TEA.—We have nothing new to report. The market remains inactive.

RAW SILK.—The holders do not appear inclined to reduce their demands, and nothing has been done.

CANTON, 17th November, 1838.

THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 4. No. 12. Canton, Saturday, 24th November, 1838. No. 168.

ART. II. *Sketch of Spanish Colonial History in Eastern Asia: government of Labezares, Sande, Ronquillo, &c.; from A. D. 1573 to 1594.* Continued from vol vi, No. 6. By C. R.

[Continued from last week.]

The intelligence now reached Manila of the union of the crowns of Spain and Portugal, and the governor despatched the Jesuit Fr. Alonzo Sanches to inform the authorites of Macao, and to receive their oath of allegiance to Philip II. P. Sanches reached Macao in May 1582, and after spending some time in preparing the minds of the citizens for the change, he succeeded in securing their quiet submission. It is added that no public rejoicings or demonstration, of loyalty took place on this occasion, because they were in a strange country, and were afraid of awakening suspicion on the part of the Chinese. The object of this mission happily accomplished, P. Sanchez sought to return to Manila His own vessel being embargoed, he took passage via Japan, but was wrecked on the coast of Formosa. Returned once more to Macao, he was so fortunate as to find a conveyance to the Philippines, where he was received with great distinction by the governor and his fellow citizens.

The difficulties the P. Sanchez met with in getting back from his mission are among the very many evidences, in the accounts of this period, of the miserable state of communications between the ports of Eastern Asia. The following year, we meet with another. The nao of that season (1583) put in to Macao, on account of some mutinous conduct in her crew, and the factor was obliged to come over from Manila to recover the vessel and give her a new despatch for Acapulco This done, he reembarked, but meeting with bad weather, was driven out of his course and brought up at Malacca! It was late the next year, before he got back to Macao.

The life government, for which Ronquillo had bargained, proved but a short possession. After three years of weak health, he died and great preparations were made to give him honorable burial. On the ninth day, a funeral ceremony was celebrated, in the church of the Augustines, in the midst of which, the decorations of the church took fire, and all attempts to arrest the flames were ineffectual. The church itself, the palace, cathedral, and half the city, became the funeral pyre of the deceased Ronquillo.

His relative and successor *ad interim*, Don Diego Ronquillo, was compelled to give his first attention to the rebuilding of the half ruined city. Before this was accomplished, Don Santiago de Vera arrived, as president of the newly constituted Royal Audiencia,' and finding Ronquillo dead, assumed the governorship. By his direction, aid was sent to the Tidoreans, and a stone-fortification — planned by P. Sedeno—was erected for the first time at Manila, and planted with common cast by a native Indian.

It was now thought desirable that the state of the colony—its commercial nad political conditions its religious disquietudes, &c.—should be brought before the king and cortes; and P. Alonzo de Sanches, who had acquired reputation by his mission to Macao, was unanimously deputed to perform this office. He left Manila in June 1586; and arrived at Seville in September 1587. His reports of the progress of the Philippine misson were received with much interest at a time when it was warmly debated in the Spanish universities, whether the Evangelisation of the Indians in the colonies ought to be conducted on the apostolic model — without staff or scrip—or with the aid of modern and carnal weapons. One singular argument of the day for assigning to the missionary a military escort, seems to have been drawn from the parable of the supper in Luke XIV; the inference from which was—that it was proper to proceed by invitation with the great, but lawful to use force with the common people!

In the political circles, the accounts and propositions of P. Sanches were also received with great interest. After a close investigation and discussion, it was resolved that the colony should be strenuously supported. As it happened, the P. Sanches repaired to the Escurial, to receive the king's commands, on the day when the tidings came of the destruction of the armada, which had been commissioned to humble the pride of Elizabeth. Notwithstanding this disastrous news, Philip gave audience to the padre, examined his statements, and evinced his interest in them, by increasing the proposed allowance for royal charity in the islands.

The long and minute regulations which were soon after drawn up and approved by his majesty evinced the same sincere desire, that the laws and their administration should be just and pure, both toward the Spanish residents and the native population. One provision may be mentioned, as singularly honorable to a monarch of that day, viz., that the native previously enslaved should be set at liberty, and that the Indians themselves should not be suffered to prolong the miserable practice of reducing one another to bondage.

Among the affairs entrusted to P. Sanchez one of the most important was,—the acquisition of a proper governor for the colony, its great distance making it so dependent on him for its prosperity. The qualifications insisted on by the friar, were so many and so singular, that we are fain to join, though at a late day, in the smile with which they are said to have been received by one of the principal ministers of Philip II. Beside the usual finesses,—he was to be neither a youth nor an old man—unmarried and without children—neither in debt nor a creditor—neither avaricious nor profuse —of great courage and tried prudence -a frank and humane cavalier—and above all, a pattern of piety. Such a person—despite the smile of the worthy minister—the P. Sanchez found or thought he had found, in Don Gomez Perez das Marinas, a Gallician knight—who after the proper representations, was accordingly appointed to the governorship. These arrangements took up the interval to 1589, when the P. Sanchez went to Rome, inrending to return and join the suite of the new governor, before he should embark for the colony. His first audience was with Sixtus V., but, that pope dying soon after, it was not till the accession of Gregory XIV. that he obtained the desired briefs, bulls, &c. It was then that the treasured merits of the holy see were poured forth in so singular a profusion of indulgences, that nothing but utter neglect or wilfulness could any more detain the souls of the fortunate Filipinos long in purgatory. He obtained for his own order, that of the Jesuits, the erection of their house at Manila into a college, and when he came to give his advice as to the sending further missionaries, he recommended, that they should be young in years to fit them for the acquisition of languages, but old in prudence and the control of the passions; humble, laborious, willing to confine themselves to the Philippines, without wandering to China, Japan, &c.; and ready to forswear all return to Europe. Detained himself at Rome, and afterwards in Spain for the settlement of difficulties in the Jesuit Order, Sanches could not accompany Das Marinas to his government. Nor did he ever fulfil his intention to follow, death overtaking him shortly after at Alcala

Meanwhile, De Vera continued to preside very satisfactorily over the affairs of the colony. Some severe losses fell however on Manila, in the capture of one rich nao, by an English privateer, and in the destruction of two large ships by a tempest, when about to sail for Acapulco.

In September 1590, Das Marinas with his son and some Jesuit friars, sailed from San Lucas and arrived safely at Manila, via Mexico. His arrival made an important change in the administration of the colonial affairs, the audiencia, which had a considerable share of power, being removed entirely. This alteration was made, on the representation, that so remote and tender a settlement needed to be presided over by a military person, rather than a judicial body. The fortifications of Manila were now strengthened, and a solid stone wall was built around the city. A regiment, 400 strong, was raised, barracks built, and the citizens relieved from billets and guard duty. Provision was also made for the daughters of soldiers, by founding a college for them; the cathedral was restored, and a public market opened. The provinces shared the care of the governor, and his best efforts were made to equip more vessels, in order to keep up a better communication with Mexico.

The long and miserable contest which had gone on between the Spaniards and Portuguese for the trade in spices, the one party leaguing with the raja of Ternate and the other with Tidore, ceased in a great measure, with the union of 1580. But a new enemy was entering the field, and we now (1591) hear of the Dutch in the Banda sea, and of their stirring up the Ternateans, &c., to exclude the Portuguese. Gia being so far off, an appeal was made to Manila, and Das Marinas prepared to render the required assistance. The armament collected on this occasion consisted of 1000 Spanish and 400 native troops, with 4-0 Chinese sarcumen, embarked on board of 100 vessels of all sizes. After receiving at Manila the formal homage of the raja of Siao (?), Das Marinas set out from Cavite, Oct. 16th 1593, with two or three galliys, to join the armament at Zebu. He was not destined to proceed far on this unfortunate expedition. The Chinese boatmen, fatigued by pulling against adverse winds, and excited by the sight of the military chest, rose at night (Oct. 25th) on the careless guard, and of eighty who composed the governor's suite, but eighteen escaped. Thus perished the able and active Das Marinas, at the outset of an expedition which his discretion would probably have made the instrument of extending, very considerably, the Spanish power in the Eastern Archipelago. The successful Chinese made sail for their own country, but being driven by gales to the Cochinchinese coast, they fell into the hands of the government, which stripped them of the whole of their ill-gotten plunder.

The news of this fatal event was carried to Manila by a survivor, and thence transmitted to Don Luis Perez das Marinas, the son of the deceased governor,—who was waiting in command of the armament, at Zebu. The loss of the military chest, and the exposed state of the capital in the event of further misfortunes, induced Don Luis to give up the enterprise and return to Manila, where he assumed the chief authority, as his father's successor.

CHINA: *its State and Prospects, with especial Reference to the Spread of the Gospel; containing Allusions to the Antiquity, Extent, Population, Civilization, Literature, and Religion of the Chinese.* By W. H. Medhurst. of the London Missionary Society. London, 1938.

(From the Spectator.)

[Continued from last week.]

"We pushed on in our course, till we came to a row of houses which lined the beach, and had just proceeded through one small street, when the arrival of the chief mandarin and his retinue was announced; on looking round, we saw the officers landing from the boat, and found it necessary to halt, in order to receive them in a proper manner. The police runners made way for their superiors, by beating amongst the crowd, right and left, in a most unceremonious manner; and then we could perceive three or four well-dressed and well fed gentlemen walking up the beach with a dignified air towards us. The officer in attendance pointed to his superiors, and wished us to go down to the beach to meet them; but we thought it more suitable to stand where we were, and await their approach. On a nearer view, we found that one of them was adorned with a light blue button on his cap, while the rest wore flowered gold buttons, as the badges of their office. The first of these was ascertained to be a tsan-tseang, or sub-colonel; the second was a civil mandarin, from the district of Wan-tang, about twenty miles off, and the rest were subalterns.

"When they approached, the civil mandarin became the chief speaker; and, putting on a stern countenance, asked us, in an angry tone, from whence we came and what was our business? We told him to what country we belonged, and said that our object was to do good, by distributing books and distributing medicines. He suggested that we should put off to one of the junks in the harbour, and hold a conference on the subject; which we promised to do after our books were distributed. Having said this, we made a move, and took a few steps inland. They then placed themselves between us and the town, and said that we could not be permitted to proceed in that direction. The ground on which we trod was the Celestial Empire; and the Emperor who commanded all under heaven had given strict orders that no foreigners should be allowed to go a single step into the interior. We said, if this were the Celestial Empire, and comprised all under heaven, then we, as dwelling under heaven, were subjects of the Emperor, and entitled to his protection; we should therefore proceed but a little way and return.

"Here they took hold of our hands, and said that they could not allow us to proceed, as it was absolutely forbidden by the laws. Upon which we remonstrated against their rude behaviour; and said, that those laws were made for lawless people and robbers, who would injure and destroy all they came near, but we were civil and peaceable persons, who came to do no harm, and designed to effect as much good as possible. With this they softened their tone, and said that they were far from thinking ill of us or our intentions; but such were the commands of their superiors, which they had no power to alter, and dared not disobey. Finding them a little pacified, we said that the open beach, surrounded by a dense crowd, was not a proper place for gentlemen to converse on matters of business; and the least they could do would be to invite us into a house, and present us with a little tea and confectionary, when we might talk over these affairs in a proper way. To this the colonel replied, that we might go to the temple hard by, and sit a while. The civil officer opposed this sternly, saying that it would be very improper to allow us any indulgence. We, however, caught at the old gentleman's word, and said. 'To the temple, to the temple!' and the crowd, re-echoing the expression, made way for us to pass, while some of them showed the way.

"The temple was situated on a rising ground, a little above the village; and we proceeded with a quick pace towards it. On arriving, we found that we were considerably before the mandarins, and that a path-way lay before us which led further up into the country; so without appearing to notice the temple, or to heed the loud cries of the people, we walked on, with stoical indifference and rapid strides, till we left the mandarins, policemen, crowd, and all, far in the rear; and kept on, never halts and farms, to the foot of a hill; this we ascended, and nearly gained the summit before we allowed to look round on the world below. One of the policerunners, with great difficulty, kept up with us, complaining of our rapid pace and unusual course. By degrees, one and another of his brethren came in sight, out of breath but not of patience; and, sitting down by us, asked us very pleasantly and familiarly, if we liked the appearance of the country, and whether the prospect here say resemblance to the scenery of our native land?"

If these roving expeditions were likely to accomplish their object, the merely prudential view might be blown a-hie; but it is very doubtful whether China, in its existing circumstances, is likely to furnish a harvest for the Christian missionary. With a favourable Government, and the influence which springs from moral power, very little has been done in India. In China both these are against us. The Government is hostile to Christianity and its teachers, if native; and if foreign, additionally hostile as foreigners. Though the people may admire our superiority in certain points, yet on the whole they look down upon us as barbarians—pretty much, perhaps, as an old John Bull looked down upon a Frenchman. We cannot instruct the Chinese in the arts of living, as we have instructed the savages of the South Seas; for in many of these arts they excel us. We cannot impress them with a general notion of intellectual superiority; because their habits, associations, literature, and criticism, are so different from ours, that they cannot without great difficulty be comprehended by the mass, and not *relished* by the most learned and enlarged-mind. The Chinese are a generally educated people,—at least, education is far more widely diffused than in England; and they are quick and apt in argument. Their apathy or scepticism, too, opposes an almost insuperable obstacle. It is not indeed strictly true, as some divines allege, that the Chinese are a nation of Atheists; for each of their three religions inculcates some sort of theology, and allows or requires some ceremonial forms to the memory of ancestors, or the incarnated powers of nature. The people, however, are so far practically Atheists, that they consider the "be all and the end all, *here*," denying all future states of existence, or rather, deeming it too visionary and vague for consideration; "not knowing the state of the living," said Confucious to a too speculative disciple, "how can you know the state of the dead?" And the main article of the most superstitious sect is, that "every thing will finally be resolved into nothing." Another bar is the national character,—shrewd and worldly in itself, and rendered more so by the incessant struggle in which each man is involved for subsistence, or for station, every post in China depending upon personal merit; and which qualities, when engaged with the most accomplished diplomatists of Europe, sometimes come off victorious, even without making allowance for European biases or habits of judgment. The very language is at present against us. It is supposed that no Chinese word conveys the Jewish or Christian idea of God; the term used denoting a "spirit or intelligence." Neither can sin in a theological sense be conveyed to the understanding, its substitute being "crime;" so that those who are free from Chinese notions of crime, when they can be persuaded to consider the subject at all, meet it *as Sinne* by "I do not need a Saviour."

Present experience confirms these views. Medhurst and Gutzlaff both own that, in China Proper, though they were frequently listened to, few were impressed; the people interrupted the discourse in its most important parts with some secular question, or it was found, by subsequent conversation, that whilst the Missionary had been aiming at saving their souls, the soul had been ravishing the teacher's garments. In the Indian Archipelago, amongst the Chinese settlers, the progress hitherto made has been small, notwithstanding the advantages of long time and constant opportunity. Devoid of the strong religious feelings which prevail in the United Kingdom, the Chinese will send their children to any school, and let them learn any thing. It appears that they do not even object to pay towards education establishment; and they contribute with tolerable liberality to hospitals. But few converts have been made among the youth; and the adults generally oppose to all attempts a philosophical or a vulgar indifference. The majority of the so-called converts appear to look at the Scriptures with curiosity as a system of theology, or with admiration as a speculative code of morals, excellent but impracticable. If occasionally a more zealous partizan takes up he cudgels against the Christians, he wields them, Mr. Medhurst admits, rather skilfully, in the judgment of the Chinese.

We will support these facts by a few extracts. Here is part of a dialogue with a Confucian, who began rather angrily, in consequence of an attack upon the merits of the great founder of his sect—

"At length, softening down, he said, 'I see, Sir, that your anxiety to instruct the Chinese originates in a kind intention; but your books are filled with a few cunning remarks on an obtruse subject, mixed up with much that is unfounded. Our ancient philosophers taught the doctrine of filial piety, but left the mysterious subject of spiritual beings alone, as not intimately connected with the happiness of the people. In your books, every expression tends to this point; while the duties of the human relations are seldom referred to. This is neglecting the important and caring about the insignificant. Confucius cautioned men against paying too much attention to religious ceremonies, and forbade their flattering the gods to procure protection; but if ignorant people will buy themselves off by begging for blessings, they only squander their own time and money and do no harm to others; why then trouble one's self about them? The religious practices of men are as various as their minds; let every one follow his own inclinations, and not interfere with others."

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"When Jesus and his sufferings become the theme, the missionary is generally left to pursue his observations undisturbed, as they have seldom any thing to urge against the Gospel plan of salvation. This is because they cannot see themselves sinners; or at least such sinners as stand in need of eternal redemption; and thus, when the undertaking of a Saviour is alluded to, they say 'It matters not where these men begin, they are sure to end in Jesus and his salvation.' Sometimes they affect to recognize a resemblance between Christ's merits and the virtues of the goddess Kwan-yin, who by her fasting and austerities rescued her family for several generations from the pains of hell. At other times they observe, that their ancient sages did but tell them to be good, and there left them; but the Deliverer of the West gave an honour for their obedience in the world, by which means pardon may be extended to the guilty, and the evil be made good. Most of them, however, pass over the subject in silence; or in the midst of a solemn discourse interrupt the speaker with some irrelevant question about his age, travels, or family; evidently showing that they have no heart to the doctrine propounded. It has no charm, no interest with them; and they say, with Esau, 'What good shall this birthright do to me?'

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"The tracts on the feasts of the Chinese, bearing so directly on their superstitions, had awakened all the wrath of the advocates of idolatry; and one of them sat down to write a tract against the missionary. In this he argued, that it was monstrous in barbarians to attempt to improve the inhabitants of the Celestial Empire, when they were so miserably deficient themselves. Thus, introducing opium, for their own benefit to the injury of others, they were deficient in benevolence; sending their fleets and armies to robother nations of their possessions, they could make no pretensions to rectitude; allowing men and women to mix in society and walk arm in arm through the streets, they showed that they had not the least sense of propriety; and rejecting the doctrines of the ancient kings, they were far from displaying wisdom: indeed, truth was the only good quality which they could lay the least claim to. Darkness, therefore, in four out of five of the cardinal virtues, how could they expect to renovate others? circulating books for the renovation of the age, they made no scruple of trampling printed paper under foot; by which they showed their disrespect for the inventors of letters. Further, these would-be exorters of the world were themselves deficient in filial piety; forgetting their parents as soon as dead, putting them off with coffins only an inch thick, and never so much as once sacrificing to their manes, or burning the smallest trifle of gilt paper for their support in the future world. And lastly, they allow the rich and noble to enter office without passing through the literary examinations, and did not throw open the road to advancement to the poorest and meanest in the land; by all which it appeared, that foreigners were inferior to the Chinese, and therefore the most unfit to instruct them."

These occurrences took place amongst the colonists. Here is an incident or two during the running voyage along the coast of China—

"Their anxiety to obtain books, however, must not in the least be ascribed to any knowledge of or relish for their contents; but merely to an eager curiosity to get possession of something that came from abroad, and an insatiable cupidity to obtain what was to be had for nothing. After having supplied them liberally, we stood up in the midst of the thronging floor, and, with a loud voice, proclaimed the news of salvation to the listening throng. We told them of God's pity to mankind in sending his own Son tos are our sinful race, and detailed to them the relation of the birth, life, death, and resurrection of our blessed Saviour; in obedience to whose command we were come to testify the glad tidings of great joy in their ears. One man, who had listened attentively, exclaimed, 'Oh, you are come to propagate religion!' 'Just so,' we replied; 'and happy will you be if you receive it.'

* * * * * *

"Finding us, determined, he left us, when another began. 'You speak of this Je-us as a Saviour; pray whom does he save?' 'All who believe,' we replied. He resumed: 'You talk of the torgiveness of sins; shall I obtain the forgiveness of sins by reading this book?' 'If you follow its directions, and believe in the holy Saviour, you will.' 'What will this Saviour bestow on those who trust in him?' 'He will take them to heaven.' Have you believed?' 'I hope I have.' 'Has he taken you to heaven?' 'I trust he will when I die.' 'Die! oh, you have to wait till death for all this: give me present enjoyment: who cares what will happen after death, when consciousness ceases?' So saying, he turned away."

We had marked several other passages both of a religious and a secular kind; but we must stop here, with a general recommendation of *China, its State and Prospects*, so that if our view is wrong the reader may set himself right. Its author is not only an able and observing man, but a Christian of enlarged and tolerant mind, who even renders full justice to the Roman Catholic missions,—a worthy servant of the London Missionary Society, whose fundamental principle is "not to send any form of church government, about which there may be a difference of opinion amongst serious Christians, but the gospel, to the heathen."

Mr. Slick's Opinion of the British.

What success had you, said I, in the sale of your Clocks among the Scotch in the eastern part of the Province? do you find them as gullible as the blue-noses? Well, said he, you have heerd tell that a Yankee never answers one question, without axing another, havent you? Did you ever see an English Stage Driver make a bow? because if you hante observed it, I have, and a queer one it is, I swan. He brings his right arm up jist across his face, and passes on, with a knowin nod of his head, as much as to say, how do you do? but keep clear o' my wheels, or I'll fetch your hörses a lick in the mouth as sure as you're born; jist as a bear puts up his paw to fend off the blow of a stick from his nose. Well, that's the way I pass them are bare breeched Scotchmen. Lord, if they were located down in these here Cumberland mashes, how the musquitoes would tickle them up, wouldn't they? They'd set 'em scratchin thereabouts, as an Irishman does his head, when he's in search of a lie. Them are fellers cut their eye teeth afore they ever sot foot in this country, I expect. When they get a bawbee, they know what to do with it, that's a fact; they open their pouch and drop it in, and its got a spring like a fox-trap—it holds fast to all it gets, like grim death to a dead nigger. They are proper skin flints, you may depend. Oatmeal is no great shakes at best; it tante even as good for a horse as real yaller Varginy corn, but I guess I warnt long in finding out that the grits hardly pay for the riddlin. No, a Yankee has as little chance among them as a Jew has in New England; the sooner he clears out the better. You can no more put a leake into them, than you can send a chisel into Teakewood—it turns the edge of the tool the first drive. If the blue-noses knew the value of money as well as they do, they'd have more cash, and fewer Clocks and tin reflectors, I reckon.

Now, its different with the Irish; they never carry a puss, for they never have a cent to put in it. They are always in love or in liquor, or else in a row; they are the merriest shavers I ever seed. Judge Beeler, I dare say you have heerd tell of him—he's a funny feller—he put a notice over his factory gate at Lowell, 'no cigars or Irishmen admitted within these walls:' for, said he, the one will set a flame agoin among my cottons, and t'other among my galls. I wont have no such inflammable and dangerous things about me on account. When the British wanted our folks to join in the treaty to chock the wheels of the slave trade, I recollect hearin old John Adams say, we had ought to humour them; for, says he, they supply us with labor on easier terms, by shippin out the Irish. Says he, they work better, and they work cheaper, and they dont live so long. The blacks, when they are past work, hang on for ever, and a proper bill of expence they be; but hot weather and new rum rub out the poor rates for tother ones.

The English are the boys for trading with; they shell out their cash like a sheaf of wheat in frosty weather—it flies all over the thrashin floor; but then they are a cross grained, ungainly, kickin breed of cattle, as I ever a must ever seed. Whoever gave them the name of John Bull, knew what he was about, I tell you; for they are bull-headed folks, I vow; sulky, ugly tempered, vicious critters, a pawin and a roaring the whole time, and plaguy onsafe unless well watched. They are as headstrong as mules, and as conceited as peacocks.

The astonishment with which I heard this tirade against my countrymen, absorbed every feeling of resentment. I listened with amazement at the perfect composure with which he uttered it. He treated it as one of those self-evident truths, that need neither proof nor apology, but as a thing well known and admitted by all mankind.

There's no richer sight that I know of, said he, than to see one on 'em when he first lands in one of our great cities. He swells out as big as a balloon, his skin is ready to burst with wind—a regular walking bag of gas; and he prances over the pavement like a bear over hot iron—a great awkward hulk of a feller, for they aint to be compared to the French in manners) a snirkin at you, as much as to say, 'look here, Jonathan, ture's an Englishman; here's a boy that's got blood as pure as a Norman pirate, and lots of the blunt of both kinds, a pocket full of one, and a mouthful of tother: beant he lovely?' and then he looks as fierce as a tiger, as much as to say, 'say boo *to a goose*, if you dare.'

No, I believe we may stump the Univarse; we improve on every thing, and we have improved on our own species. You'll search one while, I tell you, afore you'll find a man that, take him by and large, is equal to one of our free and enlightened citizens. He's the chap that has both speed, wind, and bottom; he's clear grit—ginger to the back bone, you may depend. Its generally allowed there aint the beat of them to be found any where. Spry as as a fox, supple as an eel, and cute as a weasel. Though I say it, that shouldn't say it, they fairly take the shine off creation—they are actilly equal to cash. *Sayings and Doings of Mr. Slick the Clockmaker.*

Francc.

A French writer has given the following comparative estimate of the Navies of France and England. France has 51 sail of the line—63 frigates, 108 corvettes, schooners, brigs, &c.; and 94 cutters, gun-boats, and other one-masted vessels, together with 31 steam-boats; from which it appears that the Royal Navy of France possesses 347 vessels of all descriptions. The Navy of Great Britain, on the other hand, is composed of 328 vessels; viz., 123 sail of the line, 122 frigates, 103 sloops, brigs, &c. 94 cutters, gun-boats, bomb-vessels, &c. and 26 steam-boats. The number of Captains of ships of the line in France is 80, but in England, where they are denominated Post-Captains, it is 750; the remaining Captains are in France 150, and in England 823 In France the Lieutenants of the first class amount to 150, but in England to 2994. The same writer add that the Minister of the French Marine has directed a considerable addition to be made to the officers of the fleet. His plan is to keep 136 vessels of war of all descriptions in active service in times of peace, besides, reserve of 9 ships of the line and 9 frigates, and a proportionable number of vessels of the inferior class. In time of war he proposes to strengthen this peace-establishment with 36 sail of the line and 36 frigates, or more if it should be found expedient. *United Service Journal.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Sir,—Disagreable as it is to be engaged in News paper controversy, the letter signed "Spectator," which appeared in your last, leaves me no alternative but to refute publicly, what I have been publicly accused of:—falsehood and slander.

These trivial charges, "Spectator" heaps upon my devoted head in my character of reporter of the "Fourta meeting of the Canton Regatta Club." With admirable dignity and temper he contents himself with stabbing my reputation in the dark, while, with true generosity and greatness of soul, he abstains from hurting my feelings by advancing a single iota of evidence to justify his attack. Perhaps I am wrong in noticing him; for when such insignificant personages as England's Chroniclers are not exempt from the like accusations how can I, the august agent, by whom the records of this noble association are to be handed down to admiring posterity, hope to escape? Deeply impressed with the vast importance, political and commercial, of the body, or rather Aquatic Republic, I have been accused of slandering, I beg, with the greatest respect to assert my innocence. The horrible vision of headless Strafford is now before me, and, while I loosen my neckerchief, I eschew treason: nevertheless I conceive myself at liberty to bestow censure where due, and will lay my head on the block, in the cause of liberty!! (a cough) Spectator! make the most of it.

Now for my defence:—although the indictment is for libel—and libel on a government is treason—no evidence has been produced, no witnesses called, the prosecutor not even sworn. If therefore I merely plead "not guilty" the jury must acquit me. But, Mr. Editor, I am not immaculate. I may possibly (not pretending exactly to be an argus) have overlooked the herculean efforts of some aspiring youth, or left unchronicled the pegasian speed of some loved wherry: if the rub is there, I have sinned unwittingly. If *Spectator* be in the "executive" and think his self esteem outraged by the remarks at the head of my report, I can but regret his lack of "garret furniture"—vulgo—brains. The said remarks were the offspring (as he supposes) of disappointment,—at the comparative inferiority of the meeting—and of morbid feelings at the diminished interest in the affairs of the Club, which the small attendance of visiters too surely indicated. I am proud to express my hope that I may include the whole of the cabinet in the list of my friends, and I can sincerely assure them, that, had I imagined, my remarks would have ruffled even the most fiery temper, they never should have been published.

I have compared my report with the Umpire's, and can discover no discrepancy, unless it be in the account of the Gig race in which he states the Comet to beat the Gipsy by 4 seconds, while I make the Fanny win by half a boat's length. This mistake—as to winning distance, originated in the information of a friend:—as to *name*, in my own ignorance of the fact, that the Fanny's name had been *changed for the occasion*, and that she was, on that occasion, bonafide, the property of the gentleman who entered her.

I have thus, I think, cleared myself of the charges of falsehood and slander, which consequently recoil on the author; and have sufficently explained the discrepancy in my report, to convince your readers, that the charges, "originating, no doubt, in the morbid and perhaps disappointed feelings of your Correspondent, signed "Spectator," are unfounded, and uncalled for, "malevolencia est voluptas ex malo alterius sine emolument suo."

Under a separate cover you will find the real name and address of

Your Reporter, 4th Meeting C. R. C.

CANTON PRESS.

Saturday, 24th Nov.

We have during the week had arrivals from many parts. The accounts from the United States offer nothing new in Politics, Canada remained quiet, commerce was reviving. We have per *Orwell* received the *Singapore Free Press* of 11th October. Below will found the news received from Lima per *John Gilpin*.

We have on two occasions recently drawn the attention of our readers to a new rig and model of a vessel invented by Mr. Dempster, and stated also that it was the inventor's wish to raise sufficient funds on shares for the building of such vessel. The cost of a vessel about 60 feet long, built at Macao would, it is supposed, be about 5000 $, and it was proposed to divide this sum into 100 shares of 50 $ each. We have since seen the professional opinion of several gentlemen who inspected the model at Messrs Hooker and Lone's at the inventor's request, and these are to the effect that the new rig might with advantage be employed in vessels of not more than 200 tons, but that the model of the hull is objectionable on account of its great draught of water. Mr. Dempster is however still confident that the other advantages, offered by his model, of strength, fast sailing, and safety counterbalance this defect, and agrees with the recommendation made by one of the inspecting gentlemen that a vessel of about 35 feet in length be built, either here or at Macao, the expense of which would probably amount to only five or six hundred dollars. The inventor is in hopes that the public will assist him with pecuniary means for this comparatively small expenditure, and intends circulating a subscription sheet accordingly.

From a regulation we see in the *Boletim Official*, Macao 21st November, it appears that the Macao Government intends to levy from January next an import duty of three patacas on every stranger entering within its precincts. This new Police Regulation is to the following effect: That every stranger naturalized or not naturalized in Macao must, within the first fifteen days of next January, leave at the Government Secretariat a declaration of his name, description of his person, his nation, age, whether married or single, occupation, time and object of his visit, and place of residence. All strangers must also produce their passports or such other credentials as they may possess, failing which they must procure a fit person as surety. From this regulation only are excepted such as hold offices under their respective Governments, authorized by that of Portugal; such as are naturalized according to the law; and such as have resided five years in that town. To all strangers, residing in Macao, and capacitated thereto in the above appointed manner, Resident-licences are to be given on printed paper for which THEY ARE TO PAY 3 $.

If, however, a stranger living in Macao (such as newly arrive must apply to the Government Secretariat within the first 24 hours of their arrival) after the 15th January next should neglect to conform to the above regulation, he will be fined fifty dollars, and if, after that, he does not observe them within the next three days the fine will be doubled. Should he continue in disobedience, or *should there be reason for suspicion*, he will be imprisoned until his departure.

We do not know, to a certainty, whether by some treaties existing between the Indian Government and that of Goa, the latter did not pledge itself to give *free* access to Macao to all British subjects, but think such is the case. If so it will be the Superintendent's duty to oppose this new imposition, and, certainly, to extend his protection to such of the British subjects as may, by non-compliance to the above regulation, be threatened by the authorities with the fines and punishment therein set forth. We cannot imagine what can possibly have induced the Macao Government to frame such regulation, unless it be the paltry emolument for the passports—a police surveillance over foreigners at Macao can be of no use whatever—as to the threatened punishment of confinement in case of non-compliance, that may, we think, be avoided.

The following has been kindly communicated to us by Mr. Snow, Consul for the United States,

"Consulate of the United States
Singapore, 21st October, 1838.

Sir,

"I beg to state to you, for the information of the Commanders of any of the public ships of the United States, that may be in China, that I have this day received a communication from the Commercial Agent of the United States, dated at Prince of Wales Island or Pinang, on the 9th of this month, informing me that the ship (American) *Eclipse* had been robbed on the 10th September last, on the West coast of Sumatra of seven chests of Opium and Fourteen thousand Dollars in Specie, and that Capt. Wilkins, the Commander of said ship, and his second officer had been murdered at the same time.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
J. BALLESTIER.

To the Consul of the United States,
Canton.

In our commercial report last week we alluded to an Imperial Edict issued against the smokers of and dealers in Opium. The following is its translation. It caused at first a good deal of consternation among the Chinese, but we now hear that some of the well informed among them think to have good reason to suspect it of being a forgery.

(Translation.)

"Imperial Edict.—In reference to a memorial laid before us by Hwang Tsiotsze, the vice-president of the Sacrificial Court, it has now been represented to us, by the Sub-Censor Tau Szelin, that the Governors and Lieut. Governors of the provinces having been more strict in the seizure of opium, a brighter spirit has recently been exhibited throughout the provinces. It thus appears that the representations before made by Hwang Tsiotsze were all right: but that all the officers have with one consent mismanaged the matter. When perchance they have made seizures, these have been so few and far-between, that it cannot be that they have all acted with uprightness and public spirit. Hwang Tsiotsze and those with him have, however, apprehended and punished with true purpose of heart, and he has represented his views with plainness and perspicacity. He may well be called a servant useful and devoted to us. Let therefore, the Board of Office consider of his merits liberally, in order that we may, by rewarding him, encourage like conduct.

"Henceforth, let the Governors and Lieutenant-Governors of the Provinces, with severity and earnestness make known their commands to the people. And let them at the same time send out officers, with military retimes, to make search, imperatively requiring that the depraved merchants who deal in opium, and those people who open houses for smoking it, s all without fail be apprehended and brought to trial; and these, after a period of three months shall have elapsed, shall, according to a new law be condemned to death, and so punished. The consumers of opium throughout the provinces must be imperatively required, within the space of three months, to throw off the habit of using it. If any should continue its use after the lapse of this period, such persons must be regarded as unruly people, fearless of the laws, and shall also be condemned, in accordance with the new law, to the penalty of death.

"The Governors and Lieutenant Governors of the Provinces must utterly root out the evil, and must allow no guilty persons to escape through the meshes of the net. If any officers dare to connive at, pass over, or fail to discover, acts of disobedience, besides receiving in their own persons the penalties prescribed by the new law, their sons and grand, sons, also shall be excluded from the public examinations. Such local officers as may with all their hearts fulfil their duty shall, in accordance with the new law, be, upon fitting representation, rewarded conformably to their merits. Let these commands be generally made known to the Governors and Lieutenant-Governors of all the Provinces.—Respect this."

(Without date,)

Whether or not, however, the above be a forgery, thus much is certain, that in the northern provinces great numbers of both dealers and smugglers have lately been imprisoned, and that the attention of Government has again been roused against the drug. Also in Canton, on suspicion of its finding its way into the foreign factories, some steps have been taken to show that the authorities are on the *qui vive*. The Compradores, for instance, of the different houses were all called before the Hon-merchants, and required to give security that neither they nor any of the servants and Coolies employed under them, had dealings in Opium. Mean while, we understand that, though the foreign boats in the river, both here and at Whampoa, are not molested, the business carried on by them is to a very limited extent.

On Monday night last the Mandarins made a seizure of two boxes of Silk Piece Goods, when about to be smuggled, it is said, into a ship's boat. The shopkeeper, supposed to have sold the goods, as well as the Compradores of the Hong whence it is supposed the goods were sent, have for the present "gone into the country," that is, they keep out of the way, until the noise of the affair shall have blown over.

The Co-hon has at length given notice that they are to begin paying Hing-tae's debts The first instalment, we are informed, will be paid on Monday, the 26th inst., when 4 per Cent will be distributed, or about 8 100,000 altogether. The amount for contribution should have been larger, but the collections of the Hong-Yune tax have, of course, been much less than was anticipated, from the Tea and Raw-silk shipping season being so late.

On Wednesday last the Society for the diffusion of useful knowledge held it's annual meeting at the Rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, and we shall give a report of it next week, when we shall be able to lay before our readers a full account of what passed at the meeting and of the Society's labours during the past year.

The Members of the General Chamber of Commerce met on Thursday last to take into consideration the "ways and means," and it was unanimously resolved that the recommendation of the Committee to raise the subscription of members for the present year to 860 for each firm, and 825 for each individual, be agreed to.

The following account of affairs in Peru has been obligingly given to us by a passenger per the *John Gilpin*. It will be seen that, for the present, the Chilenos have taken Lima, but we doubt not that Santa Cruz will soon be upon them, and that, after the capture of the Chilian army, he will take care that they be not able, a second time, to reward his magnanimity, with treachery.

"The second expedition from Chile consisting of rather more than 5000 men and several vessels of war arrived off the Port of Callao on the 7th August last and there found that Genl. Orbegoso, who had been left at the head of the Peruvian Government by Santa Cruz who was then in Bolivia, had declared the independance of Peru, and to do away with the confederation between that country and Bolivia. Genl. Bulues, who has command of the Chile army, used every effort to be allowed to land his troops, at Callao and join with Orbegoso against Santa Cruz, but without success; he then went to Ancon, a small port a few leagues from Callao, and landed without any opposition.

"From that time until the 21st August nothing of any consequence took place, excepting endeavoring to negotiate, but Genl Bulues made such high demands that it was found impossible to come to any terms of peace. Accordingly, on the 21st August the Chile army marched upon Lima, and, after a good deal of resistance by Orbegoso with little more than 2000 men, the City was taken. The loss on both sides was estimated at 1000 men. Gamarra, who accompanied the Chile expedition, was elected President, however he is so very unpopular in Lima that he has met with nothing but insult since his arrival.

"Genl. Orbegoso fled to the Castle of Callao, which he held at the time the "John Gilpin," sailed from thence, and was in a situation to hold out against almost any number of men for three or four months.

"The Chilenos still continued in possession of Lima; however, certain intelligence had been received that Santa Cruz was within three days march of them with an army of 12,000 Boliuian troops, and it was supposed the moment he made his appearance, the whole City would rise in arms to join him.

"He is very popular and, without a doubt, the only man who can give peace to the country. Of course, business was quite at a stand-still, and with no prospect of any improvement so long as the Chilenos remained in the country."

NOTICE.—The very superior, new and fast sailing schooner "PARADOX," lately arrived from Java, has spacious accommodations for Passengers, and is now put on the line of the Canton Packets. For passage or freight, apply at Canton to HOOKER & LANE.
at Macao

Canton, 15th November, 1838.

NOTICE.—MR. THOMAS EDMOND is authorised to sign for our Firm per Procuration,

BIBBY ADAM & Co.

Canton, 15th October, 1838.

NOTICE.—The interests of Mr. ROBERT WILKINSON and Mr. JOHN R. REEVES in our firm ceased on the 30th June last, and Mr. WILLIAM LESLIE was admitted a partner from that date.

DENT & Co.

Canton, 1st October, 1838.

NOTICE.—All persons having demands against the Estate of the late BENJAMIN R. LEACH Esq. deceased are requested to present them, and those indebted, to make payment to

W. P. PEIRCE.—Executor.

Canton, 28th September, 1838.

NOTICE—Mr. JAMES WARLY SMITH (in pursuance of his circular of March last) is now established as a Public Tea Inspector at No. 5 Dutch Hong

Canton 14th September 1838.

NOTICE.—A SHOP is opened by a *European* No 26, Old China Street, for sale, BY RETAIL, of all British goods; and as the late interference of the Hongs with the small shop-owners has caused a stop to business, the support of the Public, both Chinese and Foreigners, is sanguinely expected, as being their joint interest.

Canton, 1 Creek, 6th July 1838.

NOTICE.—ADVANCES ON SHIPMENTS TO BRITAIN will be made, *in Cash*, at 4*s.* 7½*d* per Spanish Dollar, by

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

Canton, 29th July, 1838.

NOTICE. — Is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Agents are ready to receive bonafide Tenders for Advances on Bills of Exchange, secured by Consignments to England of Tea and Nanking Raw Silk, in the manner prescribed in a paper entitled, "Terms and Conditions for making Advances in China," at the rate of Four Shillings and Seven pence (4*s.* 7*d.*) per Spanish Dollar.

~~Until further Notice, Twenty-five per Cent of the same~~ will be made in cash, and the residue in Bills on the Supreme Government of India, at the rate of Two hundred and ten (210) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, payable thirty days after Sight.—

(Signed.) J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.

Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company.

Canton, 13th July, 1838.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Treasury is open for the receipt of Cash for Bills upon the Supreme Government of India at the Exchange of Two hundred and ten (210) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, and payable thirty days after sight.

(Signed.) J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.

Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company.

Canton, 4th June, 1838.

NOTICE.—FOR SALE at the Canton Press Office, THE CHINESE HONG MERCHANTS AND THEIR DEBTS, price one dollar.

GENERAL RATES OF AGENCY COMMISSION IN CHINA; on English letter paper, price 10 cents.

NOTICE.

ORDERS for printing will be carefully attended to at the Canton Press Office, at the following charges;

for printing Bills of lading, Bills of exchange, Opium orders and boat notes } ₱ 100 & 1
" Linguist reports, reports of Cargoes &c..... " " " 1.50.
" " Policies and folio pages. " " " 5.

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 150 Copies.

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL INSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above society can grant Policies on Goods payable in London, Calcutta, Bombay, or Canton.

MACVICAR & Co.

Canton, 6th October, 1838.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are authorised to grant Policies payable in Calcutta, London, Batavia and Canton. A cash payment of five per cent on the amount of premium per each risk will be made to all parties giving risks to this office, and Policies are made payable at 30 days when the premium is paid in cash at a *pro rata* exchange, and at two months and longer periods when paid by a Bill on the same terms at which the Policy is payable. DANIELL & Co.

Agents in China, Asiatic Marine Ins. Office.

Secretaries in Calcutta Messrs. Fergusson Brothers & Co.
Agents in London Messrs. Forbes Forbes & Co.
" in Batavia Messrs. Wilson Smiths & Co.

Canton, 9th November, 1838.

NOTICE—Parties intending to apply for INSURANCE in any of the undermentioned offices are requested to notify the same in order to have the Vessels duly surveyed before any cargo is put on board.

(*Signed*) DENT & Co.
Secretaries, Agents UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY.
BOMBAY INSURANCE Co.
" TROPIC INSURANCE Co.
" CALCUTTA INSURANCE Co.

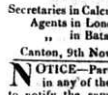
Canton 1st November 1838.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Subscribers are duly constituted and appointed Agents for this Company, and can grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta, Canton, Bombay, Madras, and elsewhere,—parties contributing business to the office, will be entitled to a return of five per cent on the amount of premium actually paid in.

Canton, January 4th 1838. WETMORE & Co.

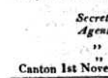
FOR SINGAPORE AND PINANG.



THE Bark FANNY, MCCARTHY, will be despatched from Macao the first week of December. For freight apply at Macao to Messrs. PEREIRA & Co.
or at Canton to DENT & Co.

Canton 22nd November, 1838.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL OR LONDON.



THE fine fast sailing ship the JAMAICA, 350 tons Capt. M. MARTIN. Apply to DANIELL & Co.

Canton, 23rd November, 1838.

FOR LONDON,

THE fine teak Ship INGLIS, 1300 tons, Captain ROUTH, has commenced loading and has a great part of her Cargo engaged, will have early despatch. For freight apply to DANIELL & Co.

Canton, 9th November, 1838.

FOR LONDON.

THE fine first class Ship the VISCOUNT MELBOURNE, of 650 tons, Captain WM. DRAYNER, her second voyage. For freight and passage apply to

DANIELL & Co.

Canton, 9th November, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE FAZULRABHANEY, Capt. KEYS, will leave Whampoa about the 1st December. For freight apply to

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.

Canton, 5th November, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE Ship "SULIMANY," Capt. A. J McFARLANE, will meet with early despatch from Whampoa. For freight apply to

NANABHOY FRAMJEE.

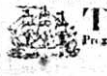
Canton, 29th October, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE FAZEL CURRIM, Capt. BENNETT, will leave Whampoa about the 1st December. For Freight apply to D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.

Canton, 2d November 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.



THE Ship BOLTON, Captain YOUNG, will leave Whampoa about the 25th Proximo. For Freight apply to

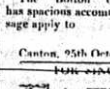
D. DORABJEE.
Powshong No. 4.

The "Bolton" carries an experienced Surgeon, and has spacious accommodations for Passengers. For Passage apply to CAPT. YOUNG, or to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

Canton, 25th October, 1838

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.



THE fast sailing Ship SULTANA, Capt. PAGE, will have early despatch. For Freight apply to

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.

Canton, 26th October, 1838.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE IMOGEN having a large portion of her cargo engaged will meet with early despatch. For Freight apply to

GIBB LIVINGSTON & Co.

Canton, 19th October, 1838.

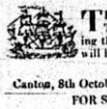
FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LONDON.

THE Ship "HOPKINSON," of 400 Tons, Capt. C. R. STEPHENS Having the greater part of her Cargo engaged will have quick despatch. Apply to

BIBBY, ADAM & Co.

Canton, 8th October, 1838. 3 Danish hong.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.



THE fast Brig CORSAIR, Captain PORTER, now lying at Hong Kong. Apply to

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 19th September, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE Ship "HELEN," Captain G. SETFORD, will leave Whampoa with all despatch. For freight apply to

DHUNJEEBHOY MUNCHERJEE.

Canton, 21st September, 1838.
No 5 Powshong Hong.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE fast sailing Ship CASTLE HUNTLY, J. H. JOHNSTON, Commander, will be despatched in the middle of October. For Freight apply to

H. & N. CURSETJEE.

Canton, 21st September, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE CHARLOTTE, Captain C. L. LIEBSCHWAGER, to leave about the 1st November. For Freight apply to

TAMULJEE RUSTOMJEE, & COWASJEE SAPOORJEE.

Canton, 12th September, 1838.

MADEIRA WINE.

Messrs. NEWTON GORDON MURDOCH & Co. have on sale, deliverable in Canton,

"THE FINEST OLD LONDON PARTICULAR MADEIRA," at prices as under

Hogshead	.. .. ..	$ 125
Quarter cask	.. .. ..	" 65
Half do.	.. .. ..	" 35

"OLD LONDON MARKET MADEIRA,"

Hogshead	.. .. ..	$ 100
Quarter cask	.. .. ..	" 52
Half do.	.. .. ..	" 28

Apply to JA: INNES.

Canton, 25th October, 1838.

FOR SALE.

ON board the BELLE ALLIANCE at Whampoa A FEW TONS OF COALS. Apply on board or to Mr PASSINGHAM at Markwick & Smith's.

Canton, 18th October, 1838.

ON SALE.

MANILA PLANCHADO SEGARS at 8 $ per box. Apply to

EDMUND MOLLER.

NOTICE.—MADEIRA WINE in Pipes and Hogsheads from the well known house of KEIRS & Co., for sale by DENT & Co.

Canton, 14th Septbr. 1838.

ON SALE.

BEER in HOGSHEADS, just landed in good order. To be had at the Godowns of

BIBBY ADAM & Co,

Canton, 7th September, 1838.

ON SALE.
At the CANTON PRESS OFFICE

THE second and third volumes of the CANTON PRESS NEWSPAPER AND PRICE CURRENT, at 12 $ per file.

BILLS OF LADING, BLANK POWERS OF ATTORNEY, BLANK RESPONDENTIA BONDS OPIUM ORDERS, all neatly printed and on Europe paper.

also

DIRECTIONS for using the LOGARITHMIC TONNAGE ROD, as invented by Mr. STANSBURY.

At the price of 10 cents each, Statements of AMERICAN IMPORTS & EXPORTS for 1837 & 38, and at 15 cents each, these together with BRITISH IMPORTS & EXPORTS on one sheet of Postpaper.

TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press and Price Current,
For one year payable in advance..... $ 12
For six Months..... " 7
For three " ..... " 4

Single numbers of the Canton Press and Price Current, may be had at the Office No. 3, British Factory, at 30 cents, and Price Currents at 10 cents each.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—Amer. *Asia*, Coles, from Boston 29th June, and Batavia 20th October. *John Gilpin*, Lewis, from Callao, 23d September. *Thomas Perkins*, Graves, from Soerabaya, 7th October. Dutch *Java*, Peters, from Samarang 16th October. Brit. *Orwell*, Cellard, from Madras and Singapore. *Mary Ann*, Jones, from Java. *Ellen*, from Manila, 8th November. *Jamaica*, Capt. Martin, from London and Batavia.

PASSENGERS.—Per *Java*. Messrs W. Smith and Tiedeman. per *Orwell*, Mr. R. Strachan. per *John Gilpin*, Mr. J. Glen.

SAILED OR DESPATCHED.—Brit. *Hopkinson*, Stevens, for London. Amer. *Mary Chilton*, Drew, for Newyork. *Nabob*, Putnam, for Manila.

The *Cowasjee Family*, and *City of Poonah*, proceeded to Sea on the 29th. Passengers by the former: Messrs William Henderson and Ruttonjee Byramjee, and by the latter Messrs E. Bovet, and Rob. Edwards.

The Asia spoke the following vessels, Oct. 21, *Levant*, in the Java Sea, 22d. Hindoo, in Straits of Gaspar *Falcon*, from China. In the Palawan Passage was in company with three large English barques bound up. The *Benares*, for Bombay, to be despatched this day at 4 P. M.

LATEST DATES, from ENGLAND, 14th July via Bombay. UNITED STATES, 29th June *Asia*. CALCUTTA, 10th September *Waterwitch*. BOMBAY, 8th September via Singapore. SINGAPORE, 19th October *Omega*. JAVA, 20th October *Asia*. MANILA, 8th November *Ellen*.

VESSELS EXPECTED.—From ENGLAND, *Clifton, Ranger, St. Vincent, David Salomons, Malcolm, Java, Asia*. BOMBAY, *Ruparell, Parrock Hall*. CALCUTTA, *Recovery, Keltie Castle Francis Smith, Brigand, Theresa*. From the UNITED STATES, via South America. *St. Louis, Natchez*; via London, *Lotos* direct *Courier, Annawan, Surat*, via Manila, *Francis Stanton*.

SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

Vessel's Name.	*Flag.*	*Commander.*	*Tons*	*Where from.*	*Consignees.*
Castle Huntly	British	Johnston	1339	Bombay	H. & N. Cursetjee.
Charlotte	"	Liebschwager	691	"	T. Rustomjee & C Sapoorjee
Gunga	"	Young husband	277	Liverpool	Fox Rawson & Co.
John Bull	"	Ormond	398	"	"
Preston	Ameri.	Hallet		Boston	Russell & Co.
Moffat	British	Bolton		Batavia	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Helen	"	Setford		Bombay	D. Muncherjee.
Mary	"	Macaulay		"	Daniell & Co.
Canada	Ameri.	Hicks		Liverpool	Wetmore & Co.
Inglis	British	Routh	1300	Bombay	Daniell & Co.
Euphrates	"	Wilson	617	Liverpool	Jamieson and How.
V. Melbourne	"	Drayner	650	Bombay	Daniell & Co.
Patriot Queen	"	Hoodley		Calcutta	Dent & Co.
Vansittart	"	Macqueen		Bombay	Turner & Co.
Penang	"	Lawson		Liverpool	Macvicar & Co.
Bolton	"	Young		Calcutta	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Wm. Jardine	"	Crosbie		Batavia	"
Alex. Baring	"	St. Croix		London	Russell & Co.
Covington	Ameri.	Holbrook		Liverpool	Wetmore & Co.
Orestes	British	Smith		Madras	Dent & Co.
Belle Alliance	"	Arckall		"	"
Bengal	"	Morton		Calcutta	Jamieson & How.
Cleveland	"	Marby		Bombay	Dent & Co.
Sulimany	"	Macfarlane		"	Nanabhoy Framjee.
Horatio	Ameri.	Howland		Liverpool	F. S. Hathaway.
Oriental	British	Wilson		Bombay	Dirom & Co.
John O'Gaunt	"	Robertson		Liverpool	Turner & Co.
Crescent	"	Goldie		Liverpool	Macvicar & Co.
Eliza	"	Lay		Calcutta	Dent & Co.
Indus	"	MacFarlane		Bombay	Turner & Co.
Sultana	"	Page		"	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Westminster	"	Mollison		Fort Jackson	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Fazel Currim	"	Bennett		Bombay	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Faizer Rabahny	"	Keys		"	"
Reliance	"	Marquis	1515	Madras	William Henderson.
Earl of Clare	British	Scott		Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
York	Amer.	Meyer		Liverpool	Wetmore & Co.
Duke of Lancaster	British	Hargrave		Bombay	Turner & Co.
Anu Gales	"	Giles		Manila	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Ceylon	Ameri.	Chaffer		Batavia	Russell & Co.
L'Esperance	Dutch	Lindstedt		"	Swan Basel toe Laer & Co.
Eucharis	French	Costey		Manila	"
Thomas Perkins	Ameri.	Graves		Soerabaya	Gordon & Talbot.
Orwell	British	Cellard		Madras	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Mary Ann	"	Jones		Java	"
Jamaica	"	Martin		London	Daniell & Co.

SHIPPING AT HONG-KONG &c.

The following Ships are stationary at Lintin &c. The *Jane*, Wm. Clark; *Lord Amherst*, Wm. Dodd; *Aurelia*, Gregorio; *Psyche*, Kennedy; to Dent & Co. The *Hercules*, Parry; *Austen*, Rees; *Col. Young*, Baylis; *Jardine*, Strachan; to Jardine Matheson & Co. The *Lintin*, (Am.) Macondray; to Russell & Co. The *Agnes*, Gallie; *Mermaid*, Wallace; to D. & M. Rustomjee. The *Isabella*, D. Ballingall; to Markwick & Smith. Span. *Trinidad*, Salado; to H. Rustomjee. *Rosa*, Ribeiro; to H. Elgar.

Vessel's Name.	*Flag.*	*Commander.*	*Tons*	*Where from.*	*Consignees*
Governor Findlay	British	Jauncey	276	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Rose	Ameri.	Foster	143	Lima	Russell & Co.
Mavis	British	Franklin	160	Calcutta	Cowasjee Eduljee.
Anna	Port.	Thomas	166	Damaun	H. Rustomjee.
Ternate	British	Walker		Bombay	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Pearl	"	Beddie		"	Macvicar & Co.
Corsair	"	Porter		Singapore	Lindsay & Co.
Swift	"	van der Hoeven		"	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Thistle	"	Florence		Manila	"
Lambton	"	Hart		"	"
Attaran	"	H. Jackson		Calcutta	Markwick & Smith.
Girard	Ameri.	Drinker		Philadelphia	F. H. & J. Tiers.
Ann	British	Guy	207	Calcutta	H. Rustomjee.
Sir E. Ryan	"	Pybus		Calcutta	W. Henderson.
Virginia	"	Whiffen		"	Lindsay & Co.
Bencoolen	"	Tait		Singapore	Fox Rawson & Co.
Maulmien	"	Pike	175	Calcutta	Heerjeebhoy Rustomjee.
Hereford	"	Reaburn	462	Liverpool	W. & T. Gemmell & Co.
Henry Clay	Ameri.	Gilman		Callao	Dent & Co.
Benares	British	Jackson		Bombay	H. Rustomjee.
J. N. Gossler	"	Davis		Gibraltar	F. H. & J. Tiers.
Porcia	"	Swift		Callao	F. S. Hathaway.
Water Witch	"	Reynell		Calcutta	Dent & Co.
H. M. S. Larne	"	Capt. J. P. Blake		Cruize	"
Julia	"	Richards		Singapore	Captain Richards.
Fanny	"	McCarthy		"	Dent & Co.
Van Couver	Ameri.	Hallet		Boston	R. B. Forbes.
Omega	"	Hillert		New York	Gordon & Talbot.
Omega	British	Strachan		Singapore	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Asia	Ameri.	Coles		Boston	Russell & Co.
John Gilpin	"	Lewis		Callao	Wetmore & Co.
Java	Dutch.	Peters		Soerabaya	S. van Basel toe Laer & Co.
Ellen	British	———		Manila	Dirom & Co.

THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

Abreviations (Pl.) Pecul. (Cy.) Catty. (Pce.) Piece. (Pr.) Pair. (Cht.) Chest. (Yrd.) Yard. ($) Spanish Dollars. (T) Tael. (M.) Mace. (Cn.) Candarin. (Ch,) Cash. Commi. Weights. 16 Taels, 1⅓ lb. avods.—1 Catty.—100 Catties 133⅓ lb avods, 1 Pecul.—16 Pls. 80 Cys, 1 Ton.—84 Cys, 1 Cwt.—4 Cy. 1 lb.—Money weight.—10 Cash. 1 Candarin.—10 Candarin, 1 Mace, 1 Tael.—1 Tael, 580 Grains Troy.—1 Span. dollar 7 Mace 1 cn. 7 ch.

VOL. 4. No. 12. **Canton, Saturday, 24th November, 1838.** **No. 168.**

IMPORTS.

	PER.	PRICES.	REMARKS.
COTTON MANUFACTURES			
Cambrics - - 40 yds. - in	Pce.	$ 3. a	
Chintzes - - 28 ,, - in	,,	3 a 5	
Handkfs. Monteiths scarlet	,,	1.75 a 2.	dull.
,, ,, blue - -	,,	1.25 a 2	
Long-cloths white 40 yds. 36 in	,,	3½ a 5.	
,, ,, 80 ,, - -	,,	7½ a 10.	
,, grey - 40 ,, 38 in	,,	3½ a 4½	Large stock.
,, ,, - 60 ,, 38 in	,,	5½ a 6½	
,, ,, - 80 ,, 38 in	,,	7. a 8½	
Am. brown Cots. 30 ,, 36 in	,,	2.10 a 2.50	
Cotton yarn Nos. 16 @ 28 in	Pl.	22 a 30	Large stock and
,, ,, 30 @ 32 in	,,	30 a 36	little demand.
Calcutta - - 18 @ 24 in	,,	-	None.
WOOLLENS.			
Broadcloth Ex. Sup^r 60@62 in	Yrd.	90 a 2 80.	
,, Span^h Stripes 60@62 in	,,	1,25 a 1.40.	
,, Supers - 58@60 in	,,	80 a 90.	
,, Worsters - - -	,,	60 cts.	
,, Worleys - 25 yds. in	Pce.	11 a 11½	No sale.
,, Sup^r Selet. Cutgslarge	Pl.	30 a 40.	Cts. dull.
Flannel - - - - -	yd.	15 a 20.	
Camblets, double 55 yds. 30 in	Pce.	-	
Fine singles - - -	,,	20 a 22.	dull.
Second - - - - -	,,	-	
Dutch - - 40 yds. 33 in	,,	22 a 24	
,, - - - 40 ,, 28 ,,	,,	20 a 22	
Bombazets - - - -	,,	7 a 8	
Longells scarlet - - -	,,	9½ a 9½	
Assorted colors - - -	,,	8½ a 8½	
Woollen yarn - - -	,,	70 a 90	Limited demand.
COTTON.		Fael.	
Bengal old or inf. - -	Pl.	-	
,, sup^r and fine - -	,,	9. a 10 5	
Bombay old or inf^r. - -	,,	7 5 a 9.7	
,, sup^r. and fine - -	,,	-	
Madras - - - - -	,,	7 7 a 10.	
Manila - - - - -	,,	-	None.
METALS.			
Copper Shea^g. 16 oz. @ 32 oz.	Pl.	$ 34½.	
,, S. American slab -	,,	24.	None.
,, nails assorted - -	,,	40.	
,, old - - - -	,,	18.	
Lead English Pig - - -	,,	5½ a 5½	
,, Spanish ,, - -	,,	-	
Iron Bar 1 @ 3 in - -	,,	2.50	
,, Rod ½ @ in - -	,,	3½ a 3½	
,, Nailrod ½ and under	,,	-	
,, Hoop. ½ @ in -	,,	4 a 4½	
,, Scrap - - - -	,,	1. a 1.20	Not Saleable.
Steel English - - - -	,,	-	
,, Swedish - - - -	Tub	3½ a 4	
Spelter English - - -	Pl.	5½ a 5½	
Tin Plates - - - -	Box	8½ a 9½	
Quicksilver - - - -	Pl.	110 a 115	
SKINS Rabbit - - - -	100	60. a 65.	
Beaver - - - - -	each	4. a 6.	
,, Fox - - - - -	,,	1. a 1.15	
Otter-Sea - - - - -	,,	40. a 55	
,, tails - - - -	,,	2.50 a 3	
,, Land - - - -	,,	5. a 7.	
Seal - - - - - -	,,	2. a 2.50	
OPIUM Patna old 1836	Ch^t.	-	
,, ,, 1837	,,	520 a 530	
,, ,, new	,,	565 a 570	
Benares old - 1837	,,	480 a 490	Nominal.
,, new -	,,	540 a 5.0	
Malwa old - - - -	,,	-	
,, new - - - -	,,	530	
Turkey - - - - -	Pl.	380	Little demand.
RICE Bengal - - - -	,,	1.30 a 1.40	
,, Java - - - -	,,	1.20 a 1.30	
,, White table - -	,,	-	
,, Manila - - - -	,,	1.20 a 1.30	
STRAITS PRODUCE &c			
Bird's nest, fine white -	Cy.	30.	
,, ,, inf^r ,, - -	,,	11. a 16.	
,, ,, black - -	,,	1½. a 5.	No demand.
Bees Wax - - - - -	Pl.	26. a 28.	
Betel nut - - - - -	,,	3½. a 3½	
Cloves Mauritius 22 @ 24	,,	34.	Moluces.
,, Mother - - -	,,	10. a 12.	Overstocked.
Camphor Baroos - - -	Cy.	6 a 25.	
Gambir - - - - -	Pl.	2½. a 3.	
Mace - - - - - -	,,	-	
Nutmegs - - - - -	,,	-	
Pepper - - - - -	,,	7. a 7½.	
Rattans - - - - -	,,	3. a 3½.	In demand.
Tin Banca - - - -	,,	23.	
,, Singapore &c. - -	,,	22.	First quality.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Amber large 1st quality -	Cy.	3. a 13.	
,, small fragments -	,,	20 cts a 1½.	
Assafœtida - - - -	Pl.	4½.	
Bichdemar - - - -	,,	6. a 25.	
,, good - - -	,,	25. a 36.	
Cochineal - - - -	,,	180. a 220.	
Coral large beads or pieces	Cy.	-	
,, fragments - -	Pl.	40. a 50	
Cow Bezoar - - - -	Cy.	16. a 25.	No demand.
Cudbear - - - - -	Pl.	12.	
Catch Pegue - - - -	,,	4. a 4½.	
Elephants Teeth or Ivory	,,	70. a 100.	
,, ,, cuttings -	,,	60. a 65.	
Fish-maws - - - -	,,	25 a 55.	
Flints - - - - -	,,	40 cents.	
Ginseng crude - - -	,,	65.	
,, clarified. - -	,,	90 -	
Mother of Pearl Shell -	,,	9. a 10.	
Myrrh - - - - -	,,	3. a 4.	
Olibanum - - - -	,,	3½. a 5.	Large stock.
Putchuck - - - - -	,,	15 a 16	Little demand.
Rose Maloes - - - -	,,	-	
Saltpetre at Lintin - -	,,	4½ a 5	
Shark's fins - - - -	,,	15. a 30.	
Smalts - - - - -	,,	40 a 55	Limited demand.
Stock fish - - - -	,,	3½. a 4.	Large stock.
Thread Gold and Silver	Cy.	40 a 45	
Wood Ebony Mauritius -	Pl.	3.	dull.
,, ,, Ceylon -	,,	2.	
,, Sandal Indian -	,,	14 a 20	
,, ,, Timor -	,,	8 a 12.	
,, Sand^l Islands -	,,	-	
Sapan - - - -	,,	1.50	

EXPORTS.

	WT. in T.	PRICE	REMARKS.
SILK MANUFACTURES.			
Camlets blk. 18 yds. by 24 in	30	$ 12	
,, col'd ,, by ,,	28	13.	
Hkfs. 6-4 black Levantine fringed	12	5.20. a 6.30	
,, 7-8 ,, ,,	15	4.50 a 5.60	
Hkfs. 7-8 cross barred - -	11	5.30 a 5.40	
,, Sarsnet, Nankin silk ,, Canton - - -	—	5.20	
Hkfs. white Pongee 32 in	18	6.50	
,, ,, ,, 30 ,,	16	5.80	
,, figured ,, 32	20	8 10	
,, ,, ,, 30 ,,	18	7 20	
Levantines col'd 30 yds. 24 ,,	24	11.50	
,, ,, 30 ,, 29 ,,	32	15. a 15.50	
,, black ,, ,, 24 ,,	27	11.	
,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	30	14. a 15.	
Satins Levantines 30 29 ,,	38	14.50 a 15.	
,, ,, ,, 24 ,,	30	13.	
Lutestrings mixt 18 ,, 24 ,,	18	6.70	
,, black ,, ,, 29 ,,	28	9.50 a 9.75	
Pongees white 30 ,, 30 ,,	30	10.	
,, ,, 30 ,, 29 ,,	29	9.75	
,, ,, 30. ,, 32 ,,	32	11.	
,, Szechuen 19 ,, 19 ,,	27	3.60 a 3.75	
Sarsnets black N. 30 ,, 29 ,,	27	9 70	
,, ,, C. ,, ,, 29 ,,	25	8	
,, ,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	22	7.	
,, white 60 ,, 29 ,,	34	14 25 a 14 5	
,, colored 30 ,, 29 ,,	21	11 80 a 12.	
,, crossbarr'd ,, 24 ,,	18	9.20 a 9 30	
Satins black 18 ,, 29 ,,	44	14.30 a 15	
,, ,, 18 ,, 29 ,,	36	11. a 11.50	
,, colored 18 ,, 29 ,,	33	16.	
,, high ,, 18 ,, 29 ,,	36	17.	
,, damasked crimson ,,	34	17 a 17 50	
,, ,, colored ,,	38	16. a 16.50	
Sinshaws Nank. blk 29 29	40	14.50	
,, ,, colored ,,	33	15.50	
,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	36	16 20	
,, Canton black 29 ,,	34	9.90 a 9.40	
Sewing silks assort. colors. 1st	Pl.	4 25	
,, ,, black - - -	,,	3.85	
Shawls crape 7, 4 embrd. -	7	3.40	According to embroidery.
,, ,, 5.5 a 5.8 in - -	5½	2.90	
,, 6-4 Satin figd. 6.3 - -	5	1.80	
,, 7-4 ,, ,, 5.8 - -	4	1.50	
,, damask'd silk 5.4 @ 5.5	4	1.85	
Water silks col'd. 18 y. 29 in	32	14.50 a 15	
BLACK TEAS.	Pl	Tael.	
,, Bohea Canton - - -	,,		
,, Pekoen - - -	,,		
,, Congou Souq. k'd. - -	,,		
,, Bl. Lf. & Pek. k'd	,,		
,, Campoi - - - -	,,		No price settled yet.
,, Souchong - - -	,,		
,, Hung muey - - -	,,		
,, Pekoe - - - -	,,		
,, Ning Yong - - -	,,	19 a 22	
,, Ankoi - - - -	,,		
,, ,, Pouchong - -	,,	22 a 25	
,, Orange Pekoe - -	,,	26 a 36	
,, Capes - - - -	,,	22 a 25	
GREEN TEAS.			
,, Twankay - - - -	,,		
,, Skin - - - - -	,,		
,, Hyson - - - -	,,		Canton Pea.
,, Young Hyson - - -	,,		20
,, Imperial - - - -	,,		30
,, Gunpowder - - -	,,		30
RAW SILK. Canton No. 1	,,	T. 280	
,, ,, ,, ,, 2	,,	270	
,, ,, ,, ,, 3	,,	250 a 255	
,, ,, ,, ,, 4	,,		
,, ,, ,, ,, 5	,,		
Nankin Tsatlee - - - 6	,,		
,, Taysaam - - - -	,,		
SUGAR RAW. Canton 1st	,,	T. 5 3	
,, ,, ,, 2d.	,,	4 8 a 5.	
,, Pingfa - - - -	,,	6.2	
,, Candy Canton - - -	,,	6.6 a 6.8	
,, ,, Chinchew - -	,,		
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Alum - - - - - -	,,	1.85 a 1.95	at Macao.
Aniseed star - - - -	,,	10½	
Camphor - - - - -	,,	33 a 34	
Cassia at Whampoa - -	,,	10. a 10½	
,, Lintin - - - -	,,		None.
,, buds - - - -	,,	14 a 5	
Canes bamboo - - - -	000	10 a 14	
,, Wangees - - -	,,	7 a 12	
China Root - - - -	Pl.	3½	
Cubebs - - - - -	,,	17 a 18	
Dragon's blood - - -	,,	80 a 100	
Galangals - - - -	,,	3½ a 3½	
Gamboge - - - - -	,,	65 a 70	None good.
Glass beads - - - -	,,	17 a 22	
Glue - - - - - -	,,	9 a 11	
Ginger in Jars - - -	Case	5 a 5½	
Harrall or Orpiment - -	Pl.	15 a 16	
Lead white - - - -	,,	9 a 10	
,, red - - - -	,,	10.	
Mo. of Pear' Shells - colo'd large	Pl.		No. demand.
,, ,, blue edged small	,,		
Musk warranted - - - -	Cy.	45 a 60.	
Nankeens, blue 10½ yds. 13 in	100	92	
,, 9½ yds. 12 in - - -	Ps.	85	
,, Canton made - - -	,,	79	
,, ,, large - - -	,,	82	
,, ,, small - - -	,,	65	None.
Yellow ,, yds. in 1st. st.	,,	79 a 80	
,, ,, ,, 2d ,,	,,	66 a 70	None.
,, ,, ,, 3d. ,,	,,	58	
,, small ,, ,, - -	,,	-	
,, white ,, ,, - -	,,	53 a 85	Wanted.
Oils Aniseed - - - -	Cy.	1.10 a 1.20	
,, Cassia - - - -	,,	1.65	
Rhubarb - - - - -	Pl.		None.
,, Dutch cut - - -	,,		
Soy in Jars - - - -	Case	8 a 9	
Tobacco in baskets - -	Pl.	14 a 15	
Tortoiseshell - - -	P.		
Turmeric - - - - -	,,		
Vermillion 50 catties - -	Box.	76.	

N. B. OF IMPORTS ALL DUTIES ARE PAID BY THE PURCHASER, AND OF EXPORTS BY THE SELLER

BOATHIRE IS PAID BY THE SELLER.

RATES OF INSURANCE AT CANTON.

On first class vessels in the 10th Canton and Union Offices of China, & various Agents of Offices established in Calcutta and Bombay.

GOODS TREASURE		GOODS TREASURE		GOODS TREASURE	
Bombay - - - -	2½	Singapore - - -	1 ¼	Mol. or Hamburg - -	3 2½
Ceylon - - - -		Manila - - - -		Spain or Portugal -	3 2½
Madras - - - -		Mallacca - - -		America U States - -	2½ 2
Calcutta - - -		Penang - - - -	1½ 1	Chili or Peru - -	3 ,,
Rangoon - - -		Batavia - - - -		Mexico - - - - -	3 ,,
Mauritius - -		Gt. Britain via Sg	3 2½	E. coast of China -	1 pm.
Australia - -		,, direct - - - -	2½ 2	Lintin &c. - - - -	½ do.
Sand. Islands -		France - - - - -	2½ 2		

Note. Above rates are from 20th Oct. to 20th April annually: during remaining 6 months the premiums are somewhat higher. Risks on Blocks are $ 9 per Cent per annum, $ 4½ for 6 months, $ 2½ for 3 months and $ ¾ per month.

The Local Insurance Offices grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta and Bombay, or in Canton.

WHAMPOA PORT CHARGES, &c.

1st class ves. measg. 1600 cubits & upwards pay 0.2824756 of a Tl. per cubit
2nd ,, ,, ,, 1200 do. & under 1600 ,, 0.7221091
3rd ,, ,, ,, under 1200 do. 0.5062341 ,, ,,

N. B. The cubit is 14¼ inches: measurement is taken on each entry of the vessel with cargo (except Rice) and is from the Foremast to the Mizen mast, or tiller head in Brigs; and across at the main mast; these are multiplied together for the above products.—The largest class pay from $ 4300 to $ 4320; 2d class from $ 3700 to $ 3780; 3rd class from $ 3700 and under. The Comsha or Present Fee is paid by all vessels 1600 Taels or $ 2223. Linguists fee $ 173½ and Comprador's fees $ 50. Also Pilotage $ 60, inwards and outwards the same. A sum of from $ 5 @ 600 is also usually required by the Hong-merchant, for securing a Carzo-ship, to defray fees and charges usually incurred by him. On French and other Foreign vessels the charges are slightly varied. The several fees paid to the Hoppo &c. on Rice laden ships amounting to $ 939.50, by a decision of the General Chamber of Commerce, are to be considered a charge on the vessel, as also the sum of $ 2.0—paid to the Linguist—making the whole charge on a Rice-ship, $ 1189.50—besides Pilotage inwards and outwards.

RATE OF EXCHANGE AND PRICE OF BULLION.

	s. d.
On London or Liverpool, 6 months sight private Bills, 4. 7.	
Government Bills 10 @ 30 days -	4. 4.
United States Bank Bills 6 months sight - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	4. 6. @ 4. 7.
Bills under advances made on goods by the E. I. Company's Agents. 4s. 7d.	
E. I. Company's Agents Bills on Calcutta 30 ds. sight C. Rs. 212	
E. I. Directors Bills 60 ds. sight, and private C Rs. 210.	
Private Bills, on Bombay, ,, Co's. Rs. - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	212 @ 214.
,, ,, ,, ,, -	-

Gold, 98 a 100 touch, in bares $ 23.5 per Tael weight.
Sycee at Lintin &c. large Ingots 92 a 99 touch, 7 per Cent premium } very
,, ,, ,, ,, small 96 a 98 ,, 6½ per Cent ,, } scarce.
Spanish Dollars Pillar Ferdinand, ,, ,, 1 per Cent ,,
,, ,, Old Carolus IV. - - - - 1½ per Cent ,,
South American Republics - - - - par. to 1 per Cent ,,

Freight to London, Liverpool, &c. per Ton. 50 cub. feet $ 4.10 @ $ 5.
,, to foreign Ports, American and British Ships, none - - - - - -
,, to United States, American Ships Per Ton. 40 cub. feet. - - 25 $

DELIVERIES OF OPIUM AT LINTIN.

FROM 1ST APRIL TO 31ST OCTOBER 1838.

	IN OCTOBER.			FROM APRIL TO SEPTEMBER INCLUSIVE.		
	Chests.	Price.	Value in Dollars.	Chests.	Value in Dollars.	Stock 1st Nov.
Patna - - - - - old.	72	545	39.240			245
,, - - - - - new	554	590	326,860	4,735	2 461,410	1977
Benares - - - old	1	560	560			115
,, - - - - - new	145	545	74 575	1,441½	691,155	7.8
Malwa - - - - -	1484	570	845,880	4,925	2,920,158	3017
	2256.		1,287,158	11,101½	6,072,723	6,083

Total of deliveries in the 7 months beginning of April = 13,357½ chests, value Sa. Drs. 7,359,878.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

IMPORTS

Cotton Manufactures.—Little or nothing has been doing in Long-cloths during the week, but as the heavy stock has, in some degree, been reduced, holders are generally firmer. Cotton Yarn without any improvement of in price. A sale is reported of 50 bales Nos. 26 @ 40, averaging about 28, as low as $ 31½, but the quality must have been indifferent. A re-sale also of a considerable parcel purchased some time since at $ 32½ was effected, a day or two since, at the same price, but excluding some inferior lots.

Woollens.—Two parcels equal to about 1000 Ps. of Spanish Stripes have been disposed of—part of good quality at 3. 40 and the other at 1. 90, we understand. The market is steady. Longells remain much the same. a small lot changed hands, we hear, at 8½.

Metals.—Lead is dull of sale. Iron, from the small stock, in good demand.

Rice.—Our present quotation could hardly be obtained, except for really good quality.

Straits Produce.—Pepper, without alteration. Betelnut, will command our quotations. Of Tin the stock is very short, and a sale of about 500 Piculs Banca is reported at Macao at even better than 23 $.

Rattans.—are also in fair demand.

Cotton.—There has been an almost entire stagnation in the Cotton market for the last ten days. Nothing is doing in *Bengal* and the dealers are said to have nearly the whole of their purchases on hand, except what the Chinchew Junks took. The price of *Bombay* continues the same, but with little enquiry, and the only sale we hear of, is of about 700 bales of fair to good quality at 8.8 @ 9.T. For *Madras* there is no demand whatever, and we doubt whether sales to any extent could be effected, even at a reduction of 2 @ 3 mace on our quotations, and holders generally therefore appear inclined to wait for a reaction, which they look for from the short supply of *Bengal* and *Madras* as compared with former years.

Opium.—Our quotations are nominal; little or not being having been done since the appearance of the Ediet noticed in our last. It is now pretty generally believed that, if not an entire forgery, it is a very garbled report of some new measure of the Pekin Government, of which no authentic account has reached the authorities here. There appears however no doubt but that serious interruption has been experienced in the northern provinces, and one or two of the Junks are said to be returning without having been enabled to land their Opium. The Whampoa trade in also not so brisk. To the Westward, however, there is a little more stir. The Lintin deliveries to 15th were: Patna old 37, new 20; Benares old 9½, new 9; Malwa 385; Total 460½ Chests.

EXPORTS.

Raw Silk.—Nothing has been done in Silk yet, and although the price has rather declined in Nankin, the holders here show no disposition to reduce their demands.

Tea.—We hear as yet of no transactions.

The Company's Agents have this day raised their exchange on Bengal, to 212 C. R. per 100 Sp. Drs.

Canton, 24th November, 1838.

THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 4. No. 13. *Canton, Saturday, 1st December,* 1838. No. 169.

Port Essington.

NEW SETTLEMENT IN NORTH AUSTRALIA.—We have republished from the *Canton Press of* 22nd Sept. last, a letter addressed by Admiral MAITLAND to the Chief Superintendent in China relative to the establishment of a Port on the Northern Coast of Australia, the object of which is to announce its existence to the Indian public, with the view of inducing some vessel to proceed thither and open a communication with the new Settlement. The locality fixed upon is *Port Essington*, situated on the *Cobourg Peninsula* in Latitude about 11. 10 S. and Longitude 132 10 E. It lies a little East of South from the Island of *Timor Laut*, from which it is distant about 3 degrees, or a good day's sail; it is about twice as far from the *Aru* group, which lie in a north westerly direction; and is somewhat more than six degrees distant from *Cape Walsh*, the nearest land to it on the coast of *New Guinea*. The situation appears to have been chosen as well from its being calculated to afford relief to the shipping engaged in the trade from India and China to N. S. Wales, and which have to pass through *Torres Straits*, as from its being considered adapted to form an extensive commercial emporium. Whatever service it may be deemed capable of affording in the former respect, we confess we entertain very considerable doubts as to its attaining any great importance as a place of trade. We are aware that Mr. EARL, in the Appendix to his work on the "*Eastern Seas*," supports a different view of the question, and enlarges upon the advantages likely to accrue to Great Britain from the establishment of a mart in that part of the world; indicating too, as the most suitable spot, the very locality which has been chosen. But that gentleman has, it appears to us, assumed rather too much in some respects, and proceeded upon imperfect information in others. He sees distinctly enough, however, the only means by which a settlement in North Australia can become of any commercial importance, so far as depends upon its relations with the Archipelago; and an incidental examination of some of his views and opinions on the subject, is perhaps the best way of intimating our own regarding the future eminence of *Port Essington* as a trading emporium.

Mr. EARL adduces in support of his views the fact, that "the Eastern part of the Indian Archipelago, and the Northern Coast of Australia produce many articles in abundance which are adapted only to the China market, such as tripang, edible birds' nests, sandalwood, &c." This is certainly true—and Mr. EARL, aware that there is no chance of the Chinese junks themselves coming to the new settlement, is obliged to discover a route by which the articles in question, (granting them likely to be collected there in large quantities) may ultimately find their way to China. The merchants of Sydney, according to his view, will send up manufactured goods, (received from England in exchange for their wool and oil, and adapted for the tastes of the natives of the Archipelago) to the new emporium, to be exchanged for the produce collected there; this will be carried back to Sydney, and reshipped thence to China, and there invested in Tea and other articles adapted to the markets in New South Wales. "The traffic," he says, "would be considerable, and *therefore* (!) the more lucrative." It might, we think, have suggested itself to Mr. EARL, who is well acquainted with the general features of the trade of this port, that these articles, after paying a profit to the native, to the trader importing them at the Australian settlement, and to the speculator who has bought them from him on coming to exchange them again for the manufactures from Sydney—and freight for a double voyage on board of a Europe vessel—that is, first to Sydney, and then to China, with all the other shipping charges incidental to such a "complicated traffic," must inevitably be undersold in the China markets by the self-same articles sent there from Singapore, to which they are brought in large quantities on native bottoms and exported by the Chinese junks.

When Mr. EARL further states that "the natives *prefer* receiving European manufactures in exchange," for the articles mentioned, he overrates a good deal the exclusive taste shewn by the natives for our manufactures. It is no doubt true that they buy them in large quantities, but they are equally partial to the manufactures of continental India, the Opium of Bengal, and a variety of other articles, the produce and manufactures of the surrounding countries, with which the merchants of Sydney could never have it in their power to supply the Australian emporium to resell there at paying prices. All these articles however the native traders in the most distant quarters of the Archipelago know they can procure here, where they also find a mart for articles of their own manufacture, which the merchants of Sydney would not know what to do with—their *Kain Kapis* or Sarongs for example, which are in such extensive request among the Malays, and the more wealthy Chinese colonists. Let Mr. EARL look at the export list of a native trading vessel from this, containing goods the produce and manufacture of Europe, India, Siam, China, Java &c. and he must acknowledge, we think, that a port which would afford the more limited variety of European manufactures only, is not likely to prove an attraction to any large mass of the traders of the Archipelago.

Mr. EARL, also, rather triumphantly refers to the lucrative trade carried on by the Americans in the Eastern part of the Archipelago, by exchanging their manufactures for those articles of produce which he specifies as peculiar to that region—Trepang, Birds nests, Sandal wood, Mother O Pearl shell, and Tortoiseshell—and carrying the latter to the China market, as a proof that a Settlement in the vicinity of that quarter of the Archipelago referred to, would be the means of allurring to it a valuable trafic. We believe that the trade in question carried on by the Americans was found to be a losing one, which was doubtless the cause of its having of late years been altogether abandoned by them—and on reference to a statement of the American trade to Canton for the year 1836-37, it will be found that it does not enumerate a single importation of the articles specified by Mr. EARL, excepting only a small quantity of M. O'P. Shells, not amounting in value to 2,000 Dollars. As Mr. EARL, however, looks upon the American operations in the Archipelago with a somewhat jealous eye, it may be a source of congratulation to him to find that they have thus far ceased to resort to it; however little that fact may make in support of his argument in favour of the "great importance" which a settlement in the North Coast of Australia would be to Great Britain.

We would not be supposed to maintain that there is no probability of *any* traffic being carried on at the New Australian Settlement in the articles particularly specified by Mr. EARL—but what would even *an extensive traffic* in these articles amount to? It is well known that the Birds Nests procured is that part of the Archipelago are of the most inferior description. Of Beche de mer there are varieties, but the total value of all that was imported at Singapore last year amounted to no more than Drs. 44 163. Of Mother O Pearl shells the total value imported here during the same period was only Drs. 15,026. Of Sandal wood no more than Drs. 1560, although the previous year it came to Drs. 21,563 It is not likely that the traffic in these articles at *Port Essington* will at any time be more extensive than it now is at Singapore, and it must be some time before it reaches that point, while at the same time they are the principal, if not the sole, articles in which it is expected there will be any trade at all To us, therefore, there seems no probability of an outlet for British manufactures, through *Port Essington*, of such magnitude as to make it worth while to put the country to the expense of forming and maintaining a Settlement there; and if duties are to be put on, by way of making the place contribute to pay its own expenses, there will assuredly be no traffic at all. If the British government, instead of forming new Settlements to circulate our manufactures throughout the Eastern Archipelago, took means to enforce adherence on the part of the Dutch to the spirit and intention of the Treaty of 1834, they would be acting in a manner infinitely more conducive to the important end in view. *Sing. Free Press 13th October.*

Canada.

FROM THE FRONTIER.

Extract of a letter dated,

"NIAGARA FALLS, *June* 21, 1838

Dear Sir:—From information which I received this morning at Niagara, 7 miles below this, and also at this place, there has no doubt been an engagement of a trifling character between a small party of the Queen's Lancers and a large body of Patriots. The Patriots are estimated at from 400 to 1500. They are situated in a swamp, near the Welland canal, and about 24 miles west from this place. The engagement to take place last evening. Most of the Patriot leaders have left this part of the country."

The Buffalo Daily Star of Friday has the following rumor:—

There is a rumor of a fresh insurrection at "Short Hills," Canada, about thirty miles from this city. We doubt the extent of killed and prisoners which have been reported. We shall probably know before our next paper comes out. *New York Morning Herald, June* 26.

FROM THE FRONTIER.—The following is a copy of a "proclamation" recently issued by the leader of the gang that destroyed the steamboat Sir Robert Peel. It was obtained for Gov. Marcy; and if the facts may be relied on, is important, as showing that the attack, although made in the American waters, was concerted in and proceeded from the British dominions:

"To all whom it may concern:

"I, William Johnson, a natural born citizen of Upper Canada, certify that I hold a commission in the Patriot service of Upper Canada as commander in chief of the naval forces and flotilla. I commended the expedition that captured and destroyed the steamer Sir Robert Peel. The men under my command in that expedition, were nearly all natural born English subjects—the exceptions were volunteers for the expedition. My Head Quarters was on an Island in the St. Lawrence, without the jurisdiction of the United States, at a place named by me Fort Wallace. I am not acquainted with the boundary line, and know which of the Islands do, and which do not, belong to the United States; and in the selection of the island I wished to be positive, and not locate within the jurisdiction of the United States, and had reference to the decision of the Commissioners under the 6th article of the treaty of Ghent, done at Utica, in the state of New York, 13th June, 18 2. I know the number of the Island, and by that decision it was British territory I yet hold possession of that station, and we also occupy a station some twenty or more miles from the boundary line of the United States, in what was his Majesty's dominions until it was occupied by us. I act under orders. The object of my movements is the independence of the Canadas. I am not at war with the commerce or property of the citizens of the United States,

"Signed this tenth day of *June*, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty eight.

"WILLIAM JOHNSON."

This scoundrel and his party have seized and burned three farm houses at the Canadian isle of Taute, opposite Bath, and shot some of the inhabitants.—They have a large barge with three six pounders in it, and bid defiance to the British steamers to take them.

Its high time these Lake Brigands were "cut out." A few more aggressions from either side will light the torch of war sooner or later, when thousands of valuable lives will be sacrificed in consequence of the lawless rapacity of a few worthless vagabonds. *Ibid.*

Hong-Debts.

We have just seen in circulation for signature by the subjects of H B. M. who are creditors of the insolvent Hongs Hingtae and Kingqua, a memorial addressed to Viscount Palmerston, H. M. Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, acquainting his Lordship with the course which the majority of those interested in the question here have considered it expedient to adopt towards settling their claims with the Cohong. We give the memorial with the signatures as it has been sent to Capt Elliot at Macao, for transmission to the British Foreign Office.

TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE,
LORD VISCOUNT PALMERSTON.
&c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

When we had the honor to address your Lordship on the 21st of March last, respecting our claims upon the Chinese Hong merchants, we took occasion to inform the Viceroy of Canton that we had done so; but we added that in attending your Lordship's acknowledgment of our memorial, as should gratefully receive any portion of our claims which the viceroy might be pleased to order to be paid, and listen to any propositions upon the subject which the Hong merchants might offer. The viceroy, in reply, rebuked what he called our perversity; but the Hong merchants continued to negotiate a settlement of our claims, and we have finally agreed to receive payment of them in the following manner; viz:

Hingtae's by instalments in 8½ years, beginning from the 30th November 1837, and Kingqua's by instalments in 10 years, beginning from the 1st July of the present year, together with simple interest at the rate of six per Cent per annum upon the latter's debts, to be paid after the liquidation of the principal.

Your Lordship, will observe that we have gained little better terms for the liquidation of Hingtae's debts than at the date of our last memorial, but we have also arranged for Kingqua's; and looking to the magnitude of the debts and to the precedents in favor of their liquidation by instalment, we have thought it prudent not to press the matter further. We cannot, however, forbear to call again to your Lordship's attention, that the main difficulty in obtaining a more favorable settlement has been, according to the Hong merchants themselves, the demands upon them by the Hoppo who has lately retired from office, and by the present functionary who succeeded him, on account of alledged Imperial dues and requisitions. Contingencies of this kind, which interfere with the adjustment of our claims, may obviously become, in conjunction with other causes, the means of protracting the payment of the instalments, if not of failure altogether in their ultimate liquidation. We do not presume, in opposition to the usage of our own and other countries, to expect payment of our debts before the just dues of Government; but your Lordship has already been made aware that the Imperial Government is pledged to us, both by law and prescription, for the Hong merchants's debts, and our claims are therefore, identified with its own.

The demand upon the Cohong besides, does not arise entirely out of dues already incurred to the government, but out of temporary exaction which we have reason to believe to be, sometimes, a mere cover for extortion.

We beg further to urge upon your Lordship's attention, that Kin-qua's Hong has not been officially declared insolvent, although we have the viceroy's sanction to the proposed liquidation of its debts, to effect which the Cohong has agreed to pay $195 000 annually. We believe the arrangement to be made in perfect good faith, but the informality attending it may, no doubt, be adduced hereafter to invalidate the settlement, should the Hong become ultimately bankrupt. We do not hesitate, nevertheless, to accede to the proposed terms, seeing that our own wish to carry on the Hong is echoed by the Cohong, and sanctioned by the viceroy. We could expect nothing from its formal bankruptcy, but another tedious discussion, and the substitution for it of another Hong of, perhaps, less character and no better credit.

We expressed a doubt, in our former memorial to your Lordship, of the capability of the Hong merchants to conduct their affairs beneficially in the present state of the trade between China and Great Britain; which, in addition to the above causes, occasion distrust of the regular payment of the dividends on our claims, as now proposed. In foregoing our pretensions, therefore, to more favorable terms, we repose always on the hope of aid from His Majesty's Government to procure fulfilment of the stipulations of our agreement, should our fears of its infraction be unfortunately realized.

The chief object of our first memorial to your Lordship is thus temporarily disposed of; but the other impediments to our trade therein complained of, still remain. No new Hongs have been established and we have still, therefore, to anticipate future debts and their attendant unprofitable liquidation perhaps, after such another twenty months exasperating discussion with the local authorities and with the Co-hong, as that from which we have just escaped. An overture again, therefore, to urge upon your Lordship's consideration, that part of our former memorial, which suggests the interference of H M Government, whenever a fit opportunity may offer, to provide for the earlier liquidation of debts which the Hongs may hereafter incur: not less to save H. M. subjects, who may unfortunately be implicated in the debts, the direct loss attending their protracted payment; than to obviate the necessity of their recurrence by inducing the Imperial Government to remedy the inefficiency of the Co-hong, and to restrain the exactions imposed upon it, by the local authorities of Canton.

The attention of H. M. Government may be engaged more readily to this subject by the fact; that it is proposed to pay Hing-tae's and King-qua's debts, and the government claims, chiefly out of Additional duties upon the foreign trade lately imposed for this purpose.

These duties are not only a cause of much immediate vexation to the importers of British manufactures; but an accumulation of them hereafter, occasioned by the recurrence of Hong debts during the progress of liquidation of those of King-qua and Hing-tae, would probably amount to a prohibition of such imports by legal trade.

We have the honor to be,
My Lord,
Your Lordship's most obedient and humble Servants

DENT & Co.	DANIELL & Co.
BELL & Co.	D & M. RUSTOMJEE.
GIBB LIVINGSTON & Co.	TURNER & Co.
DIXON & Co.	NANABHOY FRAMJEE.
FOX RAWSON & Co.	JOSEPH CRAGG.

SOCIETY FOR THE DIFFUSION OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE IN CHINA.

The Fourth annual meeting of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge in China was held in the rooms of the General Chamber of Commerce, at Canton, on Wednesday, the 21st of November, 1838, at 11 A. M. Present: Messrs. Turner, Matheson, Green, Lay, Revd Mr. Kruckeberg, Mr. Moller, Revd. Dr. Parker, Mr. A. Matheson, Revd, Mr. Bridgman, and Mr. Morrison. Mr. Turner, President, in the Chair.

The Report of the Committee was then read by the Secretary. (Of this the following is a brief analysis.)

"After a reference to last year's report, it was stated that Historical and Geographical treatises had chiefly employed the pens of those engaged in writing for the publications intended by the society. There are however two kinds of publications which are much read, and consequently meet with an extensive demand among the Chinese; these are Almanacks, and collections for useful and elementary education. The almanacks published by the Chinese, with the imperial sanction, are filled with results of the (so called) astrological science, and not dissimilar to many annual publications of that sort in the west. They point out lucky and unlucky days, and pretend to direct in what way every day's business can most beneficially be transacted subject to the influence of the stars. The Committee of the Society have contemplated the publication of an almanack containing really useful and astronomical information, in the hopes thereby to shake gradually the implicit faith the Chinese now entertain in the influence of the stars and the reading of them by their sages. Of books giving elementary and useful information several now in use among the Chinese are known to the Committee, and a cursory review of their contents was given in the report. They are made up of moral and social precepts, arithmetical lessons, directions as to epistolary intercourse, etc, and chiefly addressed to juvenile readers. A judicious collection of matter for similar publications by the Society, will, it is supposed, be very useful. A third species of publications much admired by the Chinese are moral and entertaining tales. Of these the Society has by the gift of the proprietor, now collections of the fables of Æsop, in three small volumes which in a Chinese dress have been well received. This is the only new book actually published by the Society to which reference has not already been made. Of those before mentioned, the "View of Universal History" is about to be published, and an edition of 300 copies has been ordered. The publication of the History of England has been accidentally retarded. The "Description of the United States," and "History of the Jews" have been sent to Press. The treatises on Geography, and on the Being of God, the two latter by the late Dr. Morrison, are not yet fully prepared for the Press. The Chinese Magazine has been continued, and four half-yearly volumes, in addition to the two published by Mr. Gutzlaff in 1833 and 34 will soon be completed. Hitherto difficulties of a mechanical nature have prevented this publication to be embellished by pictorial illustrations—these, it is now hoped, have been overcome, and the next numbers will be provided with them. Two new books, of which one is already in the Press, are besides to be published by the Society—the one already in the Press being a "Chrestomathy of the Canton Dialect" by the Rev. Mr. Bridgman. This publication is chiefly intended to facilitate to Europeans the acquisition of the language as spoken in Canton; the other publication is a description of the Indian Archipelago. Hitherto, difficulties opposing the circulation of the Societys' publications in Canton have been seriously felt, these the Report says, are now partly removed. That few Chinese have, as yet, purchased any of the Society's books may in part be owing to the liberality with which they have been distributed gratis, but it is expected that this distribution will beget a desire strong enough among the Chinese to purchase them in future, it being the Society's desire that their price be as moderate as possible, and the books easily procurable. The many books now in progress of publication have involved the Society in much greater expense during the past year than was contemplated, and the balance now remaining in the hands of the treasurer is only $179. However many new members have joined during the year, and their number at present amounts to 83.

After the reading of the Report, the Chairman made a few observations on the present condition and prospects of the Society as therein shown.

The Revd. E. C. Bridgman then rose, and in few words, spoke respecting the character, object, position, and operations, of the Society, nearly as follows.

"Every one in the East (he observed), or who is conversant with the history of events in India, and in the foreign settlements on this side of it, has seen very great improvements made during the last ten or twenty years. By education—by the diffusion of knowledge—by the introduction of useful arts and inventions, such for example as the steam-engine—affairs have taken a new and happy direction, and received in that direction a powerful impulse. The age of monopolies is now gone—that spirit that upheld them is passing rapidly away. In its stead, a better spirit is abroad in the minds of men—one more liberal, more generous, more active. In this spirit, the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge in China was instituted,—has been, and will continue to be, sustained.

"As to the *Character* of the Society, it is purely benevolent, having in it nothing that can give offence, or that can be the occasion of offence, to any one. With politics and religion, it does not inter-

meddle; for without their spheres it has a range wide enough for all it energies and all its resources.

"Its *sole object* is to make the people of this country acquainted with those things—historical facts, arts, sciences, and such like—of which they can both appreciate the value and understand the uses, but of which, without friendly and gratuitous aid, such as this Society affords, they must long remain ignorant. You know, sir, and all gentlemen of this Society know, that there are in the possession of western nations a great many things capable of being turned to good account in these regions. But the Chinese, while continuing yet ignorant of these things, cannot advertise for them, and will not seek them. However useful a thing may be here, until its value eb understood, it must some gratuitous gift if it come at all. So it was with the fire-engine, which was first brought to China only a few years ago, and which is now so well understood here that its use is extending from this to other cities of the empire.

"The *position* of the Society is on the boundary line between the great regions of light and darkness. With one hand its members may gather up the richest fruits of modern invention and discovery throughout the whole western hemisphere, and with the other they may scatter the same far and wide among the inhabitants of these eastern nations. At first, when the Society commenced its course, its works were retarded and stopped, and some pecuniary loss were incurred; but on the score of useful experience much has been gained in consequence. The mode adopted, and the site fixed on, for the mechanical portion of its duties, are different from what they then were, and the whole business is now carried on out of the reach of the native authorities. Our position, therefore, has become, in this respect, safe and secure; and the manufacture of books beyond the boundaries of this empire may be pushed to any extent you please, provided the requisite means are at command.

"The *operations* of the Society, limited as they have been, afford just ground of encouragement. The Treasurer's report, now lying before you, is some evidence of what has been done during the past year; though it shows a large disbursement, without any returns from sales, it affords no cause of concern as to the future. If good works are prepared for the press, we may be assured that means for their publication will not long be wanting.

"To these remarks, I will only add, that it is a pleasure and an honor to cooperate in labors so useful as those in which you and the Society are engaged. And, for one, I assure you, that whatever of time can be secured for their accomplishment shall be most cordially given."

The Revd. P. Parker, in moving the first resolution, said:—"It seems unnecessary to dwell upon the peculiar obstacles which the Society, as it has been mentioned, has had to encounter. They are well known to every gentlemen of the Society.—This is especially the time to prepare the ground, and scatter the seed. Some fruits have already appeared—many more are in different stages—all are advancing, as fast as the nature of the case will admit, to full maturity—a maturity which we may yet live to see. But a still more abundant harvest will be witnessed, no doubt, at a remoter period, by our successors. The object is great, and the time and means for its attainment must be proportionate. As happily expressed in the report of the Committee, the obstacles are great and numerous, but not insurmountable. I most cordially subscribe to those sentiments, and desire that report may be published."

Hhe then moved, E. Moller, Esq. seconded, and it was unanimously

Resolved, That the interesting report which has just been read, be accepted and published.

G. T. Lay, Esq. then rose and spoke in support of the resolution. The following are some of the remarks made by him.

"Mankind are often taxed with thinking too highly of their own merits, and perhaps with justice, but if there be in us a natural aptitude which leads us to overrate what we have done, there is also a proneness to underrate our capabilities, or what we can do, especially when we meditate the advancement of any object that has some reference to the good of others. Many a golden vein of talent, patience, and courage might be discovered in the minds of men, to which the possessor himself was altogether a stranger. And how few of us husband all our resources, on improve all those opportunities which providence has put within our reach. We lightly esteem our own endowments for action, we slight those advantages which God has given to us, because, forsooth, our talents did not happen to be five or ten instead of two. Now as it fares with individuals, so it often fares with societies at their commencement. At first, the ground must be prepared, obstacles removed, misconceptions rectified, the scheme of operation ascertained and defined, and means not only secured, but even made. This requires time, which is not more a function in astronomy and dynamics, than it is in the prosperity of a public institution. In the mean while nothing *seems* to have been accomplished, the subscribers begin to marvel at the tardiness of its progress and ask with impatience what has been done, and because a copious return of great achievements cannot be made out at once, they are filled with despondency, which by a sort of contagion communicates itself to the committee, and sometimes takes such a hold, that the hands of the most sanguine among its members begin to hang down.

"In such cases it is proper to look aside from present discouragement, and solace the mind by reflecting upon the excellence of the object, and the purity of purpose with which it was at first undertaken. In the history of this society we see difficulties have been surmounted as an earnest of better things, but much labour must be encountered before we may expect any great and striking result. Let us then call to mind the scope and intentions with which it set out, and some of its principal features, and the position and the rank it ought to hold, not to make us proud, but to stir us up to activity and perseverance. As to the rank of this society we shall soon perceive, that it lays claim to no mean relationship and affinity. If the Bible Societies hold the first place, because they propose to give the word of God to every human being, if missionary societies take he second, because their object is to send men to teach all nations the way of salvation, societies like this may fairly come in to the third, because they labour to diffuse among all classes of a community that knowledge, which is the best of all wordly gifts, as it is the grammar and interpretation of God's works, an analytic and synthetic account of those very lessons which they teach. If we consider these three kinds of associations we shall find, that they have at least one important principle in common. For the Bible Society aims to give the whole Bible to all without any reservation whatsoever; all who are willing to read are by it deemed worthy to do so. The missionary Society commissions her servants to preach the whole truth to every man, not to deal out one sort to the laic clerical and the learned, and another sort to the laic and the unlearned, but as far as possible, to make and the unlearned, but as far as possible, to make all share alike. The useful knowledge Society is all share alike. The useful knowledge Society is the labouring to give not one kind of information to the high and another to the poor, nor to disseminate instruction merely, but to make all classes welcome instruction merely, but to make all classes welcome to he choicest treasures of learning and science without any difference or respecting of persons whatsoever. The recognition of a common principle with societies of such honour and importance bestows a dignity and value upon this society, and we may well rejoice in our affinity, a likeness of features so benign, so liberal, and so like the character of Him, who is "good to all."

"After the two special means just alluded to, the distribution of the scriptures and the preaching of the gospel, there is no second or instrumental cause, no human means can vie in utility with scattering in a kind and bountiful manner the varied stores of useful knowledge, nor tend so successfully to bring about that consummation we all long to see, when every man shall in his place acknowledge the one true God and Jesus Christ, whom he hath sent. As an individual I may not have it in my power to aid this society directly, but on my return to England I shall devote all my leisure to the interests of China, shall endeavour to create sober and enlightened views of her condition, and as opportunity shall serve, strive to awake a feeling and sympathy in favour of the praise worthy and truly excellent undertaking, which use are now met to consider."

On the motion of the Rev. E C. Bridgman seconded by James Matheson, Esq., it was

Resolved,—"That in place of the Fourth Regulation as it now stands, the following amendment be adopted" The resident members shall include native and foreign gentlemen. Any individual wishing to cooperate in the grand aliject of the Society, and conforming to its regulations, may become a member.

On the motion of J. Matheson, Esq., seconded by G. T. Lay, Esq., it was—

Resolved,—That, as the transient nature of European Communities in the East renders it difficult to maintain the efficiency of this Society, without the constant accession of new members, especially of those who have a knowledge of the Chinese language, it is deemed highly desirable that the junior portion of the Community be invited to cooperate with us so that they be earnestly recommended to give their attention to the study of the language, as a pursuit no less conducive to individual interest, than to the noble object of advancing this great empire in the scale of civilization.

Mr. Lay in seconding the resolution made remarks nearly to the following effect:

The usefulness of this society must bear a certain ratio to the number of it's helpers and their qualifications for promoting the specific object, which it contemplates. One of these qualifications is a knowledge of the Chinese language joined with an insight into some department of literature or science. Now, as many young men come hither with the view of staying several years in the country, it seems highly desirable that this Committee should, by some public expression of its sentiments, invite all such as have health and leisure to turn their attention to this subject, and in the issue so qualify themselves for acting a part, that would redound to their own credit, the comfort of their friends, and the welfare of mankind.

Mr. Lay observed, that among those who engage in designs for the common good, we generally find two kinds of persons — some act from impulse and feeling, while others act from principle. The efforts of one sort are desultory and unequal, of the other steady and uniform. With the latter are often times such as have begun in early life to cultivate an interest in public institutions by frequenting their meetings and making themselves acquainted with their object and history. By subscribing to their funds, however small the contribution might be, they learn to feel that they have something at stake, a sort of flien in their prosperity. In virtue of early association a permanent affection for their peculiar objects is fastened in the mind, a well grounded conviction of their importance secures', and withal the requisite skill and experience, to follow the example of those who have gone before them in labours and enterprises for the benefit of others. The mover of this resolution has done well in expressing his opinion, that a special intimation should be given by the society, that it looks to young men for subscribers to its funds, for students in the Chinese language, and for successors in the management of its affairs. Mr. Lay rejoiced to learn that the number of those who bestow their leisure upon the Chinese language is increasing, and intimated his belief, that literary and scientific men at home will take up the study, when they shall have found, that its difficulty lies mainly in the preposterous manner in which it has been pursued, the want of European teachers, and the discouragements that have been thrown in its way. He believed that the literature of China presents a most curious and interesting field for antiquarian research, where the origin and first principles of many sciences may be found, which, while they will furnish a nomenclature adequate for all purposes of definition, will also afford stocks for the engrafting of western arts and discoveries.

On the Motion of J. Matheson, Esq., seconded by G. T. Lay, Esq, it was

Resolved,—That Mr. Morrison's official engagements often calling him away from Canton, and sometimes standing in the way of the performance of his duties as Secretary, an officer be added to the committee, under the designation of joint English Secretary; and that, as a necessary consequence, the following alteration be made in the ninth regulation, viz., in place of the words three Secretataries, two Chinese and one English,"—these words: "four Secretaries, two Chinese and two English."

On the Motion of Alexander Matheson, Esq, seconded by E. Moller, Esq, it was—

Resolved,—That the following gentlemen be appointed office-bearers for the ensuing year, viz,

J. C. Green, Esq. . . . . *President.*
J. Matheson, Esq. . . . . *Treasurer.*
H. H. Lindsay, Esq. }
R. Inglis, Esq. } *Of the Committee.*
C. W. King, Esq. . }
Rev. E C. Bridgman. }
Rev. C. Gutzlaff. } *Chinese Secretaries.*
J. R. Morrison, Esq. . . . *English Secretary.*
R. Thom, Esq. . . . . *Joint Secretary.*

On the Motion of J. Matheson, Esq., seconded by G. T. Lay Esq., a vote was passed of thanks to the Secretaries for their services to the Society.

On the Motion of Alexander Matheson, Esq., seconded by E. Moller, Esq., a vote was passed of thanks to Mr. Turner for his services in the chair and as President.

The meeting was then dissolved.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

TAKEN AT CANTON NOV. 12TH AND 13TH 1838.

Nov. 12th. The observations commenced at 7 h. 30. P. M. Clear evening; the stars twinkled with great brilliancy. Wind light from the North. From 7 h. to 7 h. 45 m. six meteors descended nearly vertically from a little to the east of the Zenith. The observations were then discontinued for two hours and afterwards resumed till 5 o'clock A. M.

10 h. A meteor of considerable brilliancy occurred in the direction of *alpha* Capella, *alpha* Aries being nearly on the meridian.

12 h. 20 m. a meteor descended nearly vertically from a little to the west of the Pleiades.

1 h. 25 m. meteor very bright from *alpha* of the Triangulum fell S. W. at an angle of 45.°

1 h. 38 m. Two small meteors. 1 h 35 m. meteor from *zeta* in the foot of Perseus S. W.

At 1 h. o'clock, it began to be cloudy at intervals and from 2 o'c A. M. the sky was perfectly obscured was the remainder of the night.

The thermometer varied from 70° to 69°. Slight southerly winds prevailed the following morning, and about 2. P. M. the sky became clear and then blew again from Northward.

Nov. 13th. Observations by six individuals, commenced at 6 h. P. M. Wind N. by W. Clouds in the E. and W.

6 h. 56 m. First meteor seen, on the meridian N. of Zenith; emitted an appearance like phosphorus. It then suddenly became cloudy and continued so till
10 h. 10 m. when another meteor in the S. fell vertically.
13 h. 30 m. Meteor, west of Leo, course from N. to W.
14 h. 40 m. ,, from *alpha* to *beta* in Auriga.
14 h. 46 m ,, from Pleiades to S. W.
11 h. 48 m. ,, in the East fell vertically.
14 h. 49 m. ,, from *delta* parallel to *epsilon* and *eta* in Canis major.
11 h. 55 m. ,, from Orion's belt N. W.
11 h. 57 m. ,, from Sirius South.
11 h. 58 m. ,, from Auriga towards Castor and Pollux.
12 h. — 30 sec. ,, from *alpha* Auriga Nortwd.
12 h. 1 m. 30 sec. ,, from Zenith Eastward
12 h. 3 m. two ,, from *beta* Aries S. W.
12 h. 4 m 30 sec. ,, from Auriga S. E.
12 h. 8 m ,, from the meridian of Pleiades, S. W.
12 h. 11 m. ,, ,, ,, N. E
12 h. 12 m. ,, in the S. W.
12 h. 14 m. ,, from *alpha* through *beta* Auriga S. E.
12 h. 22 m. ,, from *lamda* Orion. N. E
12 h. 21 m. ,, from *alpha* towards E.
12 h. 32 m. ,, from S. E. to N. W. a little S. of *alpha* Auriga.
12 h. 47 m. ,, from above Regulus fell E.
12 h. 32 m. ,, from N. E. to S. W. parallel with Gastor and Pollux.
12 h. 45 m. ,, from *alpha* Taurus Southd.
12 h. 55 m. ,, very brilliant from Castor & Pollux towards *alpha* in Canis Major.
3 h. 48 m. ,, from Leo to Eastward.
4 h. 52 m. ,, the last and brightest of the night, course from *zeta* in the foot of Perseus to W. parallel with the plaue of the horizon.

From one o'c till half past three, it was cloudy, when it became clear for the remainder of the night. The thermometer, 73° and 79°. Nov. 14th. The weather continued pleasant during the day, but at sunset there was a very sensible change in the atmosphere. The wind blew strong from North and the clouds appeared tempestuous, but soon passed over. At several times during the evening till 11 o'c. a lookout was kept but not a meteor seen. The same has been true for five or six succeeding nights. The meteors of the 13th, with few exceptions, were very similar to each other. They bore no comparison with the splendid meteoric shower of Nov. 12th, 1838, which I fortunately witnessed in America, yet they were more than ordinary. *Thirty one* were witnessed in the quick succession of half a minute, and one minute, others at longer intervals during the few hours of clear sky of the night.

It is worthy of particular notice, that several gentlemen who left Macao on the night of the 14th at 1 o'c. A. M. observed an atmospheric phenomenon in the North West, described by one of them as resembling the Aurora Borealis at he had witnessed it in the Shetlands, except the corona did not past each other from right to left, but shot perpendicularly upwards to an angle of 45°, and the light was of a paler color. Abundant time was afforded to satisfy the observers that the phenomenon was in the atmosphere.

Canton, Nov. 23d, 1838. P. P.

CANTON PRESS.

Saturday, 1st Dec.

We have had no arrivals during the week. We beg to refer our readers to the communication from the Rev. Doctor Parker, concerning observations of Meteors or shooting stars, taken on the nights of 13th and 14th November. Our readers will remember that a few weeks ago Doctor Parker drew the attention of the public to this subject, by means of a letter addressed to us, and which then we published.

The first annual meeting of the members of the Medical Missionary Society was held on Thursday last of which we shall lay an account before our readers in our next, and now refer them to the ample one of that of the members os the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge in China.

The contest between the two oared wherries, the *Witch & Flower of Yarrow*, was decided on Thursday afternoon last, after a remarkably well contested race in favor of the *Flower of Yarrow*, she beating her antagonist by about two boats lengths. Another race between two gigs, the *Fanny* and the *Gipsy* is to come off in a few days, the latter to be pulled by Chinamen, and the former by English sailors, we believe.

In another column will be found a Memorial addressed by the majority of Creditors to the Hingtae and King-kua Hongs, to H. M. Secretary for Foreign Affairs, acquainting him, with reference to the memorial addressed to him in March last by the same parties, with the progress made in the settlement of these accounts.

The following are translations of Chops received during the week, addressed by the Hong merchants, the first to private individuals, and the latter to the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, complaining of the practice of smuggling of Opium as exposing the Hong merchants themselves to punishment in case of detection. We believe the apprehensions expressed by them to be by no means without foundation, and cannot wonder that they should be roused into taking steps for self-defence.

To ——,

A respectful Communication.

By the ancient laws and repeated edicts from Government the large decked schooners are prohibited coming to Canton, and small open Boats are obliged to apply at the Custom House stations for passports and examination. We, your younger brethren, have repeatedly sent copies of said edicts to the several foreign merchants, for their guidance and obedience. Lately however large decked boats have been constantly coming and going, doubtless for the purpose of bringing up Opium and smuggling. The smuggled goods are carried up to the foreign dwellings and, should a discovery and consequent seizure take place, we, the landlords, shall become involved. This is no trifling matter.

We, your younger brethren, have provided these factories for your habitations, under the impression that you, benevolent elder brother, are an honorable and upright character, and are incapable of smuggling Opium or any other article. But should you by any chance engage in such doings, and discovery and seizure ensue, we, your younger brethren, regardless of our friendship for you, will immediately report same to H. E. the Governor, turn you out of our house, and no longer do any business whatever with you.

It is impossible that the compradors and domestics should be ignorant when smuggling is going forward; if, therefore, there are any such who are aware of the fact, and yet remain in your houses, or assist in the transaction, we will instantly petition the Governor that they may be apprehended and punished.

Our letter may appear harsh and uncivil to you, but it is well known that we have received the most imperative orders from Government to put a stop to smuggling, and when, without any fault of our own, we are involved by your actions in trouble, we must lay aside all regard for you and consult our own safety. We trust therefore that you will not take offence at it, and request that you will favor us with a reply.

It is for this we write, and with compliments, remain, &c., &c.,

The Hong merchants.

Nov. 27th, 1838.

To the Honorable the Chamber of Commerce
&c. &c. &c,

A respectul communication:

By the ancient laws and repeated edicts from Government the large decked schooners are prohibited coming to Canton, and the small open boats are obliged to apply at the Customhouse stations for passports and examination. We, your younger brethren, have repeatedly sent copies of these edicts to the several foreign merchants for their guidance and obedience; Yet, notwithstanding, the large boats are constantly coming and going, doubtless for the purpose of bringing up Opium and smuggling. On arrival at Canton the smuggled goods are carried up to the foreign dwellings; a discovery and seizure takes place, and we, the land-lords, are involved.

Desirous of gain, parties bring up Opium, utterly regardless of the trouble they bring others into, so long as they themselves gain benefit thereby. Such are indeed very shameless characters, and are far from being upright or honorable men. Seeing that they are not honorable men, we, your younger brethren, are determined no longer to suffer on their account; and the very next time any smuggling is attempted, we will forthwith report same to H. E. the Governor, turn the parties out of our houses, and no longer do any business whatever with them.

It is impossible that the Compradors and domestics can be ignorant when smuggling is going forward in their factory; if therefore they chose to remain in the employ of foreign smugglers, and even assist them in their operations, we shall petition the Government that they may be apprehended and punished.

We shall placard the streets in every direction with the names of the debased and shameless foreign smugglers, that all Canton may know who they are. We, your younger brethren, cannot be accused of want of regard for you. Our letter may appear harsh and uncivil, but it is well known that we have

received the most imperative orders from Government to put a stop to smuggling. It is really no trifling matter to be involved in punishment by the misdeeds of the foreigners without any fault of our own; we must therefore lay aside all regard for them and consult our own safety.

We trust you will not take offence at us, and request you, virtuous elder brethren, to make the contents of this letter known to all foreign residents for their guidance and obedience; and also to have this published in the newspapers for general information. By conducting the trade in the regular and honorable course, all our affairs will flow on in a mutual stream of peace and harmony, and our gratitude to you all will be extreme for your exalted goodness.

By returning an early answer to this letter which we feel bound to send for your information, you will greatly oblige us. It is for this purpose we write and with compliments remain

The Hong Merchants.

November 27th, 1838.

S. FEARON.

Chinese Interpreter Genl. Chamber of Commerce.

NOTICE.—The very superior, new and fast sailing schooner "PARADOX," lately arrived from Java, has spacious accommodations for Passengers, and is now put on the line of the Canton Packets. For passage or freight, apply at Canton to HOOKER & LANE.

at Macao

Canton, 15th November, 1838.

NOTICE.—MR. THOMAS EDMOND is authorised to sign for our Firm per Procuration,

BIBBY ADAM & Co.

Canton, 15th October, 1838.

NOTICE.—The interests of Mr. ROBERT WILKINSON and Mr. JOHN R. REEVES in our firm ceased on the 30th June last, and Mr. WILLIAM LESLIE was admitted a partner from that date.

DENT & Co.

Canton, 1st October, 1838.

NOTICE.—All persons having demands against the Estate of the late BENJAMIN R. LEACH Esq. deceased are requested to present them, and those indebted, to make payment to

W. F. PEIRCE.—Executor.

Canton, 28th September, 1838.

NOTICE—Mr. JAMES WARLY SMITH (in pursuance of his circular of March last) is now established as a Public Tea Inspector at No. 5 Dutch Hong

Canton 14th September 1838.

NOTICE.—A SHOP is opened by a *European* No 26, old China Street, for sale, BY RETAIL, of all British goods; and as the late interference of the Hongs with the small shop-owners has caused a stop to business, the support of the Public, both Chinese and Foreigners, is sanguinely expected, as being their joint interest.

Canton, 1 Creek, 6th July 1838.

NOTICE.—ADVANCES ON SHIPMENTS TO BRITAIN will be made, *in Cash*, at 4*s.* 7½*d.* per Spanish Dollar, by

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

Canton, 29th July, 1838.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Agents are ready to receive bonafide Tenders for Advances on Bills of Exchange, secured by Consignments to England of Tea and Nanking Raw Silk, in the manner prescribed in a paper entitled, "Terms and Conditions for making Advances in China," at the rate of Four Shillings and Seven pence (4*s.* 7*d.*) per Spanish Dollar.

Until further Notice, Twenty five per Cent of the same will be made in cash, and the residue in Bills on the Supreme Government of India, at the rate of Two hundred and twelve (212) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, payable thirty days after sight.

(Signed.) J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.

Agents to the Honorable E. I Company.

Canton, 24th November, 1838.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Treasury is open for the receipt of Cash for Bills upon the Supreme Government of India at the Exchange of Two hundred and twelve (212) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, and payable thirty days after sight.

(Signed.) J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.

Agents to the Honorable E. I Company.

Canton, 24th November, 1838

NOTICE.—FOR SALE at the Canton Press Office, THE CHINESE HONG-MERCHANTS AND THEIR DEBTS, price one dollar.

GENERAL RATES OF AGENCY COMMISSION IN CHINA; on English letter paper, price 10 cents.

NOTICE.—Translations made at the Canton Press Office from and into the English, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese languages at twelve cents a line or where under seventeen lines at two Dollars for each translation.

NOTICE.

ORDERS for printing will be carefully attended to at the Canton Press Office, at the following charges;

for printing Bills of lading Bills of exchange, Opium orders and boat notes } $ 100 $ 1
" Linguist reports, reports of Cargoes &c..... " " " 1. 50.
" Policies and folio pages. " " " 5.

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 Copies.

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL INSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above society can grant Policies on Goods payable in London, Calcutta, Bombay, or Canton.

MACVICAR & Co.

Canton, 6th October, 1838.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are authorised to grant Policies payable in Calcutta, London, Batavia and Canton. A cash payment of five per cent on the amount of premium per each risk will be made to all parties giving risks to this office, and Policies are made payable at 30 days when the premium is paid in cash at a *pro rata* exchange, and at two months and longer periods when paid by a Bill on the same terms at which the Policy is payable. DANIELL & Co.

Agents in China, Asiatic Marine Ins. Office.

ecretaries in Calcutta Messrs. Fergusson Brothers & Co.
Agents in London Messrs. Forbes Forbes & Co.
" in Batavia Messrs. Wilson Smiths & Co.

Canton, 9th November, 1838.

NOTICE—Parties intending to apply for INSURANCE in any of the undermentioned offices are requested to notify the same in order to have the Vessels duly surveyed before any cargo is put on board.

(*Signed*) DENT & Co.

Secretaries. Agents UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY.
BOMBAY INSURANCE CO.
" TROPIC INSURANCE CO.
" CALCUTTA INSURANCE CO.

Canton 1st November 1838.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Subscribers are duly constituted and appointed Agents for this Company, and can grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta, Canton, Bombay, Madras, and elsewhere,—parties contributing business to the office, will be entitled to a return of five per cent on the amount of premium actually paid in.

Canton, January 4th 1838. WETMORE & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE AND PINANG.

THE Bark FANNY, MCCARTHY, will be despatched from Macao the first week of December. For freight apply at Macao to Messrs. PEREIRA & Co.

or at Canton to DENT & Co.

Canton 22nd November, 1838.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL OR LONDON.

THE fine fast sailing ship the JAMAICA, 350 tons Capt. M. MARTIN. Apply to DANIELL & Co.

Canton, 23rd November, 1838.

FOR LONDON.

THE fine teak Ship INGLIS, 1300 tons, Captain ROUTH, has commenced loading and has a great part of her Cargo engaged, will have early despatch. For freight apply to DANIELL & Co.

Canton, 5th November, 1838.

FOR LONDON.

THE fine first class Ship the VISCOUNT MELBOURNE, of 650 tons, Captain WM. DRAYNER, her second voyage. For freight and passage apply to DANIELL & Co.

Canton, 9th November, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE FAZULRAHIANEY, Capt. KEYS, will leave Whampoa about the 1st December. For freight apply to D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.

Canton, 5th November, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE Ship "SULIMANY," Capt. A. J MCFARLANE, will meet with early despatch from Whampoa. For freight apply to NANABHOY FRAMJEE.

Canton, 29th October, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE FAZEL CURRIM, Capt. BENNETT, will leave Whampoa about the 1st December. For Freight apply to D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.

Canton, 2d November. 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE Ship BOLTON, Captain YOUNG, will leave Whampoa about the 25th Proximo. For Freight apply to D. DORABJEE. Powshong No. 4.

The "Bolton" carries an experienced Surgeon, and has spacious accommodations for Passengers. For Passage apply to CAPT. YOUNG, or to JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

Canton, 25th October, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE fast sailing Ship SULTANA, Capt. PAGE, will have early despatch. For Freight apply to D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.

Canton, 26th October, 1838.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE IMOGEN having a large portion of her cargo engaged will meet with early despatch. For Freight apply to GIBB LIVINGSTON & Co.

Canton, 19th October, 1838.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

THE fast Brig CORSAIR, Captain PORTER, now lying at Hong-Kong. Apply to LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 19th September, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE Ship "HELEN," Captain G. SETFORD, will leave Whampoa with all despatch. For freight apply to DHUNJEEBHOY MUNCHERJEE.

Canton, 21st September, 1838.
No. 5. Powshong Hong.

MADEIRA WINE.

Messrs. NEWTON GORDON MURDOCH & Co. have on sale, deliverable in Canton,

"THE FINEST OLD LONDON PARTICULAR MADEIRA," at prices as under

Hogshead	.. .. ..	$ 125
Quarter cask	.. .. ..	" 65
Half do.	.. .. ..	" 35

"OLD LONDON MARKET MADEIRA,"

Hogshead	.. .. ..	$ 100
Quarter cask	.. .. ..	" 52
Half do.	.. .. ..	" 28

Apply to JA: INNES.

Canton, 25th October, 1838.

FOR SALE.

ON board the BELLE ALLIANCE at Whampoa A FEW TONS OF COALS. Apply on board or to Mr PASSINGHAM at Markwick & Smith's.

Canton, 18th October, 1838.

ON SALE.

MANILA PLANCHADO SEGARS at 8 $ per box. Apply to EDMUND MOLLER.

NOTICE.—MADEIRA WINE in Pipes and Hogsheads from the well known house of KEIRS & Co., for sale by DENT & Co.

Canton, 14th Septbr. 1838.

ON SALE.

BEER in HOGSHEADS, just landed in good order. To be had at the Godowns of BIBBY ADAM & Co,

Canton, 7th September, 1838.

ON SALE.

At the CANTON PRESS OFFICE

THE second and third volumes of the CANTON PRESS NEWS PAPER AND PRICE CURRENT, at 12 $ per file.

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Single numbers of the Canton Press and Price Current, may be had at the Office No. 3, British Factory, at 30 cents, and Price Currents at 10 cents each.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—None.

SAILED or DESPATCHED.—British *Ann*, Guy, for Singapore and Calcutta. *Charlotte*, Liebschwager, for Singapore and Bombay. *Ganga*, Jounghusband, for Manila. *Water Witch*, Reynell, for Singapore and Calcutta. This day *Castle Huntly*, Johnston, for Singapore and Bombay.

PASSENGER.—per *Ganga*, Doctor Mallat.

The *Helen* for Singapore and Bombay, will be despatched in a few days.

LATEST DATES, from ENGLAND, 14th July via Bombay. UNITED STATES, 29th June *via Asia*. CALCUTTA, 10th September *by Waterwitch*. BOMBAY, 8th September via Singapore. SINGAPORE, 19th October *by Omega*. JAVA, 20th October *by Asia*. MANILA, 8th November *by Ellen*.

VESSELS EXPECTED.—From ENGLAND, *Clifton, Ranger, St. Vincent, David Salomons, Malcolm, Java, Asia*. BOMBAY, *Ruparell, Parrock Hall*. CALCUTTA, *Recovery, Kellie Castle Francis Smith, Brigand, Therese*. From the UNITED STATES, via South America, *St. Louis, Natchez*; via London, *Lotos* direct *Courier, Annawan, Surat*, via Manila, *Francis Stanton*.

SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

Vessel's Name.	*Flag.*	*Commander.*	*Tons*	*Where from.*	*Consignees.*
John Bull	British	Ormond	398	Liverpool	Fox Rawson & Co.
Trenton	Ameri.	Hallet		Boston	Russell & Co.
Moffat	British	Bolton		Batavia....	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Helen	"	Setford....		Bombay	D. Muncherjee.
Mary	"	Macaulay..		"	Daniell & Co.
Canada	Ameri.	Hicks		Liverpool	Wetmore & Co.
Inglis	British	Routh	1300	Bombay	Daniell & Co.
Euphrates	"	Wilson	617	Liverpool	Jamieson and How.
V. Melbourne....	"	Drayner	650	Bombay	Daniell & Co.
Patriot Queen....	"	Hoodley		Calcutta	Dent & Co.
Vansittart	"	Macqueen		Bombay	Turner & Co.
Penang....	"	Lawson		Liverpool	Macvicar & Co.
Bolton	"	Young		Calcutta	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Wm. Jardine	"	Crosbie....		Batavia....	"
Alex. Baring	"	St. Croix		London	Russell & Co.
Covington	Ameri.	Holbrook		Liverpool	Wetmore & Co.
Orestes	British	Smith		Madras....	Dent & Co.
Belle Alliance	"	Arckall		"	"
Bengal	"	Morton....		Calcutta	Jamieson & How.
Cleveland	"	Marby		Bombay	Dent & Co.
Sulimany	"	Macfarlane		"	Nanabhoy Framjee.
Horatio	Ameri.	Howland		Liverpool	F. S. Hathaway.
Oriental	British	Wilson		Bombay	Dirom & Co.
John O'Gaunt....	"	Robertson		Liverpool..	Turner & Co.
Crescent	"	Goldie		Liverpool	Macvicar & Co.
Eliza	"	Lay		Calcutta	Dent & Co.
Indus	"	MacFarlane		Bombay	Turner & Co.
Sultana	"	Page		"	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Westminster	"	Mollison		Fort Jackson	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Fazel Currim	"	Bennett		Bombay	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Faizul Rababny ..	"	Keys		"	"
Reliance	"	Marquis	1515	Madras	William Henderson.
Earl of Clare	British	Scott	910	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
York	Amer.	Meyer		Liverpool	Wetmore & Co.
Duke of Lancaster	British	Hargrave		Bombay	Turner & Co.
Ann Gales	"	Giles		Manila	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Ceylon	Ameri.	Chaffer		Batavia	Russell & Co.
L'Esperance	Dutch.	Lindstedt		"	S.van Basel toe Laer &Co.
Eucharis	French	Costey		Manila	Dent & Co.
Thomas Perkins..	Ameri.	Graves	590	Soerabaya....	Gordon & Talbot.
Orwell	British	Cellard		Madras	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Mary Ann	"	Jones		Java	"
Jamaica	"	Martin		London	Daniell & Co.
J N. Gossler	Ameri.	Davis		Gibraltar	F. H. & J. Tiers.
Java	Dutch.	Peters		Soerabaya....	S. van Basel toe Laer &Co.
Ellen	British	Dixon		Manila	Dent & Co.

SHIPPING AT HONG-KONG &c.

The following Ships are stationary at Lintin &c. The *Jane*, Wm. Clark; *Lord Amherst*, Wm. Dodd; *Aurelia*-Gregorio; *Psyche*, Kennedy; to Dent & Co. The *Hercules*, Parry; *Austen*, Rees; *Col. Young*, Baylis; *Jardine*, Strachan; to Jardine Matheson & Co. The *Lintin*, (Am.) Macondray; to Russell & Co. The *Agnes*, Gallie; *Mermaid*, Wallace; to D. & M. Rustomjee. The *Isabella*, D. Ballingall; to Markwick & Smith. Span. *Trinidad*, Salado; to H. Rustomjee. *Rosa*, Ribeiro; to H. Elgar.

Vessel's Name.	*Flag.*	*Commander.*	*Tons*	*Where from.*	*Consignees*
Governor Findlay	British	Jauncey	274	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Rose	Ameri.	Foster	143	Lima	Russell & Co.
Mavis	British	T. Watson	160	Calcutta	Cowasjee Eduljee.
Anna	Port.	Thomas	166	Damaun	H. Rustomjee.
Ternate....	British	Walker		Bombay	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Pearl	"	Beddie		"	Macvicar & Co.
Corsair....	"	Porter		Singapore..	Lindsay & Co.
Swift	"	van der Hoeven....		"	D. & M Rustomjee.
Thistle	"	Florence		Manila	"
Lambton	"	Hart		"	"
Attaran	"	H. Jackson		Calcutta	Markwick & Smith.
Girard	Ameri.	Drinker		Philadelphia	F. H. & J. Tiers.
Sir E. Ryan	British	Pybus		Calcutta	W. Henderson.
Virginia	"	Whiffen		"	Lindsay & Co.
Bencoolen	"	Tait		Singapore	Fox Rawson & Co.
Maulmien..	"	Pike.	175	Calcutta	Heerjeebhoy Rustomjee.
Hereford	"	Reaburn	462	Liverpool..	W. & T. Gemmell & Co.
Henry Clay	Ameri.	Gilman		Callao	Dent & Co.
Benares....	British	Jackson		Bombay	H. Rustomjee.
Porcia	"	Swift		Callao	F. S. Hathaway.
H. M. S. Larne ..	"	Capt. J. P. Blake		Cruize	"
Julia	"	Richards		Singapore..	Captain Richards.
Fanny	"	McCarthy		"	Dent & Co.
Van Couver	Ameri.	Hallet		Boston	R. B. Forbes.
Omega	"	Hillert		New York	Gordon & Talbot.
Omega	British	Strachan		Singapore	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Asia	Ameri.	Coles		Boston	Russell & Co.
John Gilpin	"	Lewis		Callao	Wetmore & Co.

THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

Abrevistions (Pl.) Pecul. (Cy.) Catty. (Pce.) Piece. (Pr.) Pair. (Cht.) Chest. (Yrd.) Yard. ($) Spanish Dollars. (T.) Tael. (M.) Mace. (Cn.) Candarin. (Ch,) Cash. Comml. Weights. 16 Taels, 1⅓ lb. avods.—1 Catty.—100 Catties 133⅓ lb avods, 1 Pecul.—16 Pls. 80 Cys, 1 Ton.—84 Cys, 1 Cwt.—¼ Cy. 1 lb.—Money weight.—10 Cash. 1 Candarin.—10 Candarin, 1 Mace, 1 Tael.—1 Tael, 580 Grains Troy.—1 Span. dollar 7 Mace 1 cn. 7 ch.

VOL. 4. No. 13. *Canton, Saturday, 1st December, 1838.* **No. 169.**

IMPORTS.

	PER.	PRICES.	REMARKS.
COTTON MANUFACTURES			
Cambries - - 40 yds. - ii	Pce.	$ 3. a	
Chintzes - - 28 ,, - ii	,,	3 a 5	
Handkfs. Monteiths scarlet -	,,	1.75 a 2.	dull.
,, ,, blue - -	,,	1.25 a 2	
Long-cloths white 40 yds. 36 ii	,,	3½. a 5.	
,, ,, 80 ,, - -	,,	7½. a 10.	
,, grey - 40 ,, 38 ii	,,	3½. a 4½.	Large stock.
,, ,, - 60 ,, 38 ii	,,	5½. a 6½.	
,, ,, - 80 ,, 38 ii	,,	7. a 8½.	
Am. brown Cots. 30 ,, 36 ii	,,	2.10 a 2.50	
Cotton yarn Nos. 16 @ 28 in	Pl.	22 a 30	Large stock and
,, ,, ,, 30 @ 32 ii	,,	30 a 36	little demand.
Calcutta - - ,, 18 @ 24 ii	,,		None.
WOOLLENS.			
Broadcloth Ex. Sup'r 60@62 in	Yrd.	90 a 2 80.	
,, Span'h Stripes 60@62 in	,,	1.25 a 1.40.	
,, Supers - 58@60 in	,,	80 a 90.	
,, Worsters - - - -	,,	60 cts.	
,, Worleys - 25 yds. in	Pce.	18 a 11½.	No sale.
,, Sup'r Selct. Cutgs large	Yrd.	30 a 40.	Cts. dull.
Flannel - - - - -	,,	15 a 20.	
Camblets, double 55 yds. 30 in	Pce.		
Fine singles - - - -	,,	20 a 22.	dull.
Second - - - - -	,,		
Dutch - - 40 yds. 33 in	,,	22 a 24	
,, - - 40 ,, 28 ,,	,,	20 a 22	
Bombazets - - - - -	,,	7 a 8	
Longella scarlet - - -	,,	9½ a 9½	
Assorted colors - - -	,,	8½ a 8½	
Woollen yarn. - - -	,,	70 a 90	Limited demand.
COTTON.		Tael.	
Bengal old or inf'. - -	Pl.	9. a 10 5	
,, sup'r and fine - -	,,		
Bombay old or inf'. - -	,,	7.5 a 9.7	
,, sup'r. and fine - -	,,		
Madras - - - - -	,,	7.7 a 10.	
Manila - - - - -	,,		None.
METALS.			
Copper Sheat's. 16 oz. @ 32 oz.	Pl.	$ 34½.	
,, S. American slab -	,,	24.	None.
,, nails assorted - -	,,	40.	
,, old - - - -	,,	18.	
Lead English Pig - - -	,,	5½ a 5¾	
,, Spanish ,, - - -	,,		
Iron Bar 1 @ 3 in - - -	,,	2.50	
,, Rod ½ @ in - -	,,	3½ a 3¾	
,, Nailrod ½ and under	,,	4 a 4½	
,, Hoop. - ½ @ in -	,,		
,, Scrap - - - -	,,	1. a 1.26	Not Saleable.
Steel English - - - -	,,		
,, Swedish - - - -	Tub	3½ a 4	
Spelter English - - - -	Pl.	5½ a 5¾	
Tin Plates - - - - -	Box	8½ a 9½	
Quicksilver - - - - -	Pl.	110 a 115	
SKINS Rabbit - - - - -	100	60. a 65.	
Beaver - - - - - -	each	4. a 6.	
,, Fox - - - - -	,,	1. a 1.15.	
Otter-Sea - - - - -	,,	40. a 55	
,, ,, tails - - -	,,	2.50 a 3	
,, Land - - - -	,,	5. a 7.	
Seal - - - - - -	,,	2. a 2.50	
OPIUM Patna old 1836	Ch'.	500 a 510	
,, ,, 1837	,,		
,, ,, new - -	,,	540	
Benares old - 1837	,,	480	Nearly Nominal.
,, new - - -	,,	490 a 500	
Malwa old - - - - -	,,	480 a 490	
,, new - - - -	,,		
Turkey - - - - - -	Pl.	380	
RICE Bengal - - - -	,,	1.30 a 1.40	Little demand.
,, Java - - - - -	,,	1.20 a 1.30	
,, White table- - - -	,,		
,, Manila - - - -	,,	1.20 a 1.30	
STRAITS PRODUCE &c			
Bird's nest, fine white - -	Cy.	30.	
,, ,, inf'. ,, - -	,,	11. a 16.	
,, ,, black - -	,,	1½. a 5.	No demand.
Bees Wax - - - - -	Pl.	26. a 28.	
Betel nut - - - - -	,,	3½. a 3¾.	
Cloves Mauritius 22 @ 24	,,	34.	Moluca.
,, Mother - - - -	Cy.	10. a 12.	Overstocked.
Camphor Baroos - - - -	Cy.	6. a 25.	
Gambir - - - - - -	Pl.	2½. a 3.	
Mace - - - - - -	,,		
Nutmegs - - - - - -	,,		
Pepper - - - - - -	,,	7. a 7½.	
Rattans - - - - - -	,,	3. a 3½.	In demand.
Tin Banca - - - - -	,,	24.	
,, Singapore &c. - - -	,,	23.	First quality.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Amber large 1st quality - -	Cy.	3. a 13.	
,, small fragments - -	,,	20 cts a 1½.	
Asafœtida - - - - -	Pl.	4½.	
Bichdemar - - - - -	,,	6. a 25.	
,, good - - - -	,,	25. a 36.	
Cochineal - - - - -	,,	180. a 220.	
Coral large beads or pieces	Cy.	.....	
,, fragments - - -	Pl.	40. a 50.	
Cow Bezoar - - - - -	Cy.	16. a 25.	No demand.
Cudbear - - - - - -	Pl.	12.	
Cutch Pegue - - - - -	,,	4. a 4½.	
Elephants Teeth or Ivory -	,,	70. a 100.	
,, cuttings - - -	,,	60. a 65.	
Fish-maws - - - - -	,,	25 a 55.	
Flints - - - - - -	,,	40 cents.	
Ginseng crude - - - -	,,	65.	
,, clarified. - - - -	,,	90	
Mother of Pearl Shell - -	,,	9. a 10.	
Myrrh - - - - - -	,,	3. a 4.	
Olibanum - - - - - -	,,	3½. a 8.	Large stock.
Putchuck - - - - - -	,,	15 a 16	Little demand.
Rose Maloes - - - - -	,,		
Saltpetre at Lintin - - -	,,	6.	
Shark's fins - - - - -	,,	15. a 30.	
Smalts - - - - - -	,,	40 a 55.	Limited demand.
Stock fish - - - - -	,,	3½. a 4.	Large stock.
Thread Gold and Silver -	Cy.	40 a 45	
Wood Ebony Mauritius - -	Pl.	3.	
,, ,, Ceylon - -	,,	2.	dull.
,, Sandal Indian - -	,,	14 a 20	
,, ,, Timor - -	,,	8 a 12.	
,, ,, Sand'h Islands	,,		
,, Japan - - -	,,	1.50	

EXPORTS.

	WT. in T.	PRICE	REMARKS.
SILK MANUFACTURES.			
Camlets blk. 18 yds. by 24 in	30	$ 12	
,, col'd ,, ,, by ,,	28	13.	
Hkfs. 4-4 black Levantine fringed	17	5 20. a 6.30	
,, 7-8 ,, ,,	15	4.50 a 5.60	
Hkfs. 7-8 cross barred - -	11	5.30 a 5.40	
,, Sarsnet, Nankin silk			
,, ,, Canton - - -		5.20	
Hkfs. white Pongee 32 in	18	6.50	
,, ,, ,, 30 ,,	16	5.80	
,, figured ,, 32 ,,	20	8 10	
,, ,, ,, 30 ,,	18	7 20	
Levantines col'd 30 yds. 24 ,,	24	11.50	
,, ,, 30 ,, 29 ,,	32	15. a 15.50	
,, black ,, 24 ,,	27	11.	
,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	30	14. a 15.	
Natins Levantines 30 29 ,,	33	14.50 a 15.	
,, ,, ,, 24 ,,	30	13.	
Lutestrings mixt 18 ,, 29 ,,	18	6.70	
,, black ,, 29 ,,	28	9.50 a 9.75	
Pongees white 30 ,, 30 ,,	30	10.	
,, ,, 30 ,, 29 ,,	29	9.75	
,, ,, 30 ,, 32 ,,	32	11.	
,, Saechuen 19 ,, 19 ,,	27	3.60 a 3.75	
Sarsnets black N. 30 ,, 29 ,,	27	9 70	
,, ,, C. ,, ,, 29 ,,	25	8	
,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	22	7.	
,, wh'te 60 ,, 29 ,,	34	14 25 a 14 5	
,, colored 30 ,, 29 ,,	21	11 80 a 12.	
,, crossbarr'd ,, 24 ,,	18	9 20 a 9 30	
Satins black 18 ,, 29 ,,	44	14.50 a 15	
,, ,, 18 ,, 29 ,,	36	11. a 11 50	
,, colored 18 ,, 29 ,,	33	10.	
,, high ,, 18 ,, 29 ,,	36	17.	
,, damasked crimson	38	17 a 17 50	
,, colored ,,	38	16. a 16.50	
Senahaws Nank. blk 29 29 ,,	40	14.50	
,, ,, colored ,,	33	15.50	
,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	36	16 20	
,, Canton black 29 ,,	33	9.90 a 9.40	
Sewing silks assort. colors. 1st	Pl.	4.25	
,, black - - - -		3.85	
Shawls crape 7-4 embrd. - -	7	3.40	According to
,, ,, 5-8 to 58 in - -	5½	2.90	embroidery.
,, 8-4 Satin figd. 63 - -	9	1.80	
,, 7-4 ,, ,, 58 - -	4	1.50	
,, ,, damasked silk 54 & 58	5	1.85	
Water silks col'd. 18 y. 29 in	32	14.50 a 15	
BLACK TEAS.	Pl	Tael.	
,, Bohea Canton - - -	,,		
,, Fokeen - - - -	,,		
,, Congou Song. k'd. - -	,,		
,, Bl. Lf. & Pek. k'd - -	,,		
,, Campoi - - - - -	,,		No price settled
,, Souchong - - - -	,,		yet.
,, Hung muey - - - -	,,		
,, Pekoe - - - - -	,,		
,, Ning Yong - - - -	,,	19 a 22	
,, Ankoi - - - - -	,,		
,, ,, Pouchong - - -	,,	22 a 25	
,, Orange Pekoe - - -	,,	26 a 36	
,, Caper - - - - -	,,	22 a 25	
GREEN TEAS.			
,, Twankay - - - - -	,,		
,, Skin - - - - - -	,,		
,, Hyson- - - - - -	,,		Canton Tea.
,, Young Hyson - - - -	,,		20
,, Imperial - - - - -	,,		30
,, Gunpowder - - - -	,,		30
RAW SILK. Canton No. 1	,,	T. 280	
,, ,, ,, 2	,,	270	
,, ,, ,, 3	,,	250 a 255	
,, ,, ,, 4	,,		
,, ,, ,, 5	,,		
Nankin Taatlee - - - -	,,		
,, Taysaew- - - - -	,,		
SUGAR RAW. Canton 1st	,,	T. 5 3	
,, ,, ,, 2d.	,,	4 8 a 5.	
,, Pingfa - - - - -	,,	6.2	
,, Candy Canton - - -	,,	6.6 a 6.8	
,, Chinchew - - -			
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Alum - - - - - - -	,,	1.85 a 1.95	at Macao.
Aniseed star - - - - -	,,	10½	
Camphor - - - - - -	,,	33 a 34	
Cassia at Whampoa - - -	,,	10. a 10½	
,, Lintin - - - -	,,		None.
,, buds - - - - -	,,	14 a 5	
Canes bamboo - - - - -	1000	10 a 14	
,, Wangees - - - -	,,	7 a 12	
China Root - - - - -	Pl.	3½	
Cubebs - - - - - -	,,	17 a 18	
Dragon's blood - - - -	,,	80 a 100	
Galangals - - - - - -	,,	3½ a 3¾	
Gamboge - - - - - -	,,	65 a 70	None good.
Glass beads - - - - -	,,	17 a 22	
Glue - - - - - - -	,,	9 a 11	
Ginger in Jars - - - -	Case	5 a 5½	
Hartall or Orpiment - - -	Pl.	15 a 16	
Lead white - - - - -	,,	9 a 10	
,, red - - - - -	,,	10	
Mo. of Pearl Shells 500 to large	Pl.		
,, blue edged small	,,		No demand.
Musk warranted- - - - -	Cy.	45 a 60	
Nankeens, blue 10½ yds. 13 in	100	92	
,, 9½ yds. 12 in - - -	Ps.	85	
,, Canton made - - -	,,	79	
,, ,, large - - -	,,	82	
,, ,, small - - -	,,	65	None.
Yellow yds. in 1st. st.	,,	79 a 80	
,, ,, ,, 2d ,,	,,	66 a 70	None.
,, ,, ,, 3d. ,,	,,	58	
,, small ,, ,, - -	,,		
,, white ,, ,, - -	,,	55 a 85	Wanted
Oils Aniseed - - - - -	Cy.	1.10 a 1.20	
,, Cassia - - - - -	,,	1.65	
Rhubarb - - - - - -	Pl.		
,, Dutch cut - - - -		None.	
Soy in Jars - - - - -	Case	5 a 8	
Tobacco in baskets - - -	Pl.	14 a 15	
Tortoiseshell - - - -	P.		
Turmeric - - - - -	,,		
Vermillion 80 catties - -	Box	70.	

N. B. OF IMPORTS ALL DUTIES ARE PAID BY THE PURCHASER, AND OF EXPORTS BY THE SELLER BOATHIRE IS PAID BY THE SELLER.

Note. Alum, and *Cassia* are procurable cheaper at Lintin, Macao, &c; and *Raw Silk, Silk* piece goods &c., are sometimes shipped thro' the latter Port to avoid double duties, chargeable on those goods, if more than 100 Peculs are required for the ship when at Whampoa.

NOTE. Opium can only be delivered at Lintin &c. where also higher prices are obtainable for *Camblets, Saltpetre, Ginseng* and other Goods, on which the duties at Whampoa are high.—Ships with *Rice, Cotton, &c.* sometimes discharge at Macao or tranship their Cargoes, at Lintin &c. to other Vessels, bound to Whampoa, and thereby avoid Port Charges. The ship rests outside, and River Freights, are various and high.—Small invoices of *Wine, Beer, Pickles &c. Confectionary-Stationery, Cutlery, Crockery ware, &c.*, for foreigners consumption, are sold at Auction duty paid.

RATES OF INSURANCE AT CANTON.

On first class vessels in the 10th Canton and Union Offices of China, & various Agents of Offices established in Calcutta and Bombay.

GOODS	TREASURE		GOODS	TREASURE		GOODS	TREASURE
Bombay	2½ .. 2		Singapore	1 ¾		Bol. or Hamburg ..	3 2½
Ceylon			Manila			Spain or Portugal..	3 2½
Madras			Malacca			America U States ..	2½ 2
Calcutta			Penang	1½ 1		Chili or Peru	3 ..
Rangoon			Batavia			Mexico	3 ..
Mauritius			Gt. Britain via Sp.	3	2½	E. coast of China ..	1 pm.
Australia			,, direct		2½	Lintin &c.....	½ do.
Sand. Islands ..			France		2½		

Note. Above rates are from 20th Oct. to 20th April annually: during remaining 6 months the premiums are somewhat higher. Risks on Bombay are $ 9 per Cent per annum, $ 4½ for 6 months, $ 2½ for 3 months and $ ¾ per month.

The Local Insurance Offices grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta and Bombay, or in Canton.

WHAMPOA PORT CHARGES, &c.

1st class ves. measg. 1600 cubits & upwards pay 0.7874756 of a Tl. per cubit.
2nd ,, ,, 1200 do. & under 1600 ,, 0.7221891 ,, ,,
3rd ,, ,, under 1200 do. 0.5667341 ,, ,,

N B The cubit is 14½ inches: measurement is taken on each entry of the vessel with cargo (except Rice) and is from the Foremast to the Mizen mast, or tiller head in Brigs; and across at the main mast; these are multiplied together for the above products—The largest class pay from $ 4300 to $ 4320; 2d class from $ 3700 to $ 3780; 3rd class from $ 3700 and under. The Comprador Fee is paid by all vessels 1600 Taels or $ 2223. Linguists fee $ 17½ and Comprador's fee $ 50 Also Pilotage $ 60, inwards and outwards the same. A sum of from $ 5 @ 600 is also usually required by the Hong-merchant, for securing a Cargo-ship, to defray fees and charges usually incurred by him. On French and other Foreign vessels the charges are slightly varied. The several fees paid to the Hoppo &c. on Rice laden ships amounting to $ 939 50., by a decision of the General Chamber of Commerce, are to be considered a charge on the vessel, as also the sum of $ 2 0—paid to the Linguist—making the whole charge on a Rice ship, $ 1189.50—besides Pilotage inwards and outwards.

RATE OF EXCHANGE AND PRICE OF BULLION.

	s	d.
On London or Liverpool, 6 months sight private Bills.	4.	7.
Government Bills 10 @ 30 days	4.	4.
United States Bank Bills 6 months sight.....	4.	6. @ 4. 7.
Bills under advances made on goods by the E. I. Company's Agents. 4s. 7d.		
E. I. Company's Agents' Bills on Calcutta 30 ds. sight C. Rs. 212		
E. I. Directors Bills 60 ds. sight, and private C Rs. 210.		
Private Bills, on Bombay, ,, Co's. Rs. ..... 212 @ 214.		

Gold, 98 a 100 touch, in leaves $ 23.75 per Tael weight.
Sycee at Lintin &c. large Ingots 97 a 99 touch 7 per Cent premium } very
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, small 96 a 98 ,, 6½ per Cent ,, } scarce.
Spanish Dollars Pillar Ferdinand, ,, .. 1 per Cent ,,
,, ,, Old Carolus IV. .. .. .. 12 per Cent ,,
South American Republics .. .. .. par. to 1 per Cent ,,

Freight to London, Liverpool, &c. per Ton. 50 cub: feet £ 4.10 @ £ 5.
,, to foreign Europe, American and British Ships, none.
,, to United States, American Ships Per Ton. 40 cub. feet. .. 25 $

DELIVERIES OF OPIUM AT LINTIN.

FROM 1ST APRIL TO 31ST OCTOBER 1838.

	IN OCTOBER.			FROM APRIL TO SEPTEMBER INCLUSIVE.		
	Chests.	*Price.*	*Value in Dollars.*	*Chests.*	*Value in Dollars.*	*Stock 1st Nov.*
Patna .....old.	72	545	39,240			246
,, ...new	554	590	326,860	4,735	2 461,410	1977
Benares .....old	1	500	500			115
,, ...new	145	545	74 675	1,441½	691,155	728
Malwa	1484	570	845,880	4,925	2,920,158	3017
	2256		1,287,155	11,101½	6,072,723	6,083

Total of deliveries in the 7 months beginning of April = 13,357½ chests, value, Sp. Drs.: 7,359,878

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

IMPORTS.

COTTON MANUFACTURES.—There is a little improvement in Grey LONG-CLOTHS—about 3'00 pieces of fair quality were sold during the week at from 4 @ 4.15. and white of middling quality at 4.40. In COTTON YARN, nothing is doing.

WOOLLENS.—The market has continued steady—a sale of 600 pieces of SPANISH STRIPES, at about 1.40 is the only transaction reported.

METALS.—No alteration.

STAPLE PRODUCE.—There has been no late importation and the prices of BETELNUT, PEPPER and RATTANS, remain the same. TIN, has still further advanced from the short stock.

COTTON.—We have not a single transaction to report, and, although we do not alter quotations, they must be considered nearly nominal, particularly for *Bengal* and *Madras*. The present stock is estimated at about *Bombay*, 70,000; *Bengal*, 18 000; *Madras*, 15,000; in all 103,000 bales,

OPIUM.—The brokers began to receive from their alarm caused by the Edict which now there seems every reason to believe a forgery, when the Vice roy returned to Canton three days ago His arrival has been followed by the seizure of several Chinchew merchants, owners, it is said, of the Junks seized to the northward, so that some Edict must have been received by the Vice-roy, but its purport has not transpired. There is consequently nothing doing in the drug, and prices have declined and are nearly nominal. The deliveries at Lintin to the 22d were, Patna old, 45, new, 42; Benares, old 12½, new 12; Malwa 431; Total 542½ chests.

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.—about 200 more bales have come down, and 3 or 400 are shortly expected—the holders show no disposition to sell.

TEA.—We hear that a few Chops of *Orange Pekoe* have been bought during the week at our quotations. No other transactions have been reported.

Canton, 1st December, 1838.

THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 4. No. 14. Canton, Saturday, 8th December, 1838. No. 170.

ART. V. *Sin pun keën yang yen, 'A new paper remonstrating against the use of opium,' rehearsed by a blind Chinese.*

From the Chinese Repository.

The present age cannot be compared with those which are past! Why is it that recently the practice of smoking opium has become so prevalent? This thing is a dire calamity, planted among us by foreigners. It has destroyed, of the sons of our flowery land, tens of thousands. Why do you, dear husband, while so cheerful and active, run into the snare? Some, forsooth, tell you it is fashionable and can be enjoyed secretly in blithesome conversation. Others may tell you the drug is the quintessence of poison, consisting chiefly of the exuvim of birds and beasts, compounded with arsenic. This, being done far off in the other hemisphere, I have not seen with my own eyes. Yet I know the use of it destroys the body and dissipates money to no advantage. On it many have squandered all their patrimony, and so changed their visages, that, ere they have put off this earthy frame, they become just like the ghost of Le, with his iron staff. As they go in and out you may always see their faces covered with pimples like musquito bites. Their secretions too are all dried up; and posterity will surely fall them. Their kindred look to them in vain for help, and it is with great difficulty they can move a single step.

Now on you, my dear husband, a father and a mother place all their hopes. A wife and little children look up to you alone for support. If you cannot break from its use entirely, try to diminish it a little. Ah, the heart needs to be changed! Could you break from the habit entirely and cease to smoke, gladly for that purpose would I, your wife, have my own life dwindle to a span!

Note. The preceding paper, in the original, occupies two pages, and was sold for *one cash*, or about one tenth of a cent. Blind people may often be seen seated on the ground in the streets, with a group of men and boys drawn around them, listening to the rehearsal of pape s like this one. They are written in rhyme, and abound with allusions to local customs. The far-famed She King was, it is not unlikely, made up of similar pieces, first written for temporary purposes. These ballads are rehearsed sometimes with a great deal of spirit yud to the great amusement of the auditors.

ART. II. *Sketch of Spanish Colonial History in Eastern Asia: government of Labezares, Sande, Honquito, &c; from* A. D. 15.3 *to* 1594. Continued from vol vi, No. 6. By C. R.

[Concluded from our No. 12.]

For some years previous to the period we have now reached, Manila had been frequented by an annually increasing number of Chinese and Japanese. * A separate quarter had been allotted to each of these nations; the former being committed to the care of the Dominican fathers, and the latter to the Franciscans. Among the Japanese who had visited Manila, as early as 1591, was the well known Faranda—a clever, ambitious man—whose fortunes afterwards gave much trouble to the colonial government. This shrewd native saw the weakness of the colony, and, on his first return to Japan, gave information to his master, the celebrated Taiko Sama, one of the most remarkable individuals who have ever raised themselves from a low origin to an imperial elevation. It was chiefly by means of this Faranda, that Taiko became intimately acquainted with the Spanish character,—'their extensive acquisitions and glorious victories' in America—as well as with their establishment in Luzon, so near the Japanese islands. The far-sighted despot adopted the views of his informant, and dispatched him to Manila with a letter demanding the submission of the Spanish authorities, on pain of immediate invasion. 'Acknowledge yourselves my vassals—come without delay to pay me homage—or I will destroy you utterly. These commands I dictate—said the emperor—that they may serve you as a memorial and that you may communicate them to the king of Spain and Portugal. Those who offend me cannot escape, but those who obey sleep in quiet.'

This letter was delivered at Manila, before the close of the government of the elder Don Marinas. In view of the emergency, the Jesuits, whose connections were with Macao and the Portuguese, advised the return of evasive answers only. But the citizens of Manila, confined to a trade with Mexico, were impatient to share with those of Macao in the enormous profits of the traffic with Japan, and insisted on an embassy, in the hope of satisfying Taico with some compliments and presents, and then obtaining a commercial treaty. The governor yielded to this common wish, and notwithstanding the results pleaded their exclusive right to go to Japan, the P. Juan Cobo was appointed envoy. He sailed from Manila in June 1592, and, on his arrival in Japan, was presented to Taiko at Nangoya. At this interview, and in the negotiations which followed, Faranda acted as interpreter, and his versions, whatever they were, seem to have given satisfaction to the emperor. The Jesuits maintained that Faranda made the envoy do little less than offer the homage of the governor; but on this point, it is not for us to attempt to decide between their statements and the opposite ones of the Franciscan fathers. The P. Cobo was himself well-received, and obtained permission for missionaries to go to Japan from Manila, as well as some commercial privileges. Anxious to report his success, he embarked for Manila, in a Japanese vessel, at a stormy season, and was never more heard of. The junk in which he sailed was supposed to have been wrecked on Formosa. The tidings of his mission and its results were brought to Manila by Faranda, who left Japan some six months after. So pleased were the authorities with these reports, or so much afraid of a rupture with Japan and a hostile instead of a mercantile intercourse, that they received the Japanese as an ambassador, though he could account for his lack of credentials only by asserting that they were lost with the P. Cobo.

* Some time before, Xavier had pronounced the Japanese the finest of the Asiatic races. He described them as acute, clearheaded, frank, docile, mild of countenance; but robust, daring, intrepid; in short, the Castillian writers add—*the Spaniards of the east.*

† That the Asiatic sovereigns of the 16th and 17th centuries were minutely informed of the vast usurpations of European states, and of the excesses that marked them both in Asia and America, is one of those important facts, which we should not suffer to be chased from our memories. It explains the origin, and, we may add, points the way to the removal, of the existing systems of oriental restriction and exclusion.

The apprehensions of the merchants lest the trade with Japan should slip from their hands, and the anxiety of the governor lest the squadrons of Taiko should visit his weak capital, concurred to support this dissimulation with Faranda. The adventurer's object was, to keep up his credit with Taiko; and the governor's was, to amuse that monarch without departing from his allegiance or risking Manila. To prolong negotiations and keep a path open to a freer intercourse, a second embassy was thought necessary. The choice of the governor fell upon the Franciscan padre Pedro Bautista, whose appointment was strenuously opposed by the Jesuits; they alleging very truly, that both the king and the pope had conferred on them the sole right of entrance into the Japanese dominions. The authority of the governor to send envoy where he deemed them necessary was pleaded against these pretensions, and besides, maps were produced, to show that the Japanese islands fell on the Spanish side of the famous papal line, and were therefore properly under the care of Spain and the Philippine authorities. The election of P. Bautista once made, and confirmed by the Manila fathers, the Jesuit convent furnished him with letters, and whatever might tend to improve the chances of his mission. Power was given him to furnish safe-conducts to Japanese vessels, and to conclude articles of intercourse, saving only the allegiance due to Philip II. Presents were prepared, including a Spanish horse richly caparisoned, and Bautista embarked in March 1593, followed by three ecclesiastics in a second vessel with Faranda. They all arrived safely at Firando, where the ambassador, as such, was received with respect, though a persecution was at that time going on against the Christians in the province. Arriving in August at Nangoya, he had a public audience, at which Taiko, in a haughty speech, told of his conquests, and demanded the full submission of the Philippine governor. The replies made to this angry welcome caused the arrogant Taiko, though his altered manner is somewhat differently accounted for by the annalists of the rival monastic orders. Whether it is to be ascribed to the courageous frankness with which the envoy, by his interpreter, declared, that he came to treat of intercourse and not to render homage,—or to the softened expressions on this head which actually reached the ears of majesty,—we much leave, as we find it, an open question. At the dinner which followed, the emperor conversed familiarly with the envoy, *inquiring particularly of the power of the king of Spain, the extent of dominions, &c.*

The result of these conferences was a perpetual treaty, offensive and defensive, with the emperor, who engaged that Manila should be permitted to supply itself with such articles from Japan as its commerce required, at moderate prices. For the better protection of the Spanish commerce from Japanese corsairs, it was also agreed, that vessels visiting Manila should carry a pass, to be confronted with one kept by the governor. The emperor was also pleased to permit the ecclesiastics to remain, to assign the envoy a house at Miako, and to prepare letters for the king of Spain and the governor of Manila. These letters confirming the arrangements made with the envoy, were dispatched by the ship in which he had come, in March 1594, and consequently came into the hands of the younger Don Marinas, after the expedition to the southward had been relinquished.

We have received the first number of a new paper established at Macao, named "O Commercial." We subjoin the prospectus, and wish every success to the undertaking.

"It is certain, that the Portuguese Establishment of Macao, founded, three hundred years ago, by Portuguese merchants, has been to this day supported solely by trade. Agriculture and Fabric have had no part in the subsistence of the Portuguese subjects in this part of China. Besides this, the trade of Macao gives an annual loan (without hopes of reimbursement) of at least four thousand dollars annually to the Establishment of Timor: pays all expenses made on account of Public Officers that are sent there annually from Goa, from the day of their leaving this metropolis, to their arrival at that unfortunate Island, via Macao; these expenses are of one year. The commerce of Macao is the only means for payments of public works and Officers. The trade of Macao supports our Factory at Siam, Lastly to the trade of Macao is owed the existence of the Portuguese flag, not only on the Forts of this city, from which trade they had their rise, but also through all Asia on merchants vessels of this port. And there is no doubt that were it not for these vessels it is very seldom to be seen at Goa the annual arrival of a Corvette from Lisbon, and some twenty years a Frigate, besides two, or three vessels of war of that capital of Portuguese Asia, that never leave the port: and one or other merchant vessel from Lisbon. At sight of the above, being no more than the simple truth, it is evident that whatever concurs for the benefit of the Portuguese trade at Macao contributes not only to the support of the only European Establishment in China, but to the honour of the Portuguese nation. Seeing that her flag had been the first that appeared on this side of the Ocean from the Cape of Good Hope to Japan crossing very frequently the seas of many ports in the Asia major; now making her appearance in this part of the world only on merchant vessels of Macao. Thereby we presume it to be grateful to our countrymen, that in joining ourselves to the labour that our Natural Right prescribes of procuring our maintenance as well as all that may be beneficial to others according to our possibility, we publish a commercial Paper of this city. We begin it with the intention to give two times in a week the prices current of the day, notices of arrival and departure of Ships to and from China; of arrival and departure of Schooners, Portuguese cargo Boats, of Ships expected and those to sail, advices and mercantile correspondences will have the first place; and other things (*ad libitum*) that may be interesting to our readers. But to remain in our preference, and for admittance in each paper, such articles when all cannot be admissible. And to give more interest to our Periodical we will publish great part of its articles, in two languages, to say, the Portuguese in one column, and the English in another. The form of our paper will be of this Prospect. Its price for three months at three dollars in advance, for each separate paper 10 cents for the subscribers, and 15 cents for others. The price for insertions half dollar for those of ten lines, and those of more proportionally; *i. e.* for the first time, in repeating the same half the price. But for advices and correspondences belonging to the subscribers for insertion in our paper we will receive half the amount. We conclude with the promise to abstain from introducing into our paper any thing offensive to the general tranquillity; being ourselves certain that without it there is no happiness, and happiness is what we most earnestly desire the human kind to possess.

Medical Missionary Society.

The First Annual Meeting of the Medical Missionary Society in China was held in the rooms of the General Chamber of Commerce, at Canton, on Thursday, the 29th of November, 1838, at noon. Present:—the Rev. Dr. Parker, Messrs. Jardine, Wetmore, Green, Bell, Heerjeebhoy Rustomjee, Turner, Dhabhar Furdoonjee, Portes, Rev. Mr. Bridgman, Messrs. Blenkin, Lay, and Morrison. The senior Vice President, the Rev. P. Parker, M. D. took the Chair.

The Report of the Committee of management was read and submitted to the meeting.

O. T. Lay, Esq. then rose to move its acceptance, and spoke in terms nearly as follows:

"It is not necessary that I should take up any time in insisting upon the value of medical and surgical aid: every one who has felt disease himself, or witnessed it in a friend or relative, has had the conviction of their worth and importance brought home to him and made a part of his mental associations. The Chinese have a materia medica that is well supplied with drugs, they display great variety, neatness, and care in their pharmaceutical operations; we see them busied in dispensing prescriptions, while the size of the shop, its furniture, and every circumstance about it, combine to assure us, that every thing is done in conformity with a steady and comprehensive system. The manifestations of disease, and the various phases which it puts on, from its first beginning till it terminates in death or recovery, have in many cases been well marked and faithfully recorded by them. Their experience, which resembles the *Rumpyria* and *Tyryalis* of Sattrion, embraces many valuable observations, and their practical skill enables them to deal successfully with remittent fevers and other maladies, which, according to their classification, arise from cold or bad air, or from some disturbance of the healthy equilibrium. But where disease assumes a malignant character, where its treatment depends upon a proper knowledge of the situation and function of the parts affected, an extirpation is called for, it is clear, that it is far beyond their reach, and must be left to take its own course, with the certainty that it could only be made worse by their interference. It is here that the man with the enlightened knowledge and the surgical adroitness of the west finds an appropriate field, and does that for a Chinese which no native practitioner can do for him.

But there are other advantages, besides the relief of human suffering, however great that may be, which are intimately connected with the objects of this Society, and deserve our most attentive consideration.

In the first place, it teaches us what the Chinese really are. We have become accustomed to hear of their prejudices, their exclusive spirit, their repugnance to, and distrust of, foreigners. Now, in this respect our hearsays and all our surmises are completely overset by what we may see any day at our hospitals. Crowds of Chinese of both sexes, afflicted with all kinds of disorders, soliciting aid in the attitude of respect and humility, and listening to advice and assurances as if nothing but absolute truth could fall from the lips of the physician. To behold a female, unaccompanied perhaps by a single friend, of relative, brought in and tied hand and foot to the operator's table, and there submit to a most painful operation, without uttering a sigh or a groan, teaches us, in terms that can neither be misunderstood nor prevaricated, that a Chinese, upon proper grounds, is able to exercise that most unbounded confidence in the wisdom and goodness of the stranger. We learn, what I rejoice to find proofs of from different quarters, that he has a most keen perception of what is good for him and courage to embrace it, whenever it can be made apparent to him: that he has a stock of good sense and good feeling upon which his social prosperity is based: and so we arrive at a discovery, which, whether we seek to make him wiser by our sciences, or better by our religion, opens to us prospects of the most encouraging and delightful character.

In the second place, it makes the Chinese acquainted with the authentic nature of our principles, and the kindness of our feelings towards them. A most necessary preliminary is the work of doing them good, whether it be in matters touching this world or that which is to come. There is nothing more obvious than that a Chinese entirely misunderstands our character and situation; he thinks we have no institutions for learning, are strangers to the softer refinements and courtesies of life, and recognise no moral distinctions, are unconscious of the intrinsic beauty of a virtuous action. When assured that he labors under a mistake, he bears with incredulity in his looks, when he witnesses proof of wisdom and goodness, he is filled with wonder and surprize. We find by experience, that he is not apt to forget either our good words or our good deeds, but if there were any oblivious tendency in this way, it would be corrected by the restoration of sight to the blind, the removal of excrescences that preyed upon the vitals of the sufferer, and so on: for he hears a testimony which he will convey to his grave, written with indelible characters upon his body, that China, with a swarming population, cannot produce a man, that can at once vie in skill and humanity with the stranger. Where could we find a better pledge, a better earnest to assure them, that our science is founded on truth, our religion full of benevolence? If we have patience to give these endeavors time to work, such a conviction, waxing stronger and stronger is inevitable, the collateral result of unknown magnitude and importance.

In the third place, we shall have opportunities of studying the mind of a Chinese, and of tracing all its essential characteristics. We shall find out wherein it differs from our own, what it has in common with ourselves; for a sick person, as by a sort of instinct, opens his heart as well as his case to a physician. In the west, we often see this exemplified, but not more frequently there than in China. All ranks, ages, and sexes, tell their story, and reply to questions, with childlike simplicity, and make good what philosophy would teach us, that to speak the truth is a quality naturally inherent in the will of man. Every thing about their domestic history, ways of thinking, social feelings, nay, the very penetralia of their hearts and dwellings are brought under contemplation, and thus we may gather limits and reflections which will be hereafter of the highest value to us.

In addition to those advantages, we may mention the influence that enterprizes like the one before us are likely to exert upon medical science itself.

(1). Maladies, in their nature and frequency, differ in different countries, at border, which is transient and occurs only here and there in some places, may be studied in all its features again and again in others. The phenomena which the same disease exhibits in one place, it never assumes in another,—a consideration that leads us to make a difference between such as are common to it in all places, and such as are not, and so to delineate with philosophic accuracy what its essential character consists in. If at the same time we attend to the climate, soil, water, and relative situation of the country, with the diet and habits of the people, we give new and wider bearings to an important part of medical study—the exciting causes of disease.—and, of consequence, the means by which they may be avoided. By this means we shall be able to complete our systems of nosology, and to make out a uniform encyclopedia of disease.

(2). If the exciting causes of disease have a kind of geographic distribution, the appropriate remedies seem to have something very analogous to it, so that each country has its peculiar drugs as well as its peculiar disorders, as if the same providence that sent the affliction sent also its cure with its. Each country has its Pharmacy, remarkable for some drugs not found elsewhere, and generally proves after investigation far more comprehensive than we were at first inclined to suppose. The Chinese and the Japanese have each their own, both of which abound with excellent and powerful medicines. Now by practising among the natives, we are made acquainted with these remedies, their modes of application, efficacy, and so forward, by ways that are as good as actual experiment, without any of its risk. Hence we are enabled to enlarge our knowledge of remedies, and to enrich our pharmacopœias with an account of substances hitherto unknown or untried.

(3). Every nation and tribe has what we may call its nation l the rapeutics and nosology. It has some conceptions of disease peculiar to itself, some modes of treatment not observed elsewhere. In principle and extent they may be very humble, in detail united with error and mistake, but I think we should have to search a long time before we found one that would not afford us one fact for our information, or one hint to awaken our curiosity. These subjects would necessarily fall under the notice of an enlightened practitioner, who with patient kindness had given himself up to the purpose of doing good, which he would not fail to record and communicate to the world, for the benefit of science and humanity.

I am so impressed with the importance of these considerations that I have determined to make the system of gratuitous relief for the sick in some sort universal. I may not succeed in my first attempts, but I will continue, while life and health last, to pursue my object till I have attained it. We have societies for giving the Bible, the Gospel, useful knowledge, and so on, to the world,—we will have also a society for giving the benefits of rational medicine to the world. Humanity shall be taught to flow in new channels, and to wear names and designations unused before. Science shall earn new honors, and gain fresh accessions to her strength. The motives that incite us to deal out our good things to all mankind are of the highest and noblest kind, while the success that waits upon every attempt invites us to bring all the means we can spare and lay them upon the altar of Him who giveth liberally and upbraideth not. On my return to England, I shall not forget the promise I made to this society at its formation, for I am sure it needs only to be known in order to be supported.

He then moved, J. C. Green, esq. seconded and it was unanimously

Resolved,—That the Report which has been read be accepted, and printed, under the direction of the Committee.

The Treasurer's accounts duly audited were then read, and laid upon the table. It appeared that the disbursements of the society had been, during the year, $1741; the receipts since 10th May, $754; and the balance in the Treasurer's hands $780.

Lists of Books, Instruments, Paintings, and medicines that had been presented to the society, having been read, it was—

On the motion of W. Bell, esq., seconded by W. S. Wetmore, esq.

Resolved,—That this society gratefully acknowledges the valuable donation of works in ophthalmic surgery, the surgical instruments, and specimens of morbid anatomy, received from T. R. Colledge, esq., its President, as also the donations of books &c, received from other gentlemen.

The chairman then stated, that Mr. Colledge, on his recent departure from China, had left nearly the whole of his medical library behind, with the desire that it should be offered to the society on condition of his being enabled in return to furnish himself with a similar library in England. The prices not having been attached to the several works, that Committee were unable to state the precise value of the collection: the balance in the treasurer's hands, however, did not seem sufficient to authorize the appropriation, at the moment, of any sum for the purchase of the books. He went on to state, that the books were nevertheless being priced, and that expectations were entertained of being enabled to meet the cost of them without burdening the funds of the society, or applying for a private subscription from the members.

(To be continued.)

The following correspondence has passed between the Hong merchants and the Chamber of Commerce.

To the Honorable the Chamber of Commerce.
&c. &c. &c.

A respectful communication.

Seeing the large decked Schooners have, latterly in defiance of the prohibition, persisted in coming to Canton in continued and quick succession, bringing up Opium which is removed up into the foreign factories, by which the Security merchants and landlords are involved, we, your younger brethren, requested you by letter to make known to the several foreign gentlemen the facts for their guidance, entreating them to carry on their business in a peaceful and regular way for our mutual advantage.

Now on the 17th day of this 10th moon the foreign merchant Innes secretly brought up some Opium to Canton which was seized by Government on the river, in front of the 13 factories, by which he has involved in punishment his Surety and landlord, and aroused universal indignation at his wickedness. We, your younger brethren in consequence of the detestable conduct of this man, have placarded him in every direction, of which placard we send you a Copy, requesting you, after perusal, to send it to the news papers for publication, that every reasonable man may be informed of the circumstances.

It is for this we write and with compliments remain.

The Hong merchants
S. FEARON.
Chinese Interpreter General Chamber of Commerce.
Dec. 5th 1838.

Copy of Placard.

By the ancient laws the large decked boats are prohibited coming to Canton, and the small open boats, which are allowed to come are obliged to apply at the Custom House Stations to obtain passports and undergo a strict examination. Of this we have given repeated intimations to the several foreign traders for their guidance; nevertheless latterly the large decked boats have been arriving in constant and rapid succession, some from Macao, others from Whampoa, doubtless for the purposes of bringing up Opium and smuggling. The contraband goods being taken up to the factories, are seized, and we, the Security merchants and landlord, are involved in punishment. We have frequently written (to the foreigners) begging them not to infringe the prohibitory laws and to carry on their business in a peaceful and regular manner.

But all men are not the same; some are good and others bad; our warnings are therefore useless. On the 17th of this moon the foreign merchant Innes with a daring disregard of the laws, clandestinely brought Opium up to Canton in one of the boats, which was seized by Government, involving in punishment his surety, and the landlord of his factory; truly such conduct merits universal indignation. He openly defies the Imperial mandates and displays the most supreme contempt for his own reputation. We must therefore refuse, however reluctantly to do any more business with him, and shall turn him out of our houses: We accordingly placard our resolves in the most explicit manner, that every reasonable man may be informed thereof, and take timely warning.

Given in Consoo, (no date)

To the Honourable the Chamber of Commerce.
&c. &c. &c.

A respectful communication.

By the ancient laws and repeated edicts from the Governor the large decked boats are prohibited coming to Canton; copies of these edicts we, your younger brethren, have again, and again sent to you several gentlemen, but you thinking them of no import have cast them aside without giving the least attention to them; and a seizure has just been made by Government of some Opium which Innes was endeavoring to smuggle, in consequence of which his surety merchant has been sentenced to the punishment of publicly wearing the cangue, and his landlord was also sentenced to a similar punishment, but prevailed on H. E. by his entreaties to forgive him. You gentlemen have all seen or heard of this.

We have established Hongs for trading with you gentlemen in the hope of making a little money and that all things, may go on peacefully and to our mutual advantage, but by the foreigners smuggling Opium, we are constantly involved in trouble. Ask yourselves gentlemen whether in our places, you could be at ease? There are surely some reasonable men among you,

Now we have been forced to demand some new conditions ere opening the trade, being determined no longer to suffer for your misdeeds. We have resolved that, hereafter, not one large decked boat shall come up to Canton, and all small uncovered boats, whether coming from or going to Whampoa or Macao, shall, according to law, apply at the Custom House stations for passports, and examination. As the security merchant and landlord are made answerable for any smuggling of Opium &c., these conditions are absolutely necessary, and we must request you, benevolent elder brethren, to give public notice that all gentlemen, who on consideration, determine to accept our terms for opening the trade, must give us a signed paper to that effect, when the trade shall instantly open, and we will continue to rent you our factories.

Hereafter, if any foreigner attempt to smuggle up Opium or any other contraband article into the factories, we shall immediately petition the Government that they may deal with him according to law, and turn the offender out of our houses. If you consent to this and give us a bond to that effect, we will continue to trade with you as usual; but if you perversely refuse our conditions, we truly dare not continue to trade with you or rent you our houses. You cannot say we have given you no warning.

On receipt of this letter we must beg you all to let us know whether you accept or refuse our terms, that we may frame the new agreement, after which chops shall again be granted.

It is for this we write, and with compliments remain

The Hong-merchants.
S. FEARON.
Chinese Interpreter Genl. Chamber of Commerce.
December 5th, 1838.

To the Honorable the Chamber of Commerce.
&c. &c. &c.

A respectful communication.

The foreign merchant Innes being a man who clandestinely smuggles opium into Canton, H. E. the Governor has directed by edict, that he be driven out by the 21st of this month, ordering us, in case of his presumptions refusal to leave, to pull down the house in which he lives, that he may have no roof above his head. No gentleman must give him shelter, lest he himself become involved in trouble.

We have to requestthat you will circulate this amongst the several foreign gentlemen that each may know how to act. It is for this we write and with compliments remain.

The Hong merchants.
S. FEARON.
Chinese Interpreter General Chamber of Commerce.
Dec. 5th 1838.

To the Honorable the Chamber of Commerce.
&c. &c. &c.

A respectful communication.

In our letter of 19th instant, (December 5) we stated that, should Innes not leave his house before the 22nd, we should pull it down. This was in consequence of an edict we received from the Governor, in which he threatened that all of us, Hong merchants, should wear the cangue unless Innes left Canton by 22nd. We were greatly alarmed at this threat, and resolved to pull down his house, that, having no place to shelter him, he might be forced to leave. We therefore invited all you gentlemen to attend at the Consoo Hall on the 20th (yesterday) to deliberate on the subject. Now as after mutual deliberation you all decide that we ought not pull the house down, we have determined not to do so.

Now in consequence of Innes having clandestinely smuggled up Opium, H. E. the Governor has ordained that he must quit Canton by the 22nd instant, (December 8) failing which we, the Hong merchants, are to wear the cangue. However stern and severe this edict of H. E. may be, it is certain to be acted upon, and should we be obliged to wear the cangue, our reputation will be indelibly seared, and, with tainted characters, how shall we be able to carry on trade either with native or foreign merchants?

Be the obstinate defiance of this one man, Innes, to the Governor's edicts, the whole foreign trade is involved in difficulties, the consquences of which may be truly awful. We earnestly beg of you gentlemen to endeavor by reasonable arguments to make Innes leave Canton to day, that the trade may again be put on its usual quiet footing. It is for this we write, and with compliments remain.

The Hong merchants.
S. FEARON.
Chinese Interpreter G. C. C.

December 6th, 1838.

General Chamber of Commerce,
Canton, 7th Dec. 1838.

To the Hong Merchants.

Gentlemen.—We now do ourselves the honour to acknowledge receipt of your various letters under date 5th and 6th December, but before entering upon the general subject contained in them it was imperatively necessary that we should draw your attention to the threat contained in one of them of forcibly pulling down one of the Foreign Factories; we therefore verbally pointed out to you the dangerous consequences which might result from such an act; the inviolability of our personal dwellings being a point imperatively necessary for the security of our persons and the property under our charge; we have now much satisfaction in seeing by your letter received yesterday evening, that you disclaim any such violent intention.

As regards the subject of your other letters, we must in the first place inform you, that Mr. Innes is not a member of our Chamber, nor have we any control or influence over his actions even if he were.

The Chamber of Commerce is purely a commercial body and has no authority our persons residing in Canton.

We have heard with deep feelings of regret, the treatment you have all experienced, and are threatened with; on account of the discovery of an attempt to smuggle opium into Canton, more especially as the severe punishment already inflicted on Ponhoyqua, security merchant of the Thos. Perkins, originated in an accusation entirely devoid of all foundation.

We think it however our duty here publicly and clearly to express our disapprobation of acts such as are now forced upon our notice.

In reply to your request that we as a body should give you some pledge respecting the Foreign boats coming to Canton, we regret that we are unable to comply with it,—those boats belong to a variety of persons, over whom we can exercise no authority. It is however essentially necessary, that the community of Canton should have means of conveying letters, and of going backwards and forwards to and from Macao. We shall be happy to meet with you, in order to concert some plan for the purpose; so as effectually to prevent boats thus employed, from engaging in illegal transactions and thus involving all parties in trouble.

I remain &c.
H. H. LINDSAY. Chairman.

CANTON PRESS.

Saturday, 8th Dec.

By the arrival of the *Ingleborough* 24th July from Liverpool, which vessel spoke the *George IV* from London beginning of August, and brought on her letter bag, she being bound for Batavia, we have been put in possession of English papers to the 30th July, through the kindness of friends, but local matter of considerable importance does not permit us to devote as much space to European intelligence as we could wish, or to give a copy of the debate we find in the *Morning Herald* of 30th July relative to the Bill of the establishment of Courts in China which was brought forward by Lord Palmerston the day before. We hope however to be able to give this in our next, and now offer only the following short notice from the same paper.

"Lord Palmerston having moved that the house resolve into Committee on the "China Courts Bill."

"Mr. Hawes (for Sir G. Staunton) moved a resolution declaratory of the inexpediency of proceeding with the measure, unless there were satisfactory evidence that it had the assent of the China Government.

"Lord Palmerston said that it sought not to establish a new principle, only to carry out, or rather to remove ambiguity as regarded the act of 1833, and the power of extending civil, in addition to criminal and admiralty jurisdiction. If the resolution applied at all, it applied, he submitted, to the act of 1833 rather than to this bill.

"Sir J Graham said that experience had taught him the inexpediency of the measure proposed.

"The bill, after further consideration, was eventually "deferred till next session."

From a cursory glance over the papers we find that the "oaths abolition Bill" was lost in the House of Lords by a minority of 16 to 32. The "Irish Municipal Bill" had passed the same house though with several amendments. We see the death of the Duke of Leeds announced, as also that of Sir Pulteney Malcolm. *The Great Western* left Bristol again for New York on the 21st July, with 118 passengers, and upwards of 8000 letters. From New York news had been received in England up to the 10 July. The festivities on the 4th had passed off with great e'clat. The account from the frontier of Upper Canada represented that part of the Country as still in a state of disturbance, and liable to attacks from small bands of rebels, against whom it appears, H. M. troops were successful whenever they met. We see that much praise is given to the U. S. government for its exertions to prevent American citizens from giving support to these rebels. Lord Durham is represented as being very popular among all classes, to which his last act of clemency in banishing a number of convicted traitors to Bermudas instead of ordering their execution, has contributed not a little. This amnesty or commuted punishment extends to all but those guilty of the death of Lieut Weir and of Jos. Bertrand. Papineau and some others, proclaimed traitors, but not apprehended, are as well as those banished to the Bermudas declared deserving of death if they return to Canada without the Governor's special permission to do so, a permission which he reserves to himself to give, if the convicted parties enter into recognizances by him considered sufficient, as to their future good behaviour

The English papers are filled with accounts of the flattering reception Marshal Soult has met with every where. The accounts from Spain are as uncertain as before, though on the whole perhaps more favorable to the Queen's party. The Russians are making again great military preparations successfully to invade Circassia, where their arms have latterly not met with any success. The Grand-Turk and Pasha of Egypt are said to have amicably arranged their differences or to be at least in a fair way of doing so.

Consols on the 30th July 93¾ a ¾.

The quarterly teavale ended on the 18th July, and quotations remain about the same as we reported from advices of 7th July received overland. The market for Silk was firm, without any extensive demand.

Teatlee we find quoted 18 a 24 s. and Taysaan 15 a 19 s.

The Opium trade. This past week has been one of considerable excitement, owing to the severe measures taken by the authorities against the Opium-trade, which threaten to affect even foreigners personally. We have stated in former numbers that Government was active in its persecution of dealers in Opium, not only here but in the northern provinces, and as proof of this in the latter end of last week the unwelcome news of seizure by Government of a Junk laden withOpium at Tien-tsin was received, and it transpired at same time that her people had been prevailed on, probably by torture, to reveal many names of parties in Canton and Macao from whom they had bought the drug. Upon these denunciations a number of arrests have taken place both here and at Macao, and most of the brokers and other natives engaged in the trade fled into the country. It is supposed that the Vice-roy has the Imperial orders for being thus severe and that he is thus active to recover the two steps of rank of which he has been degraded on account of his inattention hitherto to the smuggling of Opium. Whilst matters thus looked black enough for the Opium-trade, unfortunately, on Monday last a seizure was made, on landing opposite a foreign factory of some dollar-boxes, containing Opium. The coolies who, in the act of landing it, were made prisoners, confessed(according to the mandarin's account) being in the employ of Mr. Innes and having, by his orders, brought the Opium from on board a ship at Whampoa. The name of this vessel's Captain as given by the Coolies was by the Chinese thought to resemble that of the master of an American ship, the *Thomas Perkins*, now at Whampoa, and in the excitement of the moment, without further proof than the denunciation and imperfect pronunciation of a foreign name by a frightened Coolie, orders were issued that the Foreigner at whose Factory the Opium had been landed and the Consignee of the American ship, as well as the ship herself should leave China (Punhoy-qua) who had secured the ship should wear the wooden collar, and be sent with it to Whampoa, there to be shewn to the fleet. This punishment has, we believe, been really inflicted on the merchant who, even had the ship been guilty of having Opium on board, as accused, could not well have been guilty of connivance; but in this case we have no doubt whatever that the Opium came from no ship but from one of the Opium schooners at Whampoa, and that the faulty pronunciation of a name was the cause of all this hasty injustice being committed. A party of friends of the consignee of the American Ship went however yesterday to the City gate to deliver a memorial stating the circumstances; this was well received by the Quang-heep and several other officers that went to meet the foreigners, and it is expected that proceedings against the ship and its Agent will be dropped, though the poor hong-merchant probably will get no redress for his mistaken punishment. To resume, however, our tale:—as soon as it was known that the seizure of Opium and of the coolies had been made, fears of being implicated in denunciations that might be extorted from these poor men, and rumours, that by means of torture they had given in a long list of names of Compradores and other foreigners' servants as implicated in the Opium trade, made most of these seek safety in temporary absence from Canton. On the day following the seizure, all the Hong-merchants were ordered to appear before the Vice-roy, and kept kneeling (at least so it is said) for some hours, and threatened that if Mr. Innes, and Mr. Talbot consignee of the *Thomas Perkins*, as well as the ship had not left Canton within three days from that, the Hong-merchants all should be put into the wooden collar, and, to make his threat more effective, it is said that he presented to their terrified eyes the eight cangues requisite for their number. On the following day they were all called before the Hoppo, and on returning met in Consoo—Meanwhile they had placarded, as they threatened they would do in case of detection (*vide* C. P. of last week) Mr. Innes as accused of smuggling, a translation of which document will be found in another column, and afterwards addressed several letters to the Chamber of Commerce, (translation of which in another part) from which it will be seen that they threatened to pull Mr. Innes' house down if after three days (the term expired yesterday) he was still in Cantoo, and that, moreover, all trade is to be stopped until his departure. (The threat of the demolition of the house has since been reseinded.) The Hong-merchants on Thursday last invited the foreign residents to meet them at the Consoo-house; a considerable number attended, and the two principal merchants, Howqua and Mowqua, there related what had occurred, and explained that the object of their having called the meeting was to know from the foreigners generally whether they were not justified in taking the steps they contemplated against Mr. Innes, namely of pulling down his house in case of refusal to go. To this question it was answered that foreigners had no right to judge each other, that they could not take upon themselves, to decide questions which it was the province of the Government to dispose of, but that they considered the proceeding of pulling down the house, with which the Hong merchants threatened, as altogether uncalled for and as infringing one of the privileges foreigners have hitherto enjoyed in Canton, namely the inviolability of their dwellings which, it was stated, had in the Company's time always been insisted on, and recognized by the Chinese authorities. The meeting then broke up, and in the afternoon the members of the General Chamber of Commerce met, to take into consideration some communications (to which we have already referred) made to the Committee by the Cohong. Mr. Lindsay was in the chair, and it was then moved by Mr. Dent, seconded by Mr. Green, and unanimously resolved, that the Committee take these communications into consideration, and report thereon. It was stated at this meeting that though originally the following day was that on which the threatened demolition was to take place it was understood that matters would not be hurried, and that the Committee would therefore have sufficient time maturely to deliberate ere they gave an answer to the Cohong. In the meanwhile all trade is stopped, and is threatened to continue so until Mr. Innes takes his departure from Canton, and until all house holders (foreigners) shall have entered into a bond not to carry on any smuggling trade, either themselves or by implication, within the river of Canton.

This we understand, is the position of affairs at present (Friday morning.) We do not expect that the Government or the Hong-merchants will proceed to violence to expel Mr. Innes, and hope some other means will be found to arrange this matter amicably. The precedent of forcible expulsion would probably have bad consequences hereafter and we are glad to see the voice of the foreign community unanimous for the prevention of such a step. We think it probable that the consequence of all this commotion will be the entire relinquishment of the introduction of Opium by foreigners into Whampoa and Canton, and if this be so, we cannot but congratulate the community on this result, as this trade will then no longer be the means of bringing innocent people into trouble, and of endangering, as it certainly has done, the peaceable continuance of the China-trade altogether.

Shooting Stars. Last week we published some observations taken of these meteors on the nights of 13th and 14th November. On the evening of the 5th of this month they were observed to be very frequent, and we learn that no less than 108 were counted in half an hour from 8 to ½ past 8 o'clock. In the next half hour only 52 were seen thus giving a total for the hour of 160. Previous to this, say from 7 to 8 o'clock it is supposed that even a greater number of meteors fell. The evening was very fine, the air mild, and little or no wind from the northward.

A race came off on Wednesday last between the four oared gigs, the Fanny, and the Gipsy, the former pulled by English sailors and the latter by Chinese. Our patriotic readers will be glad to learn that the Jacks had it all their own way, distancing the Gypsy with great ease.

NOTICE.—The very superior, new and fast sailing schooner "PARADOX," lately arrived from Java, has spacious accommodations for Passengers, and is now put on the line of the Canton Packets. For passage or freight, apply at Canton to HOOKER & LANE.
at Macao

Canton, 15th November, 1838.

NOTICE.—MR. THOMAS EDMOND is authorised to sign for our Firm per Procuration,
BIBBY ADAM & Co.

Canton, 15th October, 1838.

NOTICE.—The interests of Mr. ROBERT WILKINSON and Mr. JOHN R. REEVES in our firm ceased on the 30th June last, and Mr. WILLIAM LESLIE was admitted a partner from that date.
DENT & Co.

Canton, 1st October, 1838.

NOTICE.—All persons having demands against the Estate of the late BENJAMIN R. LEACH Esq, deceased are requested to present them, and those indebted, to make payment to
W. P. PEIRCE.—Executor.

Canton, 28th September, 1838.

NOTICE—Mr. JAMES WARLY SMITH (in pursuance of his circular of March last) is now established as a Public Tea Inspector at No. 5 Dutch Hong

Canton 14th September 1838.

NOTICE.—A SHOP is opened by a *European* No 26, old China Street, for sale, BY RETAIL, of all British goods; and as the late interference of the Hongs with the small shop-owners has caused a stop to business, the support of the Public, both Chinese and Foreigners, is sanguinely expected, as being their joint interest.

Canton, 1 Creek, 6th July 1838.

NOTICE.—ADVANCES ON SHIPMENTS TO BRITAIN will be made, *in Cash*, at 4*s.* 7*d.* per Spanish Dollar, by
JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

Canton, 29th July, 1838.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Agents are ready to receive bonafide Tenders for Advances on Bills of Exchange, secured by Consignments to England of Tea and Nanking Raw Silk, in the manner prescribed in a paper entitled, "Terms and Conditions for making Advances in China," at the rate of Four Shillings and Seven pence (4*s.* 7*d.*) per Spanish Dollar.

Until further Notice, Twenty five per Cent of the same will be made in cash, and the residue in Bills on the Supreme Government of India, at the rate of Two hundred and twelve (212) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, payable thirty days after sight.

(Signed.) J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. I Company.

Canton, 24th November, 1838.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Treasury is open for the receipt of Cash for Bills upon the Supreme Government of India at the Exchange of Two hundred and twelve (212) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, and payable thirty days after sight.

(Signed.) J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. I Company.

Canton, 24th November, 1838

NOTICE.—FOR SALE at the Canton Press Office, THE CHINESE HONG-MERCHANTS AND THEIR DEBTS, price one dollar.
GENERAL RATES OF AGENCY COMMISSION IN CHINA; on English letter paper, price 10 cents.

NOTICE.—Translations made at the Canton Press Office from and into the English, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese languages at twelve cents a line or where under seventeen lines at two Dollars for each translation.

NOTICE—Parties intending to apply for INSURANCE in any of the undermentioned offices are requested to notify the same in order to have the Vessels duly surveyed before any cargo is put on board.
(*Signed*) DENT & Co.

Secretaries, Agents UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY.
" BOMBAY INSURANCE Co.
" TROPIC INSURANCE Co.
" CALCUTTA INSURANCE Co.

Canton 1st November 1838.

NOTICE.

ORDERS for printing will be carefully attended to at the Canton Press Office, at the following charges;

for printing Bills of lading, Bills of exchange, Opium orders and boat notes } ₱ 100 & 1
" Linguist reports, reports of Cargoes &c. . . . . " " " " 1. 50.
" Policies and folio pages . . . " " " 5.

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 Copies.

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL INSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above society can grant Policies on Goods payable in London, Calcutta, Bombay, or Canton.
MACVICAR & Co.

Canton, 6th October, 1838.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are authorised to grant Policies payable in Calcutta, London, Batavia and Canton. A cash payment of five per cent on the amount of premium per each risk will be made to all parties giving risks to this office, and Policies are made payable at 30 days when the premium is paid in cash at a *pro rata* exchange, and at two months and longer periods when paid by a Bill on the same terms at which the Policy is payable.
DANIELL & Co.

Agents in China, Asiatic Marine Ins. Office.

ecretaries in Calcutta Messrs. Fergusson Brothers & Co.
Agents in London Messrs. Forbes Forbes & Co.
" in Batavia Messrs. Wilson Smiths & Co.

Canton, 9th November, 1838.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Subscribers are duly constituted and appointed Agents for this Company, and can grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta, Canton, Bombay, Madras, and elsewhere—parties contributing business to the office, will be entitled to a return of five per cent on the amount of premium actually paid in.

Canton, January 4th 1838. WETMORE & Co.

FOR BATAVIA AND ROTTERDAM.

THE Dutch Barque JAVA, H. PETERS, Commander. For freight apply to
SENN VAN BASEL TOE LAER & Co.

Canton, 5th December, 1838.

FOR MANILA.

THE Sp. Brig 'NARCISA,' is expected daily at Hong-Kong and will take in Cargo, and meet quick despatch on her return to Manila. Apply to
Capt. PARRY,
Sr. B. BARRETTO, Macao, or to
JA: INNES.

Canton, 7th December, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND PINANG.

THE Bark FANNY, MCCARTHY, will be despatched from Macao the first week of December. For freight apply at Macao to Messrs. PEREIRA & Co.
or at Canton to DENT & Co.

Canton 22nd November, 1838.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL OR LONDON.

THE fine fast sailing ship the JAMAICA, 350 tons Capt. M. MARTIN. Apply to
DANIELL & Co.

Canton, 23rd November, 1838.

FOR LONDON.

THE fine teak Ship INGLIS, 1300 tons, Captain ROUTH, has commenced loading and has a great part of her Cargo engaged, will have early despatch. For freight apply to DANIELL & Co.

Canton, 9th November, 1838.

FOR LONDON.

THE fine first class Ship the VISCOUNT MELBOURNE, of 650 tons, Captain WM. DRAYNER, her second voyage. For freight and passage apply to
DANIELL & Co.

Canton, 9th November, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE FAZULRABHANEY, Capt. KEYS, will leave Whampoa about the 1st December. For freight apply to
D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.

Canton, 5th November, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE Ship "SULIMANY," Capt. A. J McFARLANE, will meet with early despatch from Whampoa. For freight apply to
NANABHOY FRAMJEE.

Canton, 29th October, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE FAZEL CURRIM, Capt. BENNETT, will leave Whampoa about the 1st December. For Freight apply to
D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.

Canton, 2d November 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE Ship BOLTON, Captain YOUNG, will leave Whampoa about the 25th Proximo. For Freight apply to
D. DORABJEE.
Powshong No. 4.

The "Bolton" carries an experienced Surgeon, and has spacious accommodations for Passengers. For Passage apply to CAPT. YOUNG, or to
JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

Canton, 25th October, 1838

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE fast sailing Ship SULTANA, Capt. PAGE, will have early despatch. For Freight apply to
D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.

Canton, 26th October, 1838.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE IMOGEN having a large portion of her cargo engaged will meet with early despatch. For Freight apply to
GIBB LIVINGSTON & Co.

Canton, 19th October, 1838.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

THE fast Brig CORSAIR, Captain PORTER, now lying at Hong-Kong. Apply to
LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 19th September, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE Ship "HELEN," Captain G. SETFORD, will leave Whampoa with all despatch. For freight apply to
DHUNJEEBHOY MUNCHERJEE.

Canton, 21st September, 1838.
No. 5. Powshong Hong.

FOR SALE.

THE undersigned have just received an assortment of the following viz. LINEN DAMASK, NAPKINS and TABLE CLOTHS, COLORED DAMASK, TABLE COVERS of newest patterns, LINEN DUCKS and DRILL, DAMASK COUNTERPANES and STRIPE VERANDAH TICK.
HOOKER & LANE.

No. 1 British Factory,
1st December, 1838.

MADEIRA WINE.

Messrs. NEWTON GORDON MURDOCH & Co. have on sale, deliverable in Canton,
"THE FINEST OLD LONDON PARTICULAR MADEIRA," at prices as under

Hogshead	.. .. ..	$ 125
Quarter cask	.. .. ..	" 65
Half do.	.. .. ..	" 35

"OLD LONDON MARKET MADEIRA,"

Hogshead	.. .. ..	$ 100
Quarter cask	.. .. ..	" 52
Half do.	.. .. ..	" 28

Apply to JA: INNES.

Canton, 25th October, 1838.

FOR SALE.

ON board the BELLE ALLIANCE at Whampoa A FEW TONS OF COALS. Apply on board or to Mr PASSINGHAM at Markwick & Smith's.

Canton, 18th October, 1838.

ON SALE.

MANILA PLANCHADO SEGARS at 8 $ per box. Apply to
EDMUND MOLLER.

NOTICE.—MADEIRA WINE in Pipes and Hogsheads from the well known house of KEIRS & Co., for sale by DENT & Co.

Canton, 14th Septbr. 1838.

ON SALE.

BEER in HOGSHEADS, just landed in good order. To be had at the Godowns of
BIBBY ADAM & Co,

Canton, 7th September, 1838.

ON SALE.

At the CANTON PRESS OFFICE
THE second and third volumes of the CANTON PRESS NEWSPAPER AND PRICE CURRENT, at 12 $ per file.

BILLS OF LADING, BLANK POWERS OF ATTORNEY, BLANK RESPONDENTIA BONDS OPIUM ORDERS, all neatly printed and on Europe paper.
also
DIRECTIONS for using the LOGARITHMIC TONNAGE ROD, as invented by Mr. STANSBURY.
At the price of 10 cents each, Statements of AMERICAN IMPORTS & EXPORTS for 1837 & 38, and at 15 cents each, these together with BRITISH IMPORTS & EXPORTS on one sheet of Postpaper.
LINGUIST REPORTS.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED—Brit *Eliza Stewart*, Miller, from London. *Mary Ann*, 1unes, from Java. *Ruparell* Butler, from Bombay. *Francis Smith*. Edmund,, from Calcutta. *Frederick Huth*, Toby, from Singapore. *Parrock Hall*, Canney from *Bombay*. *Nile*, Anderson. and *Ingleborough*, ——, from Liverpool 24th July. Amer *Francis Stanton*, Lefavour from Manila in 8 days.

SAILED OR DESPATCHED—None.

The *Helen* is under despatch for Singapore and Bombay.

The *George* 1V. from London, 1st August to Anjer in 84 days, met there the *Ingleborough* from Liverpool, which latter vessel has brought on the former's despatches.

The *Marquess of Camden* arrived in England on the 9th and the *Duke of Sussex* on the 15th July.

The *London* had arrived in Holland.

The *Lord Castlereagh* had arrived at Singapore when the *Frederick Huth* came away, and the *Keelie Castle* was to sail thence for this on about the 28th October.

LATEST DATES, from ENGLAND, 30th July per *George* 1V. UNITED STATES, 10th July via England CALCUTTA, 10th September ₱ *Waterwitch*. BOMBAY, 8th September ₱ *Ruparell*. SINGAPORE, 24th October ₱ *Frederick Huth*. JAVA, 20th October ₱ *Asia* MANILA, 25th November ₱ *Francis Stanton*.

VESSELS EXPECTED.—From ENGLAND, *Clifton*, *Ranger*, *St. Vincent*, *David Salomons*, *Malcolm*, *Java*, *Asia*. CALCUTTA, *Recovery*, *Keelie Castle Brigand*, *Theresa*. From the UNITED STATES, via South America, *St. Louis*, *Natchez*; via London, *Lotos* direct *Courier*, *Annawan*, *Surat*.

SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

Vessel's Name.	*Flag.*	*Commander.*	*Tons*	*Where from.*	*Consignees.*
John Bull	British	Ormond	398	Liverpool	Fox Rawson & Co.
Trenton	Ameri.	Hallet		Boston	Russell & Co.
Moffat .... ——	British	Bolton		Batavia	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Helen	"	Setford		Bombay	D. Muncherjee.
Mary	"	Macaulay..		"	Daniell & Co.
Canada	Ameri.	Hicks		Liverpool	Wetmore & Co.
Inglis	British	Routh	1300	Bombay	Daniell & Co.
Euphrates	"	Wilson	617	Liverpool	Jamieson and How.
V. Melbourne....	"	Drayner	650	Bombay	Daniell & Co.
Patriot Queen....	"	Hoodley		Calcutta	Dent & Co.
Vansittart	"	Macqueen		Bombay	Turner & Co.
Penang....	"	Lawson		Liverpool	Macvicar & Co.
Bolton	"	Young		Calcutta	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Wm. Jardine ...	"	Crosbie....		Batavia....	"
Alex. Baring	"	St. Croix		London	Russell & Co.
Covington	Ameri.	Holbrook		Liverpool	Wetmore & Co.
Orestes	British	Smith		Madras	Dent & Co.
Belle Alliance	"	Arckall		"	"
Bengal	"	Morton....		Calcutta	Jamieson & How.
Cleveland	"	Marby		Bombay	Dent & Co.
Sulimany	"	Macfarlane		"	Nanabhoy Framjee.
Horatio	Ameri.	Howland		Liverpool	F. S. Hathaway.
Oriental	British	Wilson		Bombay	Dirom & Co.
John O'Gaunt....	"	Robertson		Liverpool	Turner & Co.
Crescent	"	Goldie		Liverpool	Macvicar & Co.
Eliza	"	Lay		Calcutta	Dent & Co.
Indus	"	MacFarlane		Bombay	Turner & Co.
Sultana	"	Page		"	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Westminster	"	Mollison		Fort Jackson	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Fazel Currim	"	Bennett		Bombay	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Faizul Rabahny ..	"	Keys		"	"
Reliance	"	Marquis	1315	Madras	William Henderson.
Earl of Clare	British	Scott	910	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
York	Amer.	Meyer		Liverpool	Wetmore & Co.
Duke of Lancaster	British	Hargrave		Bombay	Turner & Co.
Ann Gales	"	Giles		Manila	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Ceylon	Ameri.	Chaffer		Batavia	Russell & Co.
L'Esperance	Dutch.	Lindstedt		"	S.van Basel toe Laer &Co.
Eucharis	French	Costey		Manila	Dent & Co.
Thomas Perkins..	Ameri.	Graves	590	Soerabaya....	Gordon & Talbot.
Orwell	British	Cellard		Madras	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Mary Ann	"	Jones		Java	"
Jamaica	"	Martin		London	Daniell & Co.
J. N. Gossler	Ameri.	Davis		Gibraltar	F. H. & J. Tiers.
Java	Dutch.	Peters		Soerabaya....	S. van Basel toe Laer &Co.
Ellen	British	Dixon		Manila	Dent & Co.
Frederick Huth ...	"	Toby		Singapore....	Turner & Co.
Parrock Hall	"	Canney		Bombay	"
Francis Smith....	"	Edmond		Calcutta	Macvicar & Co.

SHIPPING AT HONG-KONG &c.

The following Ships are stationary at Lintin &c. The *Jane*, Wm. Clark; *Lord Amherst*, Wm. Dodd; *Aurelia*-Gregorio; *Psyche*, Keunedy; to Dent & Co. The *Hercules*, Parry; *Austen*, Rees Cd, *Young*, *Boyle*; *Jardine*, Strachan; to Jardine Matheson & Co. The *Lintin*, (Am.) Macondray; to Russell & Co. The *Agnes*, Gallie; *Mermaid*, Wallace; to D. & M. Rustomjee. The *Isabella*, D. Ballingall; to Markwick & Smith. Span. *Trinidad*, Salado; to H. Rustomjee. *Rosa*, Ribeiro; to H. Eigar.

Vessel's Name.	*Flag.*	*Commander.*	*Tons*	*Where from.*	*Consignees*
Governor Findlay	British	Jauncey	274	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Rose	Ameri.	Foster	143	Lima	Russell & Co.
Mavis	British	T. Watson	160	Calcutta	Cowasjee Eduljee.
Anna	Port.	Thomas	166	Damaun	H. Rustomjee.
Ternate....	British	Walker		Bombay	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Pearl	"	Beddie		"	Macvicar & Co.
Corsair....	"	Porter		Singapore..	Lindsay & Co.
Swift	"	van der Hoeven....		"	D. & M Rustomjee.
Thistle	"	Florence		Manila	"
Lambton	"	Hart		"	"
Attaran	"	H. Jackson		Calcutta	Markwick & Smith.
Girard	Ameri.	Drinker		Philadelphia	F. H. & J. Tiers.
Sir E. Ryan	British	Pybus		Calcutta	W. Henderson.
Virginia	"	Whiffen		"	Lindsay & Co.
Bencoolen	"	Tait		Singapore	Fox Rawson & Co.
Maulmien..	"	Pike.	175	Calcutta	Heerjeebhoy Rustomjee.
Hereford	"	Reaburn	462	Liverpool	W. & T. Gemmell & Co.
Henry Clay	Ameri.	Gilman		Callao	Dent & Co.
Benares....	British	Jackson....		Bombay	H. Rustomjee.
Porcia	"	Swift		Callao	Russell & Co.
H. M. S. Larne ..	"	Capt. J. P. Blake		Cruize	
Julia	"	Richards		Singapore..	Captain Richards.
Fanny	"	McCarthy		"	Dent & Co.
Van Couver	Ameri.	Hallet		Boston	R. B Forbes.
Omega	"	Hillert		New York	Gordon & Talbot.
Omega	British	Strachan		Singapore	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Asia	Ameri.	Coles		Boston	Russell & Co.
John Gilpin	"	Lewis		Callao	Wetmore & Co.
Eliza Stewart	British	Miller		London	"
Mary Anne	"	Jones		Java	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Ruparell	"	Butler		Bombay	A. & D. Furdonjee.
Nile	"	Anderson		Liverpool	R. Wise Holliday & Co.
Ingleborough	"	"		"	Fox Rawson & Co.
Francis Stanton ..	Ameri.	Lefavour		Manila	R. B. Forbes.

THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

Abreviations (Pl.) Pecul. (Cy.) Catty. (Pce.) Piece. (Pr.) Pair. (Cht.) Chest. (Yrd.) Yard. ($) Spanish Dollars. (T.) Tael. (M.) Mace. (Cn.) Candarin. (Ch.) Cash. Comml. Weights. 16 Taels, 1⅓ lb. avods. 1 Catty.—100 Catties 133⅓ lb avods, 1 Pecul.—16 Pls. 80 Cys, 1 Ton.—84 Cys, 1 Cwt.—1 Cy. 1 lb.—Money weight.—10 Cash. 1 Candarin.—10 Candarin, 1 Mace, 1 Tael.—1 Tael, 580 Grains Troy.—1 Span. dollar 7 Mace 1 cn. 7 ch.

VOL. 4. No. 14. *Canton, Saturday, 8th December,* **1838.** **No. 170.**

IMPORTS.

	PER.	PRICES.	REMARKS.
COTTON MANUFACTURES.			
Cambrics - - 40 yds. - in	Pce.	$ 3. a	
Chintzes - - 28 ,, - in	,,	3 a 5	
Handkfs. Monteiths scarlet -	,,	1.75 a 2.	dull.
,, ,, blue -	,,	1.25 a 2	
Long-cloths white 40 yds. 36 in	,,	3½ a 5.	
,, ,, 90 ,, - -	,,	7½ a 10.	
,, grey - 40 ,, 38 in	,,	3½ a 4½.	Large stock.
,, ,, - 60 ,, 38 in	,,	5½ a 6½.	
,, ,, - 80 ,, 38 in	,,	7. a 8½.	
Am. brown Cots. 30 ,, 36 in	,,	2.10 a 2.50	
Cotton yarn Nos. 16 @ 28 in	Pl.	22 a 30	Large stock and little demand.
,, ,, 30 @ 54 in	,,	30 a 36	
Calcutta - - ,, 18 @ 24 in	,,		None.
WOOLLENS.			
Broadcloth Ex. Sup'fine 60@62 in	Yrd.	90 a 2 80.	
,, Span[h] Stripes 60@62 in	,,	1.95 a 1.40.	
,, Supers - - 58@60 in	,,	80 a 90.	
,, Worsters - -	,,	60 cts.	
,, Worleys - 25 yds. in	Pce.	11 a 11½.	No sale.
,, Sup[r] Selct. Cutgslarge	Pl.	30 a 40.	Cts. dull.
Flannel - - - -	yd.	15 a 20.	
Camblets, double 55 yds. 30 in	Pce.		
Fine singles - - - -	,,	20 a 22.	dull.
Second - - - - -	,,		
Dutch - - - 40 yds. 33 in	,,	22 a 24	
,, - - - 40 ,, 28 ,,	,,	20 a 22	
Bombazets - - - -	,,	7 a 8	
Longells scarlet - - - -	,,	9½ a 9½	
Assorted colors - - - -	,,	8½ a 8½	
Woollen yarn - - - -	,,	70 a 90	Limited demand.
COTTON.		l'ael.	
Bengal old or inf. - - -	Pl.		
,, sup[r] and fine - -	,,	9 a 10 5	
Bombay old or inf. - - -	,,	7 5 a 9.7	
,, sup[r]. and fine - -	,,		
Madras - - - - -	,,	7 7 a 10.	
Manila - - - - -	,,		None.
METALS.			
Copper Shea's. 16 oz. @ 32 oz.	Pl.	$ 34½.	
,, S. American slab - -	,,	24.	None.
,, nails assorted - -	,,	40.	
,, old - - - -	,,	18	
Lead English Pig - - - -	,,	5½ a 5½	
,, Spanish - - - -	,,		
Iron Bar 1 @ 3 in - - -	,,	2 50	
,, Rod ½ @ in - - -	,,	3½ a 3½	
,, Nailrod ½ and under -	,,	4 a 4½	
,, Hoop. ½ @ in - -	,,		
,, Scrap - - - - -	,,	1. a 1.20	Not Saleable.
Steel English - - - - -	Cub	3½ a 4	
,, Swedish - - - -	Pl.	5½ a 5½	
Spelter English - - - -	Box	8½ a 9½	
Tin Plates - - - - -	Pl.	110 a 115	
Quicksilver - - - - -	100	60. a 65.	
SKINS Rabbit - - - - -	each	4. a 6.	
,, Fox - - - - -	,,	1. a 1.15.	
Otter-Sea - - - - -	,,	40. a 55	
,, tails - - - - -	,,	2.50 a 3	
,, Land - - - - -	,,	5. a 7.	
Seal - - - - - -	,,	2. a 2.50	
OPIUM Patna old 1836	Ch[t].	500 a 510	Nearly Nominal.
,, ,, 1837	,,	540	
Benares old - 1837	,,	480	
,, new - -	,,	490 a 500	
Malwa old - - -	,,	480 a 490	
,, new - - -	,,		
Turkey - - - - -	Pl.	380	Little demand.
RICE Bengal - - - -	,,	1.30 a 1.40	
,, Java - - - - -	,,	1.20 a 1.30	
,, White table - - -	,,		
,, Manila - - - -	,,	1.20 a 1.30	
STRAITS PRODUCE &c.			
Bird's nest, fine white - -	Cy.	30.	
,, ,, inf. ,, - -	,,	11. a 16.	No demand.
,, ,, black - -	,,	1½ a 5.	
Bees Wax - - - - -	Pl.	26. a 28.	
Betel nut - - - - -	,,	3½ a 3½.	
Cloves Mauritius 22 @ 26	,,	34.	Moluccs.
,, Mother - - - -	,,	10. a 12.	Overstocked.
Camphor Barcos - - - -	Cy.	6. a 25.	
Gambir - - - - - -	Pl.	2½. a 3.	
Mace - - - - - -	,,		
Nutmegs - - - - - -	,,		
Pepper - - - - - -	,,	7. a 7½.	
Rattans - - - - - -	,,	3. a 3½.	In demand.
Tin Bates - - - - -	,,	24.	
,, Singapore &c. - - -	,,	23.	First quality.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Amber large 1st quality - -	Cy.	3. a 12.	
,, small fragments - -	,,	20 cts a 1½.	
Asafœtida - - - - -	Pl.	4½.	
Bichdemar - - - - -	,,	6. a 25.	
,, good - - - - -	,,	25. a 36.	
Cochineal - - - - -	,,	180. a 220.	
Coral large beads or pieces	Cy.	.....	
,, fragments - - - -	Pl.	40. a 50.	
Cow Bezoar - - - - -	Cy.	16. a 25.	No demand.
Cudbear - - - - - -	Pl.	12.	
Cutch Pegue - - - - -	,,	4. a 4½.	
Elephants Teeth or Ivory -	,,	70. a 100.	
,, ,, cuttings -	,,	60. a 65.	
Fish-maws - - - - -	,,	25 a 55.	
Flints - - - - - -	,,	40 cents.	
Ginseng cruda - - - -	,,	55.	
,, clarified. - - - -	,,	90	
Mother of Pearl Shell - -	,,	9. a 10.	
Myrrh - - - - - -	,,	3. a 4.	
Olibanum - - - - - -	,,	3½. a 4.	Large stock.
Putchuck - - - - - -	,,	15 a 16	Little demand.
Rose Mallos - - - - -	,,		
Saltpetre at Lintin - - -	,,	6.	
Shark's fins - - - - -	,,	15. a 30.	
Smalts - - - - - -	,,	40. a 55.	Limited demand.
Stock fish - - - - - -	,,	3½. a 4.	Large stock.
Thread Gold and Silver - -	Cy.	40 a 45	
Wood Ebony Mauritius - -	Pl.	2.	
,, ,, Ceylon - -	,,	2.	dull.
,, Sandal Indian - - -	,,	16 a 20	
,, ,, Timor - - -	,,	8 a 12.	
,, ,, Sand[h] Islands -	,,		
,, Sapan - - - -	,,	1.45	

EXPORTS.

	WT. in T.	PRICE	REMARKS.
SILK MANUFACTURES.			
Camlets blk. 18 yds. by 24 in	30	$ 12	
,, col'd ,, by ,,	28	13.	
Hkfs. 4-4 black Levantine fringed	17	5.20. a 6.30	
,, 7-8 ,, ,,	15	4.50 a 5.60	
Hkfs. 7-8 cross barred - -	11	5.30 a 5.40	
,, Sarsnet, Nankin silk	—	5.20	
,, Canton - - -	18	6.50	
Hkfs. white Pongee 32 in	16	5.80	
,, ,, ,, 30 ,,	20	8.10	
,, figured ,, 32	18	7.20	
,, ,, ,, 30 ,,	24	11.50	
Levantines col'd 30 yds. 24 ,,	32	15. a 15.50	
,, ,, 30 ,, 29 ,,	27	11.	
,, black ,, ,, 24 ,,	30	14. a 15.	
,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	33	14.50 a 15.	
Satins Levantines 30 29 ,,	30	13.	
,, ,, ,, 24 ,,	18	6.70	
Lutestrings mixt 18 ,, 24 ,,	28	9.50 a 9.75	
,, black ,, ,, 29 ,,	30	10.	
Pongees white 30 ,, 30 ,,	29	9.75	
,, ,, 30 ,, 32 ,,	32	11.	
,, Szechuen 19 ,, 19 ,,	27	3.60 a 3.75	
Sarsnets black N. 30 ,, 29 ,,	27	9 70	
,, ,, C. ,, ,, 29 ,,	25	8	
,, ,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	22	7.	
,, white 60 ,, 29 ,,	34	14 25 a 14 5	
,, colored 30 ,, 29 ,,	21	11 80 a 12.	
,, crossbarr'd ,, 24 ,,	18	9 20 a 9 30	
Satins black 18 ,, 29 ,,	44	14.50 a 15	
,, ,, 18 ,, 29 ,,	36	11. a 11 50	
,, colored 18 ,, 29 ,,	33	16.	
,, high ,, 18 ,, 29 ,,	36	17.	
,, damasked crimson ,,	38	17 a 17 50	
,, ,, colored ,,	38	16. a 16.50	
Senshaws Nank. blk 29 29 ,,	40	14.50	
,, ,, black ,,	33	16.50	
,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	36	16 20	
,, Canton black 29 ,,	33	8.90 a 9.40	
Sewing silks assort. colors. 1s	Pl.	4.25	
,, ,, black - - -	,,	3.85	
Shawls crape 7 4 embrd. -	7	3.40	According to embroidery.
,, ,, 55 @ 58 in -	5½	2.90	
,, 8-4 Satin figd. 63 -	5	1.50	
,, 7-4 ,, ,, 58 -	4	1 50	
,, ,, damas ed silk 54 @ 5[8]	4	1.85	
Water silks col'd. 18 y. 29 in	32	14.50 a 15	
BLACK TEAS.	Pl	Tael.	
,, Bohea Canton - - -	,,		
,, Pokeen - - - -	,,		
,, Congou Souq. k'd. - -	,,		
,, Bl. Lf. & Pek. k'd - -	,,		
,, Campoi - - - - -	,,		No price settled yet.
,, Souchong - - - -	,,		
,, Hung muey - - - -	,,		
,, Pekoe - - - - -	,,		
,, Ning Yong - - - -	,,	19 a 22	
,, Ankoi - - - - -	,,		
,, Pouchong - - -	,,	22 a 25	
,, Orange Pekoe - - -	,,	26 a 36	
,, Caper - - - - -	,,	22 a 25	
GREEN TEAS.			
,, Twankay - - - - -	,,		
,, Skin - - - - - -	,,		Canton Tea.
,, Hyson - - - - - -	,,		20
,, Young Hyson - - - -	,,		30
,, Imperial - - - - -	,,		30
,, Gunpowder - - - -	,,		
RAW SILK. Canton No. 1	,,	T. 280	
,, ,, ,, ,, 2	,,	270	
,, ,, ,, ,, 3	,,	240 a 255	
,, ,, ,, ,, 4	,,		
,, ,, ,, ,, 5	,,		
Nankin Tsatlee - - - 6	,,		
,, Taysaam- - - - -	,,		
SUGAR RAW. Canton 1st	,,	T. 5.3	
,, ,, ,, 2d.	,,	4.8 a 5.	
,, Pingfa - - - - -	,,	6.2	
,, Candy Canton - - -	,,	6.6 a 6.8	
,, ,, Chinchew - - -	,,		
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Alum - - - - - - -	,,	1.85 a 1.95	at Macao.
Aniseed star - - - - -	,,	10½	
Camphor - - - - - -	,,	33 a 34	
Cassia at Whampoa - - -	,,	10. a 10½	
,, Lintin - - - -	,,		None.
,, buds - - - - -	,,	14 a 5	
Canes bamboo - - - -	1000	10 a 11½	
,, Wangees - - - -	,,	7 a 12	
China Root - - - - -	Pl.	3½	
Cubebs - - - - - -	,,	17 a 18	
Dragon's blood - - - -	,,	80 a 100	
Galangals - - - - - -	,,	3½ a 3½	
Gamboge - - - - - -	,,	65 a 70	None good.
Glass beads - - - - -	,,	17 a 22	
Glue - - - - - - -	,,	9 a 11	
Ginger in Jars - - - -	Case	5 a 5½	
Hartall or Orpiment - - -	Pl.	15 a 16	
Lead white - - - - -	,,	9 a 10	
,, red - - - - -	,,	10	
Mo. of Pear' Shells Sooloo large	Pl.		No demand.
,, blue edged small	Cy.		
Musk warranted- - - - -	,,	45 a 60	
Nankeens, blue 10½ yds. 13 in	100	98	
,, 9½ yds. 12 in - - - -	Pc.	85	
,, Canton made - - - -	,,	79	
,, ,, large - - - -	,,	82	None.
,, ,, small - - - -	,,	65	
Yellow yds. in 1st. st.	,,	79 a 80	
,, ,, ,, 2d. ,,	,,	66 a 70	None.
,, ,, ,, 3d. ,,	,,	58	
,, small ,, - - - -	,,		
,, white ,, - - - -	,,	55 a 56	Wanted.
Oils Aniseed - - - - -	Cy.	1.10 a 1.20	
,, Cassia - - - - -	,,	1.65	
Rhubarb - - - - - -	Pl.		None.
,, Dutch cut - - - -	,,		
Soy in Jars - - - - -	Case	5 a 8	
Tobacco in baskets - - -	Pl.	14 a 18	
Tortoiseshell - - - - -	P.		
Turmeric - - - - - -	,,		
Vermillion 50 catties - -	Box	76.	

N. B. OF IMPORTS ALL DUTIES ARE PAID BY THE PURCHASER, AND OF EXPORTS BY THE SELLER BOATHIRE IS PAID BY THE SELLER.

Note. *Alum*, and *Cassia* are procurable cheaper at Lintin, Macao, &c.; and *Raw Silk*, *Silk* piece goods &c., are sometimes shipped thro' the latter Port to avoid double duties, chargeable on those goods, if more than 100 Peculs are required for the ship when at Whampoa.

Note. Opium can only be delivered at Lintin &c. where also higher prices are obtainable for *Camblets*, *Saltpetre*, *Ginseng* and other Goods, on which the duties at Whampoa are high.—Ships with *Rice*, *Cotton*, &c. sometimes discharge at Macao or transhipt their Cargoes, at Lintin &c. to other Vessels, bound to Whampoa, and thereby avoil Port Charges. The ship rents outside, and River Freights, are various and high.—Small invoices of *Wine*, *Beer*, *Pickles* &c. *Confectionery Stationery*, *Cutlery*, *Crockery ware*, &c., for foreigners consumption, are sold at Auction duty paid.

RATES OF INSURANCE AT CANTON.

On first class vessels in the 10th Canton and Union Offices of China, & various Agents of Offices established in Calcutta and Bombay.

GOODS TREASURE		GOODS TREASURE		GOODS TREASURE	
Bombay - -		Singapore - -	1 ½	Hol. or Hamburg - -	3 2½
Ceylon - - -		Manila - - -		Spain or Portugal - -	3 2½
Madras - - -		Mallacca - - -		America U States - -	2½ 3
Calcutta - - -		Penang - - -	1½ 1	Chili or Peru - - -	3 -
Rangoon - - -	2½ - 2	Batavia - - -		Mexico - - - - -	3 -
Mauritius - -		Gt. Britain via Sg	3 2½	E. coast of China - -	1 pm.
Australia - -		,, direct - - -	2½ 2	Lintin &c. - - - -	½ do.
Sand. Islands - -		France - - - -	2½ 2		

Note. Above rates are from 20th Oct. to 20th April annually: during remaining 6 months the premiums are somewhat higher. Risks on Blocks are $ 9 per Cent per annum, $ 4½ for 6 months, $ 2½ for 3 months and $ ½ per month.

The Local Insurance Offices grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta, and Bombay, or in Canton.

WHAMPOA PORT CHARGES, &c.

1st class ves. measg. 1600 cubits & upwards pay 0.7874756 of a Tl. per cubit.
2nd ,, ,, ,, 1200 do. & under 1600 ,, 0.7221091 ,, ,,
3rd ,, ,, under 1200 do. 0.5062341 ,, ,,

N.B. The cubit is 14½ inches: measurement is taken on each entry of the vessel with cargo (except Rice) and is from the Foremast to the Mizen mast, or tiller head in Brigs, and across at the main mast; these are multiplied together for the above products.—The largest class pay from $ 4300 to $ 4320; 2d class from $ 3700 to $ 3780; 3rd class from $ 3700 and under. The Bunker or Present Fee is paid by all vessels 1600 Taels or $ 2223. Linguists fees $ 173½ and Compradore's fees $ 50. Also Pilotage $ 60, inwards and outwards the same. A sum of from $ 5 @ 600 is also usually required by the Hong-merchant, for securing a Cargo-ship, to defray fees and charges usually incurred by him. On French and other Foreign vessels the charges are slightly varied. The several fees paid to the Hoppo &c. on Rice laden ships amounting to $ 939 80, by a decision of the General Chamber of Commerce, are to be considered a charge on the vessel, as also the sum of $ 2:0—paid to the Linguist—making the whole charge on a Rice-ship, $ 1189.50—besides Pilotage inwards and outwards.

RATE OF EXCHANGE AND PRICE OF BULLION.

	s. d.
On London or Liverpool, 6 months sight private Bills	4. 7.
Government Bills 10 @ 30 days	4. 4.
United States Bank Bills 6 months sight	4. 6. @ 4. 7.
Bills under advances made on goods by the E. I. Company's Agents.	4s. 7d.
E. I. Company's Agents Bills on Calcutta 30 ds. sight C. Rs. 212	
E. I. Directors Bills 60 ds. sight, and private C. Rs. 210.	
Private Bills, on Bombay, ,, Co's. Rs.	212 @ 214.

Gold, 98 a 100 touch, in leaves $ 23.75 per Tael weight.
Sycee at Lintin &c. large Ingots 97 a 99 touch 7 per Cent premium. } very
,, ,, ,, small 96 a 98 ,, 6½ per Cent ,, } scarce.
Spanish Dollars Pillar Ferdinand, ,, ,, 1 per Cent ,,
,, ,, Old Carolus IV. ,, ,, 12 per Cent ,,
South American Republics ,, ,, par. to 1 per Cent ,,

Freight to London, Liverpool, &c. per Ton. 50 cub: feet £ 4.10 @ £ 5.
to foreign Europe, American and British Ships, none.
to United States, American Ships Per Ton. 40 cub. feet. 25 $

DELIVERIES OF OPIUM AT LINTIN.

FROM 1ST APRIL TO 30TH NOVEMBER 1838.

	IN NOVEMBER.		FROM APRIL TO OCTOBER INCLUSIVE.			
	Chests.	Price.	Value in Dollars.	Chests.	Value in Dollars.	Stock 1st Dec.
Patna ..... old.	50	520	26,000	5,361	2 827,510	198
,, ... new	239	550	131,450			2128
Benares ..... old	11½	500	5,750	1,587½	766,330	99½
,, ... new	86	515	44,290			681
Malwa	817	530	433,010	6,409	3,766,038	2679
	1203½		640,500	13,357½	7,359,878	5,765½

Total of deliveries in the 8 months beginning 1st of April = 14,561 chests, value, Sp. Drs. 8,000,378.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

In consequence of the entire suspension of the trade for several days we have no transactions to report in any article.

This temporary stoppage is caused by the seizure of a parcel of Opium landing in front of the Foreign Factories, connected with the smuggling of which the Chinese Government have chosen to implicate some foreigners in Canton and a ship at Whampoa, and until the parties accused and the ship are sent away, no boats for cargo inwards and outwards are permitted. Indeed, the security merchant of the ship has already been subjected to the most degrading punishment, and the whole body of the Cohong are threatened with the same unless the orders of the Viceroy are instantly executed. This state of things cannot last, and some change must take place within a few days.

The persecutions meanwhile are going on against parties denounced by the junk-men seized at Tien-shan as dealers in Opium, and all brokers and dealers have disappeared, and by the last advices as little was doing on the coast as here with the exception of some small deliveries to the westward. The drug is therefore, of course, for the present quite unsaleable, and the quotations of last week are retained.

Cotton,—was, previous to the Stoppage declining; since then there has been no sale.

Canton, 8th December 1838.

THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 4. No. 15. Canton, Saturday, 15th December, 1838. No. 171.

China Courts Bill.

Lord PALMERSTON moved that the house resolve into a committee upon the China Courts Bill.

Mr. HAWES said that he had been requested by the member for Portsmouth (Sir G. Staunton) to submit some observations with respect to this bill. That honourable member had given notice of his intention to move resolutions for the purpose of showing that it was inexpedient to establish a court with the jurisdiction about to be given by the present bill, unless the authorities of China had given their assent. He had carefully looked over the papers presented by the noble lord, and he could not discover in them the smallest trace of any consent on the part of the authorities of China to conceding the jurisdiction proposed to be given by the bill. He wished to ask whether the authorities of China recognised this interference with their laws? The noble lord was about to establish a court whose authority he could not enforce. Suppose a Chinese were a defendant, and refused to appear, and a verdict was given against him, what power but that of actual force could execute and enforce the jurisdiction of the court? He found a very apt case in the papers laid on the table. A Chinese was wounded by one of the Lascars on board an English ship, and the Lascar was taken into custody. Our chief superintendent demanded that he should be given up to be tried by English laws. The reply was that the Lascar was in custody of the mandarins, and could not be given up, pending an inquiry relating to the safety of the natives of China, and it was argued that if an Englishman went to France, he must be and would be held amenable to the laws of France; "why then, should not the same rule apply when Englishmen went to China?" That proved that the Chinese well understood their position, and also proved the necessity for the English obtaining their sanction before instituting this court. The British nation was admitted into the Chinese territory by sufferance for the purposes of trade, and were bound to conform to Chinese usages, and not to attempt to force their own customs upon the Chinese. In case this measure was adopted and attempted to be carried into effect, we involved our commercial intercourse with China in very considerable danger. The provisions of this bill were most extraordinary. The orders in council were to have the force of law, and were to be co-extensive with the jurisdiction of the court that was to be established. The East India Company carried on their trade in China without the aid of any such powers; and the Americans conducted their commerce with China without any such powers, nay, without any salaried establishment at all; they depended on the simple principles of trading—mutual and reciprocal benefit. Supposing this bill passed, could it be carried into operation with anything like good faith while the contraband trade between us and the Chinese (which went to such an extent, and which must exist until our trade with China was put an end to) was suffered to go on? Impressed with these views, he should conclude by moving the first of the resolutions, notice of which had been given by the hon. baronet—namely, "that it is inexpedient to pass any bill for establishing courts of civil and criminal jurisdiction in China, until satisfactory evidence be given of the assent of the government of that country."

Capt. ALSAGER seconded the motion.

Lord PALMERSTON said that, in the first place, he would remark that he thought the hon. baronet (Sir G. Staunton), and also the hon. member who had kindly undertaken to make his speech for him (a laugh), had not duly considered the nature of the measure now under consideration, and the enactments of the law passed in 1833. The hon. member (Mr. Hawes) had stated that he thought it was inexpedient to press any bill establishing courts with criminal and admiralty jurisdiction in China, without the previous consent of the emperor. The fact was that it had been done by the act of 1833, to which the right hon. baronet opposite (Sir J. Graham) when first lord of the admiralty, was a party. That act conferred on the crown the power of establishing in China courts of admiralty and criminal jurisdiction. One reason why he now proposed this bill was, that he thought it expedient that these courts should, in addition to criminal and admiralty jurisdiction, possess civil jurisdiction; and that doubts were entertained in consequence of the ambiguous wording of a clause in the existing law, whether the latter words of that clause, which specifically mentioned the admiralty and criminal jurisdiction did or did not control the words in the former part of the section, which were more general, and which, if they stood alone, would give all the powers which were now required to establish the civil jurisdiction. To remedy the defect or ambiguity was the object of this bill. Now with regard to the necessity for these courts, it was said that the India Company had no such courts. It was true the company had no such courts, but it had a power and an authority which stood in lieu of them, for as a trading company it had the entire control, not only over its own servants, but also over all persons who might be found trading in China within the limits of its local privileges. But although this power, to a certain extent superseded the necessity of establishing these courts, it had not been found sufficient, because cases frequently arose in which, when offences were committed by British subjects, the offenders were required to be delivered up to the Chinese authorities, and the company were placed in this painful and somewhat discreditable dilemma—that, on the one hand, they must either have delivered over these individals to tribunals where justice was set completely at defiance; or, on the other hand, by refusing to deliver up offenders, they must have incurred them with absolute impunity. But had the company acquiesced in the view that British subjects in the dominions of a friendly state must be amenable, in all instances, to the laws of that state? So far from it, that they had had in many instances raked the loss and inconvenience which would have arisen from a stoppage of trade, rather than deliver up British subjects to certain death by torture. It was true that there was as yet no formal consent from the Chinese government to the establishment of these courts, but, in the opinion of well-informed persons—amongst others, the superintendent of our factory at Canton—it was not likely that there would be any objection made to them. His hon. friend, the member for Portsmouth, Sir George Staunton, had perhaps more practical experience in the affairs of China than any other man in this country, and he could refer to the evidence of his hon. friend himself, that there was nothing in this proposition at variance with the acknowledged policy of China towards other nations. It was notorious that China held all foreign states responsible for the conduct of their subjects, and, therefore, if we had not the means of keeping British subjects under effectual control, China would hold us responsible for any offences that might be committed by individuals. By the existing law, the British government had the power of establishing courts to exercise jurisdiction over the graver offences—that is, offences of a criminal nature; and he, therefore, did not see why a corresponding jurisdiction should not be given over the minor offences, which were of more frequent occurrence, and which were the more necessary to be controlled, as their prevention might avoid the gradual advance towards those grave offences to which the present law was applicable. The only extension of the law which this bill would effect was an extension from criminal to civil offences. His objection to the proposal of his hon. friend was that the resolution applied not to the present bill, but to the existing law, and he founded his justification of the present measure on the fact that it was even less an anomaly against international principles than the law which had already received the sanction of parliament.

Sir JAMES GRAHAM observed that the bill was unilateral, for it would be taken advantage of the Chinese when they were plaintiffs; but they would not abide by its regulations when they stood in the position of defendants. He had read in a late publication a remark that all the affairs of the earth were likely to be put in commission, and, if this bill passed, he believed the government could not trust to Captain Elliot, our consul, for the execution of the law, but must send out a commission to China to see the provisions of the bill carried into effect. Under these circumstances, although he was favourable to the motion of the hon. member opposite, he should like the bill to go into committee, because he approved highly of the fifth clause for the repeal of the tonnage duties, and he therefore thought it highly desirable that the bill should pass. It appeared to him that, consistently with the whole course of British policy, with international law, and past experience, it would be inadvisable to pass the present bill. He had been satisfied, from experience, that it would be injudicious to extend the operation of these courts, although, so far as that clause went which rescinded the tonnage duty, he would give the measure his support. He should be sorry to obstruct the progress of that portion of the measure: but, if some understanding were not come to, he should, in the event of a division, vote against the bill.

Mr. WARBURTON hoped his hon. friend would withdraw his resolution, and allow the bill to go into committee. It was most essential that these tonnage duties should be repealed, and the government having given its assent, they were certain of carrying the proposition to a favourable result. With regard to the other clauses of the bill he hoped the noble lord would reconsider them before he decided upon pressing them upon the consideration of the house. In his opinion it would be far better to defer them until they had some further information upon the subject.

Lord PALMERSTON begged to say the honourable baronet right with respect to the dispute between Lord Napier and the Chinese government. The dispute did not turn upon any question like the present, but as to the mode of communication between the British and Chinese governments, the former wishing to have a direct communication, and the latter refusing any intercourse, except, as under the old system, through the Hong merchants. He admitted that it would be expedient to ascertain the views of the Chinese government, before carrying a measure like the present into operation—(hear). Capt. Elliot, who was the only superintendent, gave it as his decided opinion that the consent of the Chinese authorities could be obtained. The right hon. baronet asked that they should get the consent of the Chinese government, and then come to parliament. Did the right hon. baronet really think that that would be the best course to adopt? Because when the Chinese government was asked to consent they would naturally inquire what the regulations were before they would decide. Now, the wish of the government was to obtain the consent of the Chinese government to something specific, and that was all that was wanted.

Mr. G. LUSHINGTON having had a long official connection with this subject, could speak with some authority upon it. His opinion was, that it would be futile to expect the acquiescence of the Chinese government in the projected measure.

Sir R. INGLIS said the bill merely enabled her Majesty to make certain regulations, and it was thought because they were made the subject of an act of parliament that therefore the Chinese would consent to their adoption. The Chinese neither knew nor cared for the House of Commons; they would only look at the subject as a matter of regulation, made by the British resident, and therefore he was of opinion it would be better for the noble lord not to press the bill.

Captain ALSAGER was satisfied, from personal experience, that the Chinese would never consent to submit to the authority of any tribunals other than their own.

After a few words as to the point of form of taking the division,

Mr. HAWES withdrew his amendment in order to let the bill go into committee. He would divide the house upon the first clause.

The house then went into committee on the bill, Mr. BERNAL in the chair.

On clause I. which enacts "Courts to be formal,"

Mr. HAWES rose to move its omission. As far as he knew not a single petition had been presented from any British merchant in favour of this bill. It must therefore be considered as emanating exclusively from the Foreign-office, and that noble lord had not laid upon the table of that house one single paper to justify the passing of this measure. He begged in the most positive manner to deny that there was anything in the opinions expressed by his hon. friend the member for Portsmouth (Sir G. Staunton), at a former time, and those he entertained now, that were inconsistent with each other, and they contained strong arguments against this bill. The resolution of his hon. friend (Sir G. Staunton) declared that it was necessary to establish a court to try particular offences, as between British subjects only. To that proposition there could be no objection, but this bill proposed to deal with the whole China trade. He called upon the committee, therefore, to pause before they interfered with the rights of foreign nations, which necessarily led to the most prejudicial results. If the course proposed by the bill were pursued let it not be forgotten that interested parties would easily be found to whisper to the ear of the Chinese authorities, and render them still more jealous of, and hostile to, British interests. He moved that the clause be omitted.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL thought the omission of the clause would place the house in a novel position. The resolution of the hon. member for Portsmouth was this, that, before the establishment of the court, which the hon. baronet considered it would be for the benefit of the British subjects to establish, it was necessary, in the first instance, for the Canton authorities to obtain the consent of the court of Pekin; but it was well known that the authorities at Canton would exercise no such interference. There were 2,000 of her Majesty's subjects resident near Canton, and there ought to be some means of settling the disputes that arose between them, as well as between them and the Chinese. He felt convinced that if the measure were passed, and it was known that these tribunals existed, the result would be to check fraud, imposition and crime. He thought this would be the case as regarded both the criminal and civil jurisdiction of the courts.

Lord PALMERTON said his opinions had not been shaken by what had passed out his subject; but, looking to the opposition, he would withdraw the bill until next year.

The house then resumed, and the bill was, by leave, withdrawn.

Opium-Smokers.

The City of Canton and neighbourhood is divided into two grand sections called "Heen," districts and the magistrates who preside over these, are called the Nanhae Che-heen, and the Pwan-yu Che heen. The foreign factories are situated in the district of the Nanhae Che-heen (vulgarly called the Namhoy) which extends as far as Punshun. The Pwan-yu Che-heen presides over the eastern section of the City, the island of Honam, and his authority extends beyond Whampoa. Both these district mandarins are much liked at present. It was owing to the bold and and prompt interference of the Pwan-yu that the town of Whampoa were not reduced to ashes a couple of months ago by the Vice-roy. The present Namhoy is a native of Shan-se and a Hanlin or member of the Imperial academy. He is now in very delicate health, and after giving audience to the foreigners at the City gate on the 6th instant *in re* "Ship Thomas Perkins," had to be assisted to his chair by two servants.

These district magistrates have in a great measure the morals of the people under their care, and frequently issue proclamations of a moral tendency. The following is the latest specimen. It would seem from hints thrown out in it, that there is every prospect of severe measures being adopted by the Court of Peking to compel the people to leave off opium smoking.

Proclamation—addressed to the people of Canton.

Low, by special appointment Chief Magistrate of the Nanhae district, who has been raised nine steps and enrolled three times, hereby issued a proclamation, which has for it's object, the timely instructing and warning of his people before hand.

Whereas the article of Opium has been spreading it's poisonous influences over our central kingdom for several tens of years, and like the creeping plant has gradually made it's way into every province, ruining men's substance and affecting their lives, (in this our province of Canton more than any other,) and our benevolent Emperor looking down with compassion on his foolish people thus destroying themselves by reason of this an evil habit, having times without number issued the most luminous edicts commanding and exhorting his besotted people to exert themselves to shake off this self destroying habit, and walk in the paths which will conduct them to a "green old age," yet without avail, it now appears that the great ministry of state have lately laid a memorial before the Emperor, praying that a stern and rigid law be established, visiting with heavy pains and penalties the determined smokers of Opium.

According to the Imperial commands, every General, adjutant general, Vice-roy and Lieutenant Vice roy, must with the utmost care examine into the facts and consult together as to the establishing of punishments which shall be made known unto all men, and before these Imperial orders shall be put in execution, a certain space of time is to be allowed, for reforming or getting rid of this habit.

The present then may indeed be called an oportunity which may not again present itself in the course of a thousand years! I, your district magistrate, humbly think, that as the smoking of Opium requires periodical renovation, and is not a practice that can be left off in the course of a morning or evening, how much better that you, my people, shall try to find some efficient remedy to get rid of the accursed habit before the book of the law has been yet opened, than wait till the very moment when the net of the law is about to close in around you?

Again, take notice, that our laws in this respect have nothing to do except with the person of the offender, whereas there are at present many villains who counterfeit officers of justice and under pretence of searching, are constantly gutting houses of every thing within them! These wretches having by means of enquiry learned that in such a house lives a person who smokes opium, falsely assume to be soldiers and constables; they walk straight into the sleeping apartment, and if they only chance to find an opium pipe, or a little opium box with a few grains of opium, they forthwith avail themselves of the opportunity to rob and plunder money, clothes, &c., and the unfortunate sufferer dare not at the time utter a syllable, and after the act is committed, is afraid to bring forward an accusation against the guilty parties! Alas poor people! and who is it that brings all this upon you! As for those pilfering banditti, if I can only lay my hands upon them, depend upon it that I will visit them with the utmost severity of law, and one object that I have in issuing this proclamation, is to give them warning before hand, and let them know that I sternly discountenance such procedure.

But at the same time I have reason to fear that some of the people under my care may be so infatuated with the pernicious habit, as idly to look on, and take no heed, those know not alas! their own filthy disease and care not about cleansing themselves of it, therefore it is that I, taking all these circumstances into consideration, put the whole into the form of an instructive warning, and again issue this proclamation that all the military and common people in the district under my care, may thoroughly know and comprehend; If any of ye are addicted to the evil of Opium smoking, do ye immediately awake from your lethargy, and exert yourselves to leave off the odious habit! do not idly wait until the heavy penalties of the law take hold of your persons, for then, tho' ye may truly repent, repentance will be too late! Listen then to the repeated exhortation and entreaties of your district magistrate, which proceed from my heart and bowels; arise and become a "virtuous people, and of abundant age" thus realizing my most ardent hopes! Right and proper it is that all give ear and obey, let there then be no opposition. A special proclamation!

Taoukwang, 18th year, 10th moon, 22d day.

Canton, 8th December, 1838.

THE OPIUM TRADE. This past week has been que of considerable excitement, owing to the severe measures taken by the authorities against the Opium-trade, which threaten to affect even foreigners personally. We have stated in former numbers that Government was active in its persecution of dealers in Opium, not only here but in the northern provinces, and as proof of this in the latter end of last week the unwelcome news of seizure by Governmen t of a Junk laden with Opium at Tien-tsin was received, and it transpired at same time that her people had been prevailed on, probably by torture, to reveal many names of parties in Canton and Macao from whom they had bought the drug. Upon these denunciations a number of arrests have taken place, both here and at Macao, and most of the brokers and other natives engaged in the trade fled into the country. It is supposed that the Vice-roy has the Imperial orders for being thus severe and that he is thus active to recover the two steps of rank of which he has been degraded on account of his inattention hitherto to the smuggling of Opium. Whilst matters thus looked black enough for the Opium trade, unfortunately, on Monday last a seizure was made, on landing opposite a foreign factory of some dollar-boxes, containing Opium. The coolies who, in the act of landing it, were made prisoners, confessed (according to the mandarin's account) being in the employ of Mr. Innes and having, by his orders, brought the Opium from on board a ship at Whampoa. The name of this vessel's Captain as given by the Coolies was by the Chinese thought to resemble that of the master of an American ship, the *Thomas Perkins* now at Whampoa, and in the excitement of the moment, without further proof than the denunciation and imperfect pronunciation of a foreign name by a frightened Coolie, orders were issued that the Foreigner at whose Factory the Opium had been landed and the Consignee of the American ship, as well as the ship herself should leave China within three days, and that the Hong-merchant (Punhoy-qua) who had secured the ship should wear the wooden collar, and be sent with it to Whampoa, there to be shewn to the fleet. This punishment has, we believe, been really inflicted on the merchant who, even had the ship been guilty of having Opium on board, as accused, could not well have been guilty of connivance: but in this case we have no doubt whatever that the Opium came from no ship but from one of the Opium schooners at Whampoa, and that the faulty pronunciation of a name was the cause of all this hasty injustice being committed. A party of friends of the consignee of the American Ship went however yesterday to the City gate to deliver a memorial stating the circumstance; this was well received by the Quang-heep and several other officers that went to meet the foreigners, and it is expected that proceedings against the ship and its Agent will be dropped, though the poor Hong-merchant probably will get no redress for his mistaken punishment. To resume, however, our tale:—as soon as it was known that the seizure of Opium and of the coolies had been made, fears of being implicated in denunciations that might be exorted from those poor men, and rumours, that by means of torture they had given in a long list of names of Compradores and other foreigners' servants as implicated in the Opium-trade, made most of these seek safety in temporary absence from Canton. On the day following the seizure, all the Hong-merchants were ordered to appear before the Vice-roy, and kept kneeling (at least so it is said) for some hours, and threatened that if Mr. Innes, and Mr. Talbot, consignee of the *Thomas Perkins*, as well as the ship had not left Canton within three days from that, the Hong merchants all should be put into the wooden collar, and, to make his threat more effective, it is said that he presented to their terrified eyes the eight cangues requisite for their number On the following day they were all called before the Hoppo, and on returning met in Consoo—Meanwhile they had placarded, as they threatened they would do in case of detection (*vide* Canton Press of last week) Mr. Innes as accused of smuggling, a translation of which document will be found in another column, and afterwards addressed several letters to the Chamber of Commerce, (translation of which in another part) from which it will be seen that they threatened to pull Mr. Innes' house down if after three days (the term expired yesterday) he was still in Canton, and that, moreover, all trade is to be stopped until his departure. (The threat of the demolition of the house has

since been rescinded.) The Hong merchants on Thursday last invited the foreign residents to meet them at the Consoo house; a considerable number attended, and the two principal merchants, Howqua and Mowqua, there related what had occurred, and explained that the object of their having called the meeting was to know from the foreigners generally whether they were not justified in taking the steps they contemplated against Mr. Innes, namely of pulling down his house in case of his refusal to go. To this question it was answered that foreigners had no right to judge each other, that they could not take upon themselves, to decide questions which it was the province of the Government to dispose of, but that they considered the proceeding of pulling down the house, with which the Hong merchants threatened, as altogether uncalled for and as infringing one of the privileges foreigners have hitherto enjoyed in Canton, namely the inviolability of their dwellings which, it was stated, had in the Company's time always been insisted on, and recognized by the Chinese authorities. The meeting then broke up and in the afternoon the members of the General Chamber of Commerce met, to take into consideration some communications (to which we have already referred) made to the Committee by the Cohong. Mr. Lindsay was in the chair, and it was then moved by Mr. Dent, seconded by Mr. Green, and unanimously resolved, that the Committee take these communications into consideration, and report thereon. It was stated at this meeting that though originally the following day was that on which the threatened demolition was to take place it was understood that matters would not be hurried, and that the Committee would therefore have sufficient time maturely to deliberate ere they gave an answer to the Co-hong. In the meanwhile all trade is stopped, and is threatened to continue so until Mr. Innes takes his departure from Canton, and until all house holders (foreigners) shall have entered into a bond not to carry on any smuggling trade, either themselves or by implication, within the river of Canton.

This we understand, is the position of affairs at present (Friday morning). We do not expect that the Government or the Hong merchants will proceed to violence to expel Mr. Innes, and hope some other means will be found to arrange this matter amicably. The precedent of forcible expulsion would probably have bad consequences hereafter and we are glad to see the voice of the foreign community unanimous for the prevention of such a step. We think it probable that the consequence of all this commotion will be the entire relinquishment of the introduction of Opium by foreigners into Whampoa and Canton, and if this be so, we cannot but congratulate the community on this result, as this trade will then no longer be the means of bringing innocent people into trouble, and of endangering, as it certainly has done, the peaceable continuance of the China trade altogether. *Canton Press 8th December.*

Medical Missionary Society.

Concluded from last week.

A series of By-Laws, referred at the last General Meeting for further consideration, was read; when it was

On the motion of W. S. WETMORE, Esq., seconded by H. BLENKIN, Esq.,

Resolved, That the By-Laws just read be sanctioned, and printed with the Report of the Committee.

The Chairman having called a ballot for election of officers, it was

On the motion of H. BLENKIN, Esq., seconded by HERBERT-BY RUTOMJEE, Esq.,

Resolved, That the gentlemen now forming the committee of management be requested to continue in office until the next annual meeting.

The Chairman begged to say a few words, before dissolving the meeting. He would revert to the address made to the meeting that morning by Mr. Lay. Sincerely did he wish the gentleman all success in the efforts which he had expressed his intention of making, on his return to England, to set on foot a Society with purposes like those of this Society, but with a wider range. That gentleman is in possession of the peculiar advantages of an eye witness. Having visited many of the isles of the Pacific, and of the Indian archipelago, also Loochoo, and having for some time resided in China, he can speak of the things that he has seen, and testify of what he knows. He has been enabled to assure himself personally of the readiness of many of the nations, living out of the pale of Christendom and of western civilization, to avail themselves of the medical skill and kindness of European practitioners. He has seen their confidence, their gratitude, and can justly appreciate the adaptedness of such means, as preparatives for the attainment of those blessings in which rest the highest ends of man's existence. He is aware, too of the sanction such operations receive from that Book to distribute which he left his family—the lively greetings of that family may he soon unalloyedly enjoy!

The meeting was then dissolved.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

DEAR SIR,

Oblige me, thro' the medium of your columns, by getting me a solemn, positive, categorical answer to the following query.

"Supposing that the mob had forced their way "into our factories on Wednesday last, would we "have been justified by the Chinese law in putting "to death those who had so riotously entered?"

Let us have no *guesses*, but a plain yes or no, with chapter and verse that we may know the footing we stand upon, and be prepared in future to act with adequate promptness.

I may observe that the ignorance or uncertainty of this fact, produced a good deal of wavering in the counsels of foreigners during the fracas a coupel of days ago.

Yours,

Friday. TIMIDUS. *

* We must leave the answer of the question to others better versed in Chinese law than we are. In cases of emergency like that instanced by our correspondent, those assailed will not ask what is the law, but what means are best to save themselves and property, and employ such as seem best adapted to the case.

CANTON PRESS.

Saturday, 15th Dec.

ATTACK ON THE FOREIGN FACTORIES.—On Wednesday last, a little before noon, some mandarins with their servants appeared in front of the Factories, and erected, near the American Flagstaff, and between that and the houses, a tent and a cross, and it was soon known, that the Viceroy had given orders for the execution of a man convicted of the crime of preparing and selling opium for smoking, in front of the Foreign Factories, to serve as a warning to foreigners, and this hitherto unheard of scheme was now to be put into execution. A great crowd of idle people had collected, as is always the case here whenever anything the least uncommon happens, and the executioner with his instruments all ready, was waiting the arrival of the culprit, when some English Gentlemen walked quietly up to the tent, and signifying to the officers that the execution would not be suffered in front of their houses, the tent and cross, etc. were removed into boats, without any opposition from the mandarins who soon after went away, and the man was executed immediately after near the river, at the end of Chaouyin street, next to Saoqua's hong. We cannot but applaud the active interference of these foreigners in preventing this indignity being offered to the whole community, which, had it been permitted, would have lowered us in the eyes of the Chinese, and which, if tamely submitted to, might lead to other and still more humiliating insults. Besides, it appears to us, that the Chinese, having for the past 100 years given to the use of foreigners the spot now occupied by them, and the space in front of the Factories being the only one where they are allowed (by chinese ordonnances) to walk and breathe the fresh air, had no right whatever to invade the few miserable privileges they allow us, by the disgusting spectacle they intended for us. Information of what had occurred was immediately given to Howqua and Mowqua, who protested that they had known nothing of the intended execution, and Howqua without loss of time went to the City to explain the strong objections foreigners had against the execution taking place where intended, and that they would never consent to it.

After this quiet and unopposed act on the part of Foreigners, which the collected mob looked on, it was thought, approvingly, the news of what had been done brought fresh gazers to the Factories and a dense mob was soon collected, which at the beginning seemed to have no object but that of curiosity, when, rashly and unfortunately, some blows were given, in trying to drive back the mob, who then began to hoot, and some foreigners, armed with sticks, charged the multitude, and drove them to some distance from the houses. Things now began to assume a more serious aspect—stones aimed at the foreigners began to fly, first singly, but soon as thick as hail, and though the mob was driven back, at times, with sticks, it was evident that it had gained confidence in its own strength from its numbers, which by this time could not have been less than 6 or 7 thousand. Some of the Hong-merchants now appeared, and requested all foreigners to go into their houses, hoping that the mob, not seeing them, would soon disperse. In consequence of their earnest entreaties, supported probably by the shower of stones which were let fly whenever a foreigner was seen, every body retreated into the Factories, and left the field to the multitude, undisturbed by any police or other control whatsoever. Instead however of the mob decreasing after the foreigners had withdrawn, the crowd became more dense every moment and, in consequence of repeated messages from the Hong-merchants to the City-authorities, some mandarins with a few police soldiers arrived at last. They were active at first and succeeded for a short time to keep the mob at some distance from the houses, but soon after they were attacked with stones directed at them with good will, and mandarins and Police-runners had to fly, being too weak to keep the people under. One mandarin was severely wounded in the head by a stone, fell, and was trampled under foot for some time until rescued by his followers, and carried off the place. The mob were now undisturbed masters of Respondentia walk, all houses were closed, and express after express was despatched by the senior Hong-merchants to the Nam-hoy-yune representing the dangerous state of affairs and requesting in the most urgent manner that a strong detachment of Police be sent to protect the foreign factories, but without success for some time, and the asked for succour did not arrive until after the mob had been undisturbed masters of the place for about three hours. After the withdrawal of the first small body of Police, the mob for some time remained quiet, apparently not knowing what to do next, until it appears that a report was spread among them that two Chinese had been made prisoners by the foreigners and locked up in one of the Factories. This report, though without foundation, was made a pretence for an attack on the houses, and soon all the windows that were not sufficiently protected by venetians were shivered by stones, the venetians on the ground floors were torn off, but the windows fortunately were well secured by iron bars, so as to render futile any efforts at entering them, had the mob attempted it. Their attention was next attracted by the wooden railings before the Fungtae, Old English and Imperial Hongs—these were soon broken down, and their posts torn up and used as battering rams against the wall of masonry that, instead of such railing, was before the Swedish Hong. This wall was broken down, and the outer gate demolished, the posts of which, as well as those of the railings were now used in battering at the gates of the four Hongs. Fortunately the Imperial and Swedish gates were well secured inside, bales of goods &c having been piled up against them, and the battering rams could make no impression. The door of the Old English had however all its panels broken, so that the mob might have got in, and one or two men did actually enter, but, being threatened by the inmates, went away again, nor did it seem at that time that the mob were inclined to enter, as they were heard calling out to one another to desist. The gate of the Fungtae Hong sustained little injury, but several hours had now elapsed without any restraint whatever upon the mob, and it was evident that they were every moment gaining more confidence. Things were in a very critical state, for had the mob entered any of the foreign residences, such was their number that it is not likely, badly armed as their inmates were, that they could have been driven back, and it is not impossible that ascene of plunder and bloodshed would have taken place, the possibility of the occurrence of which we are loath to contemplate. Our readers must keep in mind that at the time of these occurrences all the foreigners in Canton did probably not number more than from 300 to 350 - that they were divided in twelve different Hongs, between which there is little communication; that the defence of each Hong would therefore be left to about 30 individuals only, and that these, from the possibility of events like those related happening, never being contemplated, were but very scantily provided with fire-arms or indeed arms of any kind, and that therefore resistance in case of attack would probably but have led to the destruction of those who attempted it. It was now four o'clock, and affairs certainly bore a very threatening aspect, for it is well known that restraint once removed from a mob, one success will lead to more adventure, and that it is impossible to foresee to what excesses they may not proceed; and it has since been ascertained that a number of robbers, with who in the neighbourhood of Canton abounds, had mixed among the populace, no doubt with the hope of improving the opportunity for the exercise of their calling. No police had yet arrived, all the entreaties of the Hong merchants to send a force remaining unheeded, until at last the Nam-hoy-yune with a strong detachment of troops arrived. * These formed immediately, and in a very little time the mob were driven from the factories, and a quarter of an hour sufficed to clear the whole place. To effect this the Hong-merchants with their own police were chiefly employed, the military were there to act in case of resistance only. Some prisoners were made, and one man was singled out from the crowd and a sound bamboo-ing administered to him, after which he knocked head, thanking for the paternal correction, and was allowed to depart. The police behaved remarkably well—the troops were, we believe, a division of the city-guard, and were well dressed and armed, presenting altogether a very respectable appearance. The Nam-hoy-yune remained some time, having in front of the Factories a strong guard with a military officer to watch all night, and no further disturbance occurred. We must also mention that soon after the mob collected information of what was occurring was sent to Capt. Elliot, who happened to be at Whampoa, and who despatched a portion of the sailors from the fleet there to Canton, and preceded it himself, to be here should his presence be required. These sailors arrived in the evening, after the disturbance had been quelled, but we have no doubt, had the mob been permitted to go on, they would have rendered valuable service in protecting the property of foreigners, particularly as being well provided with fire-arms and cutlasses, they would, supported by the residents, have easily kept the unarmed multitude of Chinese in check. But much mischief might have been done before they arrived, and we are glad that their services eventually were not required, for had they been necessary, much bloodshed would have ensued, and there is no knowing when quiet would have been restored. On the day following a good many idlers again collected, most likely attracted by curiosity, but it passed off very quietly, the police, though present, keeping out of sight. Several foreigners and probably many Chinese were slightly hurt, but we have not heard of any serious accident or wound.

We have thus given, what we believe to be a true account of the events of Wednesday, and they have left the unpleasing impression upon our mind that a hostile feeling may easily be excited among the populace against foreigners, and that it requires only a favorable opportunity to make this break out. It was remarked that boys were chiefly active in doing mischief—they were no doubt set on by those who hoped to profit by the disturbance. Whether the Government will be at all times able or willing to protect us is a question which its apparent hesitation to send assistance leaves unanswered, but we think it the duty of the foreign community to address the authorities in a tone of strong remonstrance, first, complaining of the indignity and insult offered to them by the intended execution of a culprit on the only ground where by law they are permitted to take exercise, and it may be urged that it is repugnant to our feelings to transact every day's business, or recreate ourselves, on a spot defiled by a public execution, the last sentence of the law in our countries being generally carried into effect in places shunned by the community; Secondly, that the Government which by this first act of wanton aggression upon our rights, had caused a mob to collect near our dwellings, left us without protection and completely at its mercy for the space of three hours, and that in future we must therefore look to our own means of defence, and should disasters occur, let the consequences fall on the authorities who by their supineness have been the cause of them.

After writing the above we heard that the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce had agreed on addressing the Canton authorities this day, and we have been kindly favored with a copy of the intended address, which is as follows:

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY OF CANTON.

We beg leave respectfully to address your Excellency on a subject of the highest importance and which has greatly endangered the lives and property of all the foreign residents in Canton.

During the forenoon of the 17th day of the 10th moon, no previous intimation having been given, a party of mandarines and police suddenly came and commenced raising tents in the front of the Foreign Factories. On enquiring what was their object we were informed by the officer in command that it was for the execution of a criminal. Foreigners have now resided in Canton for more than 100 years and it has always been recognised and allowed that the ground between the Factories and the river belonged to the houses rented by them. In former times until the great fire in the 24 year of Taoukwang it was surrounded and enclosed by walls. In fact it appertains to the Factories for which we pay a yearly rent. In proof of which we beg to point out that above and below on both sides of the river the ground in front of a Hong belongs to the same and is enclosed; as regards the Dutch and English Factories this is the case, but in front of the others it has been kept open for mutual convenience and to afford some place on which we might take exercise in peace and security, such an event as its being turned into a public place of execution was never heard of or contemplated.

On hearing therefore what was to be done, we could view the matter in no other light than as a direct violation of established tenures. The minds of all foreigners were greatly excited, they assembled in the square and there plainly but peacefully pointed out to the officers in charge that such an occurrence could not be tolerated, and that we could not answer for the consequences if it were persisted in. No violence of any sort was committed and the officers of government desisted in their preparations and withdrew.

At the same time representations of like purport were made to the Hong merchants who promised without loss of time to lay the matter before the proper authorities, it was also pointed out to them most strongly that the square was filled with many thousands of the lower classes of the people and that it was apprehended a disturbance might take place unless a body of the police was immediately sent to disperse the people and prevent disorder.

This precaution was neglected, and though all the senior residents exerted themselves to prevent disturbance, yet when multitudes are assembled confusedly together, and are ignorant of each others language and customs, it is difficult, if not impossible, to prevent collision, and some trifling disputes arose. Serious affrays must now inevitably have occurred, had we not all withdrawn into our factories on the assurance that the police should instantly be sent for, and from the most earnest wish to prevent the fatal consequences which might have arisen from any conflict between the Foreigners and the Populace.

No efficient police was however sent, and for more than two hours the square in front of our Factories was in the possession of an excited and lawless multitude many thousands in number. The walls and railings in front of our houses were pulled down and demolished, our windows were broken in with stones, at length, grown daring by impunity, they commenced with heavy beams to batter down the gates of several Factories. That of the Tungshan or old English Factory was beaten in; had the Populace endeavored to force an entrance, the inmates must in self defence, have used fire arms to repel them, and a scene of bloodshed and violence must have occurred, thereby involving all the high officers of Government in the most serious responsibility. At this critical moment the military arrived and the mob was dispersed.

We beg your Excellency to give this matter your most serious attention, and we also take leave to remind you that the crowd by which these outrages were committed was drawn together by the novel spectacle of a public execution on a square hitherto exclusively appropriated to the uses of the foreign resident.

In conclusion, we respectfully request your Excellency will favor us as early as possible with such a reply to these our representations as may relieve us from all fear of the recurrence of similar, and even more serious difficulties. We remain, with great respect,

Your most obedient Servants,

H. H. LINDSAY.

Chairman of the General Chamber of Commerce, Canton, 14th December, 1838.
Taoukwang, 19th year, 10th moon, 28th day.

STOPPAGE OF THE TRADE.—We make an account of this occurrence in our last, and have recopied it into this paper, the whole impression of last week's having been called for, before we could issue a second edition. The trade remains suspended, contrary to our expectation, the answer from the Viceroy to the memorial from the consignee of the *Thomas Perkins* was unfavorable, she being still under orders to leave; Mr. Talbot has since presented another memorial which was received at the city-gate on Thursday last by the Nam-hoy-yune; no answer to this has yet been received, but according to the Hong merchants accounts, the Viceroy is relenting in his persecution of them and foreigners, and is said to have told them yesterday that he had no idea to cause trouble either to them or to foreigners. Meanwhile Mr. Innes has, we hear, applied for a chop to go to Macao, and has addressed to the Hong merchants a letter in which he completely vindicates Mr. Talbot and the ship at Whampoa, as also his coolies from any knowledge or participation in the smuggling of Opium of which he himself is accused. Thus it would appear some of the principal causes of the stoppage of the trade are in a fair way of being arranged; we suppose that the departure of the *Thomas Perkins* will not be much longer insisted on, and that the decked boats, having been ordered away, will be understood to have obeyed, and be, *de jure* considered as no longer plying between this and Hong-Kong and Macao. Some of the owners of these boats have pledged themselves, we believe, not to suffer smuggling on board of them; we heartily wish that the others will follow this example, and that the river smuggling of Opium be discontinued. It has already led to stoppage of trade, and might have been, on Wednesday last, the, tho' indirect, cause of much disaster, for the determination of the Viceroy to have the culprit executed in front of the Factories was no doubt caused by the publicity given to the detection of smuggling already mentioned.

The following was circulated here on Monday last:

Canton, 10th December, 1838.

The Chief Superintendent has had the honor to receive a despatch from Viscount Palmerston acknowledging his own despatch covering an address of condolence and congratulation to the Queen, upon the death of King William IV, and the accession of Her Majesty, which had been voted in a meeting of H. M's. subjects at Canton held on the 27th November 1837.

And his Lordship has been pleased to say that he has not failed to lay it before the Queen and to desire the Chief Superintendent will assure the Gentlemen whose signatures are affixed to the address, that it was most graciously received by Her Majesty, and that H. M. has derived much satisfaction from this gratifying proof of their loyalty and attachment to Her Majesty's person and family.

By order of the Chief Superintendent of the trade of British subjects in China.

EDWARD ELMSLIE.
Secretary & Treasurer to the Superintendents.

* We have since heard it stated the delay was occasioned by some of the officers of the forces being at the time otherwise engaged.

THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

NOTICE.—Bills 30 days sight on H. M. Treasury in Sets of £500, 300, 200, 100, 50, stg. for Sale by DENT & Co.

Canton, 10th Dec. 1838.

NOTICE.—The very superior, new and fast sailing schooner "PARADOX," lately arrived from Java, has spacious accommodations for Passengers, and is now on the line of the Canton Packets. For passage or freight, apply at Canton to HOOKER & LANE.

at Macao

Canton, 15th November, 1838.

NOTICE.—MR. THOMAS EDMOND is authorised to sign for our Firm per Procuration.

HIBBY ADAM & Co.

Canton, 15th October, 1838.

NOTICE.—The interests of Mr. ROBERT WILKINSON and Mr. JOHN R. REEVES in our firm ceased on the 30th June last, and Mr. WILLIAM REALIS was admitted a partner from that date.

DENT & Co.

Canton, 1st October, 1838.

NOTICE.—All persons having demands against the Estate of the late BENJAMIN R. LEACH Esq. deceased are requested to present them, and those indebted to make payment to

W. P. PEIRCE.—Executor.

Canton, 28th September, 1838.

NOTICE.—Mr. JAMES WARRY SMITH (in pursuance of his circular of March last) is now established as a Public Tea Inspector at No. 5 Dutch Hong

Canton 14th September 1838.

NOTICE.—ADVANCES ON SHIPMENTS TO BRITAIN will be made, in Cash, at 4s. 7½d. per Spanish Dollar, by

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

Canton, 29th July, 1838.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Agents are ready to receive bonable Tenders for Advances on Bills of Exchange, secured by Consignments to England of Tea and Nanking Raw Silk, in the manner prescribed in a paper entitled, "Terms and Conditions for making Advances in China," at the rate of Four Shillings and Seven pence (4s. 7d.) per Spanish Dollar.

Until further Notice, Twenty five per Cent of the same will be made in cash, and the residue in Bills on the Supreme Government of India, at the rate of Two hundred and twelve (212) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, payable thirty days after sight.

(Signed.) J. H. ASTELL.
H. M. CLARKE.
of
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company.

Canton, 24th November, 1838.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Treasury is open for the receipt of Cash for Bills upon the Supreme Government of India at the Exchange of Two hundred and twelve (212) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, and payable thirty days after sight.

(Signed.) J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company.

Canton, 24th November, 1838

NOTICE.—FOR SALE at the Canton Press Office, THE CHINESE HONG-MERCHANTS AND THEIR SEALS, price one dollar.

GENERAL RATES OF AGENCY COMMISSION IN CHINA; on English letter paper, price 10 cents.

NOTICE.—Translations made at the Canton Press Office from and into the English, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese languages at twelve cents a line or where under seventeen lines at two Dollars for each translation.

NOTICE—Parties intending to apply for INSURANCE in any of the undermentioned offices are requested to notify the same in order to have the Vessels duly surveyed before any cargo is put on Board.

(Signed) DENT & Co.

Secretaries, Agents UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY.
" BOMBAY INSURANCE Co.
" TROPIC INSURANCE Co.
" CALCUTTA INSURANCE Co.

Canton 1st November 1838.

NOTICE.

ORDERS for printing will be carefully attended to at the Canton Press Office, at the following charges;

for printing Bills of lading, Bills of exchange, Opium orders and boat notes } $ 100 & 1
" Linguist reports, reports of Cargoes &c..... " " " 1. 50.
" Policies and folio pages. " " " 1.

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 Copies.

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL INSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above society can grant Policies on Goods payable in London, Calcutta, Bombay, or Canton.

MACVICAR & Co.

Canton, 6th October, 1838.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are authorised to grant Policies payable in Calcutta, London, Batavia and Canton. A cash payment of five per cent on the amount of premium per each risk will be made to all parties giving risks to this office, and Policies made payable at 30 days when the premium is paid in cash at a *pro forma* exchange, and at two months and longer periods when paid by a Bill on the same terms at which the Policy is payable.

DANIELL & Co.

Agents in China, Asiatic Marine Ins. Office.

Secretaries in Calcutta Messrs. Ferguston Brothers & Co.
Agents in London Messrs. Forbes Forbes & Co.
" in Batavia Messrs. Wilson Smiths & Co.

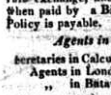
Canton, 9th November, 1838.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Subscribers are duly constituted and appointed Agents for this Company, and can grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta, Canton, Bombay, Madras, and elsewhere—parties contributing business to the office, will be entitled to a return of five per cent on the amount of premium actually paid in.

Canton, January 4th 1838. WETMORE & Co.

FOR LONDON.



THE well known fast sailing A1, ship EUPHRATES, Capt. WILSON, has the greater part of her cargo engaged, and will have immediate dispatch after she commence loading. Apply to

JAMIESON & HOW.

Canton, 15th December, 1838.

FOR BATAVIA AND ROTTERDAM.

THE Dutch Barque JAVA, H. PETERS, Commander. For freight apply to

SENN VAN BASEL TOE LAER & Co.

Canton, 5th December, 1838.

FOR MANILA.

THE Sp. Brig 'NARCISA,' is expected daily at Hong-Kong and will take in Cargo, and meet quick despatch on her return to Manila. Apply to

Capt. PARRY,
Sr. B. BARRETTO, Macao, or to
JAT INNES.

Canton, 7th December, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND PINANG.

THE Bark FANNY, MCCARTHY, will be despatched from Macao the first week of December. For freight apply at Macao to Messrs. PEREIRA & Co.

or at Canton to DENT & Co.

Canton 22nd November, 1838.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL OR LONDON.

THE fine fast sailing ship the JAMAICA, 350 tons Capt. M. MARTIN. Apply to DANIELL & Co.

Canton, 23rd November, 1838.

FOR LONDON.

THE fine teak Ship INGLIS, 1300 tons, Captain ROUTH, has commenced loading and has a great part of her Cargo engaged, will have early despatch. For freight apply to DANIELL & Co.

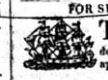
Canton, 9th November, 1838.

FOR LONDON.

THE fine first class Ship the VISCOUNT MELBOURNE, of 650 tons, Captain WM. DRAYNER, her second voyage. For freight and passage apply to DANIELL & Co.

Canton, 9th November, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.



THE FAZULRABHANEY, Capt. KEYS, will leave Whampoa about the 2th December. For freight apply to D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.

Canton, 5th November, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE Ship "SULIMANY," Capt. A. J McFARLANE, will meet with early despatch from Whampoa. For freight apply to NANABHOY FRAMJEE.

Canton, 29th October, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE FAZEL CURRIM, Capt. BENNETT, will leave Whampoa about the 20th December. For Freight apply to D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.

Canton, 2d November, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE Ship BOLTON, Captain YOUNG, will leave Whampoa about the 25th Proximo. For Freight apply to

D. DORABJEE.
Powshong No. 4.

The "Bolton" carries an experienced Surgeon, and has spacious accommodations for Passengers. For Passage apply to CAPT. YOUNG, or to JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

Canton, 25th October, 1838

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE fast sailing Ship SULTANA, Capt. PAGE, will have early despatch. For Freight apply to D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.

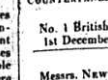
Canton, 26th October, 1838.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE IMOGEN having a large portion of her cargo engaged will meet with early despatch. For Freight apply to GIBB LIVINGSTON & Co.

Canton, 19th October, 1838.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.



THE fast Brig COPSAIR, Captain PORTER, now lying at Hong-Kong. Apply to LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 19th September, 1838.

FOR SALE.

THE undersigned have just received an assortment of the following viz. LINEN DAMASK, NAPKINS and TABLE CLOTHS, COLORED DAMASK, TABLE COVERS of newest patterns, LINEN DUCKS and DRILL, DAMASK COUNTERPANES and STRIPE VERANDAH TICK.

HOOKER & LANE.

No. 1 British Factory,
1st December, 1838.

MADEIRA WINE.

Messrs. NEWTON GORDON MURDOCH & Co. have on sale, deliverable in Canton,

"THE FINEST OLD LONDON PARTICULAR MADEIRA," at prices as under

Hogshead	$ 125
Quarter cask	" 65
Half do.	" 35

"OLD LONDON MARKET MADEIRA,"

Hogshead	$ 100
Quarter cask	" 52
Half do.	" 28

Apply to JA: INNES.

Canton, 25th October, 1838.

FOR SALE.

ON board the BELLE ALLIANCE at Whampoa A FEW TONS OF COALS. Apply on board or to Mr PASSINGHAM at Markwick & Smith's.

Canton, 18th October, 1838.

ON SALE.

MANILA PLANCHADO SEGARS at 8 $ per box. Apply to EDMUND MOLLER.

NOTICE.—MADEIRA WINE in Pipes and Hogsheads from the well known house of KEIRS & Co., for sale by DENT & Co.

Canton, 14th Septbr. 1838.

ON SALE.

BEER in HOGSHEADS, just landed in good order, To be had at the Godowns of BIBBY ADAM & Co,

Canton, 7th September, 1838.

ON SALE.

At the CANTON PRESS OFFICE

THE second and third volumes of the CANTON PRESS NEWSPAPER AND PRICE CURRENT, at 12 $ per file.

BILLS OF LADING, BLANK POWERS OF ATTORNEY, BLANK RESPONDENTIA BONDS OPIUM ORDERS, all neatly printed and on Europe paper.

also

DIRECTIONS for using the LOGARITHMIC TONNAGE ROD, as invented by Mr. STANSBURY.

At the price of 10 cents each, Statements of AMERICAN IMPORTS & EXPORTS for 1837 & 38, and at 15 cents each, these together with BRITISH IMPORTS & EXPORTS on one sheet of Postpaper.

LINGUISTA REPORTS.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—Brit. *Lady Hayes*, Paterson, from Sydney *Rosalind*, Crouch, from London and Batavia. *Hindostan*, Redman, from Madras. *Chelidra*, ——, from Calcutta. *Jane Brown*, Dunlop, from Glasgow, 13th July. *Bombay Castle*, Baxter, from Bombay.

PASSENGERS.—*Kellie Castle*, brought on in the *Lady Hayes*, Messrs. T. and H. Scott, Thos. MacAlicking and Edmund Read

SAILED OR DESPATCHED.—Brit. *Helen*, Setford, for Singapore and Bombay.

LOSS OF THE KELLIE CASTLE.—The Kellie Castle struck at midnight of the 14th ulto. on the So. Western extremity of the Louisa shoal. The Lady Hayes had been in company for two days previously, and hearing her guns of distress came to her assistance. Every exertion was made to get the Kellie Castle off, but in vain. During the interval the Bombay Castle, St. Vincent, and Dona Pascoa, came up. They continued about the wreck till the 21st, when they abandoned it. Passengers and crew all saved, and taken on board the Lady Hayes, Bombay Castle, and St. Vincent, 90 Chests of Opium, luggage, and a few trifling articles were saved.—*General Price Current, 11th December, 1838.*

LATEST DATES, from ENGLAND, 30th July per *George IV.* UNITED STATES, 10th July via England CALCUTTA, 15th September ☞ *Chelidra*. BOMBAY, 8th September ☞ *Huparell*. SINGAPORE 25th October ☞ *Frederick Huth*. JAVA, 20th October ☞ *Asia* MANILA, 26th November ☞ *Bilbaino*.

VESSELS EXPECTED.—From ENGLAND, *Clifton, Ranger, St. Vincent, David Salomons, Malcolm, Java*. CALCUTTA; *Recovery, Kellie Castle Brigand, Theresa*. From the UNITED STATES, via South America, *St. Louis, Natchez*; via London, *Lotos* direct *Courier, Annawan, Surat.*

SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

Vessel's Name.	*Flag.*	*Commander.*	*Tons*	*Where from.*	*Consignees.*
John Bull	British	Ormond	398	Liverpool	Fox Rawson & Co.
Trenton	Ameri.	Hallet		Boston	Russell & Co.
Moffat	British	Bolton		Batavia	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Mary	"	Macaulay..		Bombay	Daniell & Co.
Canada	Ameri.	Hicks		Liverpool	Wetmore & Co.
Inglis	British	Routh	1300	Bombay	Daniell & Co.
Euphrates	"	Wilson	617	Liverpool	Jamieson and How.
V. Melbourne	"	Drayner	650	Bombay	Daniell & Co.
Patrick Queen	"	Hoodley		Calcutta	Dent & Co.
Vanettart	"	Macqueen		Bombay	Turner & Co.
Penang....	"	Lawson		Liverpool	Macvicar & Co.
Bolton	"	Young		Calcutta	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Wm. Jardine	"	Crosbie....		Batavia	"
Alex. Baring	"	St. Croix		London	Russell & Co.
Covington	Ameri.	Holbrook		Liverpool	Wetmore & Co.
Orestes	British	Smith		Madras	Dent & Co.
Belle Alliance	"	Arckall		"	"
Bengal	"	Morten....		Calcutta	Jamieson & How.
Cleveland	"	Marby		Bombay	Dent & Co.
Sulimany	"	Macfarlane		"	Nanabhoy Framjee.
Heratio	Ameri.	Howland		Liverpool	F. S. Hathaway.
Oriental	British	Wilson		Bombay	Dirom & Co.
John O'Gaunt	"	Robertson		Liverpool	Turner & Co.
Crescent	"	Goldie		Liverpool	Macvicar & Co.
Eliza	"	Lay		Calcutta	Dent & Co.
Indus	"	MacFarlane		Bombay	Turner & Co.
Sukana	"	Page		"	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Westminster	"	Mollison		Fort Jackson	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Faiel Currim	"	Bennett		Bombay	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Faizul Rahabmy	"	Keys		"	"
Reliance	"	Marquis	1515	Madras	William Henderson.
Earl of Clare	British	Scott	910	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
York	Amer	Meyer		Liverpool	Wetmore & Co.
Duke of Lancaster	British	Hargrave		Bombay	Turner & Co.
Ann Gales'	"	Giles		Manila	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Ceylon	Ameri.	Chaffee		Batavia	Russell & Co.
L'Esperance	Dutch	Lindstedt		"	S.van Basel toe Laer &Co.
Eucharis	French	Costey		Manila	Dent & Co.
Thomas Perkins ..	Ameri.	Graves	590	Soerabaya....	Gordon & Talbot.
Orwell	British	Cellard		Madras	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Mary Ann	"	Jones		Java	"
Jamaica	"	Martin		London	Daniell & Co.
J. N. Gassler	Ameri.	Davis		Gibraltar	F. H. & J. Tiers.
Java	Dutch.	Peters		Soerabaya	S. van Basel toe Laer &Co.
Ellen	British	Dixon		Manila	Dent & Co.
Frederick Huth ..	"	Toby		Singapore..	Turner & Co.
Parrock Hall	"	Canney		Bombay	"
Francis Smith....	"	Edmond		Calcutta	Macvicar & Co.
Van Couver	Ameri.	Hallet		Boston	R. B Forbes.
Omega	"	Hillert		New York	Gordon & Talbot.
Asia	"	Coles		Boston	Russell & Co.

SHIPPING AT HONG-KONG &c.

The following Ships are stationary at Lintin &c. The *Jane*, Wm. Clark; *Lord Amherst*, Wm. Dodd; *Aurelia*, Gregorio; *Psyche*, Keunedy; to Dent & Co. The *Hercules*, Parry; *Austen*, Rees; *Col. Young*, Baylis; *Jardine*, Strachan; to Jardine Matheson & Co. The *Lintin*, (Am.) Macondray; to Russell & Co. The *Agnes*, Gallie; *Mermaid*, Wallace; to D. & M. Rustomjee. The *Isabella*, D. Ballingall; to Markwick & Smith. Span. *Trinidad*, Salado; to H. Rustomjee. *Rose*, Ribeiro; to H. Edgar.

Vessel's Name.	*Flag.*	*Commander.*	*Tons*	*Where from.*	*Consignees*
Governor Findlay	British	Jauncey	274	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Rose	Ameri.	Foster	143	Lima	Russell & Co.
Mavis	British	T. Watson	160	Calcutta	Cowasjee Eduljee.
Anna	Port.	Thomas	166	Damaun	H. Rustomjee.
Ternate....	British	Walker		Bombay	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Pearl	"	Baddie		"	Macvicar & Co.
Corsair	"	Porter		Singapore..	Lindsay & Co.
Thistle	"	Florence		Manila	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Lambton	"	Hart		"	"
Attaran	"	H. Jackson		Calcutta	Markwick & Smith.
Girard	Ameri.	Drinker		Philadelphia	F. H. & J. Tiers.
Sir E. Ryan	British	Pybus		Calcutta	W. Henderson.
Virginia	"	Whiffen		"	Lindsay & Co.
Bencoolen	"	Tait		Singapore	Fox Rawson & Co.
Maulmien	"	Pike.	175	Calcutta	Heerjeebhoy Rustomjee.
Hereford	"	Reaburn	462	Liverpool	W. & T. Gemmell & Co.
Henry Clay	Ameri.	Gilman		Callao	Dent & Co.
Benares....	British	Jackson		Bombay	H. Rustomjee.
Portia	"	Swift		Callao	Russell & Co.
H. M. S. Larne ..	"	Capt. J. P. Blake		Cruize	———
Julia	"	Richards		Singapore..	Captain Richards.
Fanny	"	McCarthy		"	Dent & Co.
Omega	British	Strachan		Singapore	Jardine Matheson & Co.
John Gilpin	Ameri.	Lewis		Callao	Wetmore & Co.
Eliza Stewart ...	British	Miller		London	"
Ruparell	"	Butler		Bombay	A & D. Furdonjee.
Nile	"	Anderson		Liverpool	R. Wise Holliday & Co.
Ingleborough	"	"		"	Fox Rawson & Co.
Francis Stanton ..	Ameri.	Lefavour		Manila	R. B. Forbes.
Lady Hayes	British	Paterson		Sidney	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Rosalind	"	Crouch....		London	Turner & Co.
Hindustan	"	Redman		Madras	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Chelydra	"			Calcutta	Dent & Co.
Jane Brown	"	Dunlop		Glasgow	Daniell & Co.
Bombay Castle.....	"	Bombay		Baxter	Jardine Matheson & Co.

THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

Abreviations (Pl.) Pecul. (Cy.) Catty. (Pce.) Piece. (Pr.) Pair. (Cht.) Chest. (Yrd.) Yard. ($) Spanish Dollars. (T.) Tael. (M.) Mace. (Cn.) Candarin. (Ch,) Cash. Comml. Weights. 16 Taels, 1⅓ lb. avods.—1 Catty.—100 Catties 133⅓ lb avods, 1 Pecul.—16 Pls. 80 Cys, 1 Ton.—84 Cys, 1 Cwt.—¼ Cy. 1 lb.—Money weight.—10 Cash. 1 Candarin.—10 Candarin, 1 Mace, 1 Tael.—1 Tael, 580 Grains Troy.—1 Span. dollar 7 Mace 1 cn. 7 ch.

VOL. 4. No. 15. *Canton, Saturday, 8th December, 1838.* No. 171.

IMPORTS.

	PER.	PRICES.	REMARKS.
COTTON MANUFACTURES.			
Cambrics - - 40 yds. - in	Pce.	$ 3. a	
Chintzes - - 28 ,, - in	,,	3 a 5	
Handkfs. Monteiths scarlet -	,,	1.75 a 2.	dull.
,, ,, blue - -	,,	1.25 a 2	
Long-cloths white 40 yds. 36 in	,,	3½. a 5.	
,, ,, 80 ,, - -	,,	7½. a 10.	
,, grey - 40 ,, 38 in	,,	3½. a 4½.	Large stock.
,, ,, - 60 ,, 38 in	,,	5½. a 6½.	
,, ,, - 80 ,, 38 in	,,	7. a 8½.	
Am. brown Cots. 30 ,, 36 in	,,	2.10 a 2.50	
Cotton yarn Nos. 16 @ 28 in	Pl.	22 a 30	Large stock and
,, ,, 30 @ 32 in	,,	30 a 36	little demand.
Calcutta - - ,, 18 @ 24 in	,,	None.	
WOOLLENS.			
Broadcloth Ex. Sup'r 60@62 in	Yrd.	90 a 2 80.	
,, Span. Stripes 60@62 in	,,	1.25 a 1.40.	
,, Supers - - 58@60 in	,,	80 a 90.	
,, Worsters - - -	,,	60 cts.	
,, Worleys - 25 yds. in	Pce.	11 a 11½.	No sale.
,, Sup'r Selet. Cutgs large	Pl.	30 a 40.	Cts. dull.
Flannel - - - - -	yd.	15 a 20.	
Camblets, double 55 yds. 30 in	Pce.		
Fine singles - - - -	,,	20 a 22.	dull.
Second - - - - -	,,		
Dutch - - - 40 yds. 33 in	,,	22 a 24	
,, - - - 40 ,, 28 ,,	,,	20 a 22	
Bombazets - - - -	,,	7 a 8	
Longells scarlet - - - -	,,	9½ a 9½	
Assorted colors - - - -	,,	8½ a 8½	
Woollen yarn - - - -	,,	70 3 90	Limited demand.
COTTON.		Tael.	
Bengal old or inf'. - - -	Pl.		
,, sup'. and fine - -	,,	8.7 a 10 2	
Bombay old or inf'. - -	,,		
,, sup'. and fine - -	,,	7.5 a 9.4	
Madras - - - - -	,,	7.5 a 9.7	
Manila - - - - -	,,		None.
METALS.			
Copper Shea'g. 16 oz. @ 32 oz.	Pl.	$ 34½.	
,, S. American slab - -	,,	26.	None.
,, nails assorted - -	,,	40.	
,, old - - - -	,,	18.	
Lead English Pig - - -	,,	5½ a 5¾	
,, Spanish ,, - - -	,,	2.80	
Iron Bar 1 @ 3 in - - -	,,	3½ a 3¾	
,, Rod ¼ @ in - - -	,,		
,, Nailrod ¼ and under -	,,	4 a 4½	
,, Hoop. ½ @ in - -	,,		
,, Scrap - - - - -	,,	1. a 1.26	Not Saleable.
Steel English - - - -	,,		
,, Swedish - - - -	Pub	3½ a 4	
Spelter English - - - -	Pl.	5½ a 5¾	
Tin Plates - - - - -	Box	8¼ a 9½	
Quicksilver - - - - -	Pl.	110 a 115	
SKINS Rabbit - - - -	100	80. a 85.	
Beaver - - - - -	each	4. a 6.	
,, Fox - - - - -	,,	1. a 1.15.	
Otter-Sea - - - - -	,,	40. a 55.	
,, tails - - - -	,,	2.50 a 3	
,, Land - - - -	,,	5. a 7.	
Seal - - - - - -	,,	2. a 2.50	
OPIUM Patna old 1836	Ch'.		
,, ,, 1837	,,	500 a 510	Quite nominal.
,, ,, new - -	,,	540	
Benares old - - 1837	,,	480	and
,, new - - -	,,	490 a 500	
Malwa old - - - -	,,		No transactions.
,, new - - - -	,,	480 a 490	
Turkey - - - - -	Pl.	380	Little demand.
RICE Bengal - - - -	,,	1.30 a 1.40	
,, Java - - - - -	,,	1.20 a 1.30	
,, White table - - -	,,		
,, Manila - - - -	,,	1.20 a 1.30	
STRAITS PRODUCE &c.			
Bird's nest, fine white - -	Cr.	30.	
,, ,, inf'. ,, -	,,	11. a 16.	
,, ,, black - -	,,	1½. a 5.	No demand.
Bees Wax - - - - -	Pl.	26. a 28.	
Betel nut - - - - -	,,	3½. a 3¾.	
Cloves Mauritius 22 @ 24	,,	34.	Molucca.
,, Mother - - - -	,,	10. a 12.	Overstocked.
Camphor Baroos - - - -	Cy.	6. a 25.	
Gambir - - - - - -	Pl.	2½. a 3.	
Mace - - - - - -	,,		
Nutmegs - - - - -	,,		
Pepper - - - - - -	,,	7. a 7½.	
Rattans - - - - -	,,	3. a 3½.	In demand.
Tin Banca - - - - -	,,	24.	
,, Singapore &c. - - -	,,	23.	First quality.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Amber large 1st quality - -	Cy.	3. a 13.	
,, small fragments -	,,	20 cts a 1½	
Asafœtida - - - - -	Pl.	4½.	
Bichdemar - - - - -	,,	6. a 25.	
,, good - - - -	,,	25. a 36.	
Cochineal - - - - -	,,	180. a 220.	
Coral large beads or pieces	Cy.		
,, ,, fragments - -	Pl.	40. a 50.	
Cow Bezoar - - - - -	Cy.	16. a 25.	No demand.
Cudbear - - - - - -	Pl.	12.	
Cutch Pegue - - - - -	,,	4. a 4½.	
Elephants Teeth or Ivory	,,	70. a 100.	
,, ,, cuttings	,,	60. a 65.	
Fish-maws - - - - -	,,	25 a 55.	
Flints - - - - - -	,,	40 cents.	
Ginseng crude - - - -	,,	65.	
,, clarified. - - -	,,	90	
Mother of Pearl Shell - -	,,	9. a 10.	
Myrrh - - - - - -	,,	3. a 4.	
Olibanum - - - - -	,,	3½. a 8.	Large stock.
Putchuck - - - - -	,,	15 a 16	Little demand.
Rose Maloes - - - - -	,,		
Saltpetre at Lintin - - -	,,	6.	
Shark's fins - - - - -	,,	15. a 30.	
Smalts - - - - - -	,,	40. a 55.	Limited demand.
Stock fish - - - - -	,,	3½. a 4.	Large stock.
Thread Gold and Silver -	Cy.	40 a 45	
Wood Ebony Mauritius - -	Pl.	3.	
,, ,, Ceylon - -	,,	2.	dull.
,, Sandal Indian - -	,,	14 a 20	
,, ,, Timor - -	,,	8 a 12.	
,, ,, Sandw. Islands -	,,		
,, Sapan - - - -	,,	1.40	

EXPORTS.

	WT. in T.	PRICE	REMARKS.
SILK MANUFACTURES.			
Camlets blk. 18 yds. by 24 in	30	$ 12	
,, col'd ,, ,, by ,,	28	13.	
Hkfs. 4-4 black Levantine } fringed }	17	5.20. a 6.30	
,, 7-8 ,, ,,	15	4.50 a 5.60	
Hkfs. 7-8 cross barred - - }	11	5.30 a 5.40	
,, Sarsnet, Nankin silk }			
,, ,, Canton - - -	—	5.20	
Hkfs. white Pongee 32 in	18	6.50	
,, ,, ,, 30 ,,	16	5.80	
,, figured ,, 32	20	8.10	
,, ,, ,, 30	18	7.20	
Levantines col'd 30 yds. 24 ,,	24	11.50	
,, ,, 30 ,, 29 ,,	32	13. a 13.50	
,, black ,, ,, 24 ,,	27	11.	
,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	30	14. a 15.	
Sathis Levantines 30 29 ,,	33	14.50 a 15.	
,, ,, ,, 24 ,,	30	13.	
Lutestrings mixt 18 ,, 24 ,,	18	6.70	
,, black ,, ,, 29 ,,	28	9.50 a 9.75	
Pongees white 30 ,, 30 ,,	30	10.	
,, ,, 30 ,, 29 ,,	29	9.75	
,, ,, 30 ,, 32 ,,	32	11.	
,, Szechuen 19 ,, 19 ,,	27	3.60 a 3.75	
Sarsnets black N. 30 ,, 29 ,,	27	9 70	
,, ,, C. ,, ,, 29 ,,	25	8	
,, ,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	22	7.	
,, white 60 ,, 29 ,,	34	14 25 a 14 5	
,, colored 30 ,, 29 ,,	21	11.80 a 12.	
,, crossbarr'd 18 ,, 24 ,,	18	9.20 a 9.30	
Satins black 18 ,, 29 ,,	44	14.50 a 15	
,, ,, 18 ,, 29 ,,	36	11. a 11.50	
,, colored 18 ,, 29 ,,	33	16.	
,, high ,, 18 ,, 29 ,,	36	17.	
,, damasked crimson ,,	38	17 a 17.50	
,, colored ,,	38	16. a 16.50	
Senshaws Nank. blk 29 29 ,,	40	14.50	
,, ,, colored ,, ,,	33	14.50	
,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	36	16 20	
,, Canton black 29 ,,	33	8.90 a 9.40	
Sewing silks assort. colors. 1st	Pl.	4.25	
,, ,, black - - -	,,	3.85	
Shawls crape 7-4 embrd. - -	7	3.40	According to
,, ,, 5-5 @ 5-8 fn -	5½	2.90	embroidery.
,, 8-4 Satin figd. 63 - -	5	1.80	
,, 7-4 ,, ,, 58 - -	4	1.50	
,, ,, damask ed silk 54 @ 55	4	1.85	
Water silks col'd. 18 y. - 29 in	32	14.50 a 15	
BLACK TEAS.	Pl	Tael.	
,, Bohea Canton - - -	,,		
,, Fokeen - - -	,,		
,, Congou Song. k'd. - -	,,		
,, Bl. Lf. & Pek. k'd	,,		
,, Campoi - - - -	,,		No price settled
,, Souchong - - -	,,		yet.
,, Hung muey - - -	,,		
,, Pekoe - - - -	,,		
,, Ning Yong - - -	,,	19 a 22	
,, Ankoi - - - -	,,		
,, ,, Pouchong - -	,,	22 a 25	
,, Orange Pekoe - - -	,,	26 a 36	
,, Caper - - - -	,,	22 a 25	
GREEN TEAS.			
,, Twankay - - - -	,,		
,, Shin - - - - -	,,		
,, Hyson - - - -	,,		Canton Tea.
,, Young Hyson - - -	,,		20
,, Imperial - - - -	,,		30
,, Gunpowder - - -	,,		30
RAW SILK. Canton No. 1	,,	T. 280	
,, ,, ,, ,, 2	,,	270	
,, ,, ,, ,, 3	,,	250 a 255	
,, ,, ,, ,, 4	,,		
,, ,, ,, ,, 5	,,		
Nankin Tadlee - - - 8	,,		
,, Taysaam - - - -	,,		
SUGAR RAW. Canton 1st	,,	T. 5 3	
,, ,, 2d.	,,	4.8 a 5.	
,, Phufa - - - -	,,	6.2	
,, Candy Canton - -	,,	6.6 a 6.8	
,, Chinchew - -	,,		
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Alum - - - - - -	,,	1.85 a 1.95	at Macao.
Aniseed star - - - - -	,,	10½	
Camphor - - - - -	,,	33 a 34	
Cassia at Whampoa - - -	,,	10. a 10½	
,, Lintin - - - -	,,		None.
,, buds - - - -	,,	14 a 5	
Canes bamboo - - - -	1000	10 a 14	
,, Wangees - - -	,,	7 a 12	
China Root - - - - -	Pl.	5½	
Cubebs - - - - - -	,,	17 a 18	
Dragon's blood - - - -	,,	80 a 100	
Galangals - - - - -	,,	3½ a 3¾	
Gamboge - - - - -	,,	65 a 70	None good.
Glass beads - - - - -	,,	17 a 22	
Glue - - - - - -	,,	9 a 11	
Ginger in Jars - - - -	Case	5 a 5½	
Hartall or Orpiment - -	Pl.	15 a 16	
Lead white - - - - -	,,	9 a 10	
,, red - - - - -	,,	10.	
Mo. of Pear' Shells Sooloo large	Pl.		
,, blue edged small	,,		No demand.
Musk warranted - - - -	Cy.	45 a 60	
Nankeens, blue 10½ yds. 13 in	100	92	
,, 9½ yds. 12 in - - -	Ps.	85	
,, Canton made - - - -	,,	79	
,, ,, large - - - -	,,	82	
,, ,, small - - - -	,,	65	None.
Yellow yds. in 1st. st.	,,	79 a 80	
,, ,, ,, 2d. ,,	,,	66 a 70	None.
,, ,, ,, 3d. ,,	,,	58	
,, small ,, ,, - -	,,		
,, white ,, ,, - -	,,	55 a 85	Wanted
Oils Aniseed - - - - -	Cy.	1.10 a 1.20	
,, Cassia - - - -	,,	1.65	
Rhubarb - - - - - -	Pl.		
,, Dutch cut - - - -	,,	None.	
Soy in Jars - - - - -	Case	5 a 8	
Tobacco in baskets - - -	Pl.	14 a 15	
Tortoiseshell - - -	P.		
Turmeric - - - - -	,,		
Vermillion 50 catties - -	Box.	70.	

N. B. OF IMPORTS ALL DUTIES ARE PAID BY THE PURCHASER, AND OF EXPORTS BY THE SELLER BOATHIRE IS PAID BY THE SELLER.

Note. *Alum*, and *Cassia* are procurable cheaper at Lintin, Macao, &c; and *Raw Silk*, *Silk* piece goods &c., are sometimes shipped thro' the latter Port to avoid double duties, chargeable on those goods; if more than 100 Peculs are required for the ship when at Whampoa.

NOTE. Opium can only be delivered at Lintin &c. where also highest prices are obtainable for *Camblets*, *Saltpetre*, *Ginseng* and other Goods, on which the duties at Whampoa are high.—Ships with *Rice*, *Cotton*, &c. sometimes discharge at Macao or tranship their Cargoes, at Lintin &c. to other Vessels, bound to Whampoa, and thereby avoid Port Charges. The ship rents outside, and River Freights, are various and high.—Small invoices of *Wine*, *Rice*, *Pickle*, &c. *Confectionary Stationery*, *Cutlery*, *Crockery ware*, &c., for foreigners consumption, are sold at Auction duty paid.

RATES OF INSURANCE AT CANTON.

On first class vessels in the 10th Canton and Union Offices of China, & various Agents of Offices established in Calcutta and Bombay.

GOODS	TREASURE	GOODS	TREASURE	GOODS	TREASURE
Bombay		Singapore	1 ¼	Hol. or Hamburg ..	3 2½
Ceylon		Manila		Spain or Portugal..	3 2½
Madras		Mallacca		America U States ..	2½ 2
Calcutta	2½..2	Penang	1½ 1	Chili or Peru	3 ..
Rangoon		Batavia		Mexico	3 ..
Mauritius		Gt. Britain via Sg	3 2½	E.coast of China ..	1 pm.
Australia		,, direct	2½ 2	Lintin &c.	½ do.
Sand. Islands ..		France	2½ 2		

Note. Above rates are from 20th Oct. to 20th April annually: during remaining 6 months the premiums are somewhat higher. Risks on Blocks are $ 9 per Cent per annum, $ 4½ for 6 months, $ 2½ for 3 months and $ ¾ per month.

The Local Insurance Offices grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta and Bombay, or in Canton.

WHAMPOA PORT CHARGES, &c.

1st class ves. measg. 1600 cubits & upwards pay 0.7874756 of a Tl. per cubit.
2nd ,, ,, ,, 1200 do. & under 1600 ,, 0.7221091 ,, ,,
3rd ,, ,, under 1200 do. 0.5062341 ,, ,,

N.B. The cubit is 14½ inches: measurement is taken on each entry of the vessel with cargo (except Rice) and is from the Foremast to the Mizen mast, or tiller head in Brigs; and across at the main mast; these are multiplied together for the above products.—The largest class pay from $ 4300 to $ 4320; 2d class from $ 3700 to $ 3780; 3rd class from $ 3700 and under. The Comp.s or Present Fee is paid by all vessels 1600 Taels or $ 2223. Linguists fees $ 173½ and Compradore's fees $ 56. Also Pilotage $ 60, inwards and outwards the same. A sum of from $ 5 @ 600 is also usually required by the Hong-merchant, for securing a Cargo-ship, to defray fees and charges usually incurred by him. On French and other Foreign vessels the charges are slightly varied. The several fees paid to the Hoppo &c. on Rice laden ships amounting to $ 939.50., by a decision of the General Chamber of Commerce, are to be considered a charge on the vessel, as also the sum of $ 250—paid to the Linguist—making the whole charge on a Rice-ship, $ 1189.50—besides Pilotage inwards and outwards.

RATE OF EXCHANGE AND PRICE OF BULLION.

	s d.
On London or Liverpool, 6 months sight private Bills.	4. 7.
Government Bills 10 @ 30 days	4. 4.
United States Bank Bills 6 months sight	4. 6. @ 4. 7.
Bills under advances made on goods by the E. I. Company's Agents.	4s. 7d.
E. I. Company's Agents Bills on Calcutta 30 ds. sight C. Rs.	212
E. I. Directors Bills 60 ds. sight, and private C. Rs.	210.
Private Bills, on Bombay, ,, Co's. Rs.	212 @ 214.

Gold, 98 a 100 touch, in leaves $ 23.75 per Tael weight.
Sycee at Lintin &c. large Ingots 97 a 99 touch 7 per Cent premium } very
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, small 96 a 98 ,, 6½ per Cent ,, } scarce.
Spanish Dollars Pillar Ferdinand, ... 1 per Cent ,,
,, ,, Old Carolus IV. .. .. .. 12 per Cent ,,
South American Republics .. .. .. par. to 1 per Cent ,,

Freight to London, Liverpool, &c. per Ton. 50 cub: feet £ 4.10 @ £ 5.
to foreign Europe, American and British Ships, none.
to United States, American Ships Per Ton. 40 cub. feet. .. 25 $

DELIVERIES OF OPIUM AT LINTIN.

FROM 1ST APRIL TO 30TH NOVEMBER 1838.

	IN NOVEMBER.			FROM APRIL TO OCTOBER INCLUSIVE.		
	Chests.	*Price.*	*Value in Dollars.*	*Chests.*	*Value in Dollars.*	*Stock 1st Dec.*
Patna ..... old.	50	520	26,000	5,361	2 827,510	198
,, ... new	239	550	131,450			2128
Benares ..... old	11½	500	5,750	1,587½	766,330	99½
..... new	86	515	44,290			661
Malwa	817	530	433,010	6,409	3.766,038	2679
	1203½		640,500	13,357½	7,359,878	5,765½

Total of deliveries in the 8 months beginning 1st of April = 14,561 chests, value, Sp. Drs. 8,000,378.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

The trade still continues suspended and there are few transactions to report—there now however appears more prospect of an early adjustment of the points in dispute.

IMPORTS.

In BRITISH MANUFACTURES, METALS and STRAITS PRODUCE we hear of no change or transaction.

COTTON.—The market has declined 2 or 3 mace. About 1000 bales of *Bombay* has been sold at this decline, the holders being anxious to realise. Almost 1500 bales of *Bengal* of good quality were also sold at 10.1, for a similar portion of which, about a month ago 10.5 was paid For *Madras* there is absolutely no enquiry.

OPIUM.—We do not alter our quotations as there has been nothing whatever doing during the week, and sales are perfectly impracticable at any price. There appears great doubt of the real intentions of government at present, and the execution of a man for dealing in opium would almost induce a belief that they were determined to attempt carrying through vigorous measures against the opium-trade. Deliveries at Whampoa to the 8th, Patna, old 2, new 2; Benares, new 32; Malwa, 13: Total 49 chests.

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.—Nothing has been done yet in this article, and about 3,300 @ 3,400 bales are said to have altogether arrived.

CANTON, 15th December, 1838.

THE CANTON PRESS.

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Public Notice.

I CHARLES ELLIOT Chief Superintendent of the Trade of British Subjects in China moved by urgent considerations immediately affecting the safety of the lives and properties of all Her Majesty's Subjects engaged in the Trade at Canton do hereby formally give Notice and require that all British owned Schooners, Cutters, and otherwise rigged small craft either habitually or occasionally engaged in the illicit Opium traffic within the Bocca Tigris should proceed forth of the same within the space of three days from the date of these Presents, and not return within the said Bocca Tigris being engaged in the said illicit Opium traffic.

And I the said Chief Superintendent do further give Notice and warn all Her Majesty's Subjects engaged in the aforesaid illicit Opium traffic, within the Bocca Tigris, in such Schooners, Cutters, or otherwise rigged small craft that if any native of the Chinese Empire shall come by his or her death by any wound feloniously inflicted by any British Subject or Subjects, any such British Subject or Subjects, being duly convicted thereof are liable to capital punishment, as if the crime had been committed within the Jurisdiction of Her Majesty's Courts as well within.

And I the said Chief Superintendent do further give notice and warn all British Subjects being owners of such Schooners, Cutters, or otherwise rigged small craft engaged in the said illicit Opium traffic within the Bocca Tigris that Her Majesty's Government will in no way interpose if the Chinese Government shall think fit to seize and confiscate the same.

And I the said Chief Superintendent do further give notice and warn all British Subjects employed in the said Schooners, Cutters, and otherwise rigged small craft engaged in the illicit traffic in Opium within the Bocca Tigris, that the forcible resisting of the officers of the Chinese Government in the duty of searching and seizing is a lawless act and that they are liable to consequences and penalties in the same manner as if the aforesaid forcible resistance were opposed to the officers of their own, or any other Government, in their own, or in any foreign Country

Given under my hand and seal of office at Canton this eighteenth day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand eight Hundred and thirty eight.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT,
Chief Superintendent of the Trade of British Subjects in China.

The Ming-sin-paou-keen

From the Indo Chinese Gleaner.

COMPOSITION AND STYLE.—The work is wholly of the didactic kind. It is a compound of poetic and prosaic compositions—of anecdote, aphorism, and history. The style is often figurative; and partakes of all that variety that may be expected in a book of mere quotations, made from so many different authors, of different periods of the world, and of different taste and talents. The Christian Missionary, who studies the Ming-sin-paou-keen will find many suitable words and phrases, which he may turn to good account, in communicating moral truth. But, as a whole, it is by no means adapted to be a model of style to him, either for conversation or writing.

As a specimen of the materials and composition, I shall give a sentence or two out of every section.

1. "Treasure up gold to hand down to posterity, and it is not certain that posterity will take due care of it. Collect books to hand down to posterity, and it is not certain that posterity will be able to read them. It is therefore better to lay up in darkness a store of secret virtues, as the sure plan of permanent advantage to posterity."

2. "The man, who by committing bad actions, becomes famous, if men do not punish him, Heaven will certainly slay him."

3. "Death and life are here determined—riches and honor are from Heaven."

4. "He who acts filially towards his parents, his own children will also act filially towards him. If he is himself unfilial, how can he expect his children to be filial? The dutiful and obedient will have dutiful and obedient children—the rebellious and obstinate will have rebellious and obstinate children. If you do not believe, only look at the drop from the leaves, how it successively falls, and without error."

5. "He who does not value himself, will suffer disgrace. He who does not respect himself, invites misery. He who is not self-full, receives advantage. He who is not self-opinioated, will attain extensive learning."

6. "Contentment furnishes constant joy. Much covetousness, constant grief. To the contented, even poverty is joy. To the discontented, even wealth is a vexation. The contented will always have a competence, and be their whole lives without disgrace. He who knows where to stop, and always stops there, will his whole life be without shame. Compared with those of your superiors, your circumstances may not be competent; compared with your inferiors, you possess superfluity."

7. "Sit in your secret chamber as if passing through the public street. Take care of the inch-large heart, as if driving six horses."

8. "Man's temper is like water. Water, overturned, cannot be gathered up again. The temper, let loose, cannot be again brought under restraint."

9. "The living man who does not learn, is dark, dark, like one walking in the night."

10. "He who brings up a son, but neglects to instruct him, loves him not. He who instructs his son, but without due strictness, also loves him not."

11. "A mirror displays the countenance. Wisdom sheds light on the heart. If the mirror be bright, dust cannot stain it. If wisdom be clear, that which is evil and lascivious will not be produced."

12. "He who is without education in youth, will be without knowledge in old age."

13. "A good prince is generous to his people, without extravagance; employs them in labour, and they murmur not. He desires without covetousness; is dignified without pride, displays majesty without sternness."

14. "Young persons and servants ought not in any affair, whether small or great, to act of themselves, they ought always to ask of the elder branches of the family."

15 "Brothers are like hands and feet. A wife is like one's clothes. When clothes are worn out, we can substitute those that are new. When hands and feet are cut off, it is difficult to obtain substitutes for them."

16 "The benevolent man loves others. The polite man respects others. He who loves others, others will always love him. He who respects others, others will always respect him."

17. "He who is ready with promises, will rarely fulfil them. He who flatters one in his presence, will commonly be found to speak evil of him behind his back."

18. "The mouth is the door of human misery; and the tongue, the axe which exterminates the body."

19. "To hold intercourse with a good man, resembles the scent of the lan-hwuy flower. One man plants it, and all inhale the fragrance. To associate with a bad man, is like one climbing a wall with an infant in his arms. If he slip his foot, both fall and suffer."

20. "There are four things in women which deserve praise: a woman's virtue, her countenance, her words, her labours. A woman's virtue requires no extraordinary talent, above that possessed by others. Her countenance requires not the exquisite charms of superlative beauty. Her words require not fluent lips, or the talent of discussion. Her labour require not a higher degree of skill and dexterity, than that commonly possessed by others. Let her be chaste, innocent, sober, and economical; mind her duty; be neat; in walking and resting, preserve modesty; in her actions, observe a rule;—these constitute female virtue. Let her wash and dust well; keep her clothes neat and clean; bathe at proper times; and preserve her person from filth;—these constitute female beauty. Let her choose her words: avoid unbecoming conversation; speak at proper times; thus she will not displease others; these constitute female conversation. Let her diligently spin, and make cloth; let her not indulge her appetite, in regard to savory food and liquors; let her prepare good things to set before the guests. These constitute female labour. These four combine the essential virtues and duties of women. They are exceedingly easy, and she who practises them is a virtuous woman."

West Coast Disaster.

To the Consular for the United States of America Prince of Wales Island.

Sir,—Agreeably to your request, with the greatest pleasure I send you an official narration of the murder of Captain WILKINS of the American Ship "*Eclipse*."

From the 24th June, the day of my arrival at Tulloy Pow and Mukkee, and also the day I spoke with the "*Eclipse*" to the 26th August, I know very little about her operations; however I was informed that Captain W. was many days trading at a village called Trabangan, a distance of about 12 miles from Mukkee. On the night of the 26th August at about two o'clock, a man from a jolly boat hailed the ship in French, and begged for hospitality, saying they were from the bark "*Eclipse*" that the Captain was murdered by the Malays, and the 2nd mate, who was then in the boat, severely wounded in the loins, who with two sailors, wounded in several parts of their bodies, with great difficulty got on board. After dressing their wounds, they communicated to me the following narrative.

On the evening of the 26th August two Malays with twelve men in each, having a small quantity of Pepper, came alongside of the ship and offered it for sale, as it frequently happens. The 2nd mate, whose watch it was, being particularly acquainted with Labbey Osseo, Jurutoolis of Mukkee, and knowing he had assisted Captain W. in his former voyages, thought it no harm to allow him and his people to come up as they were very good friends, notwithstanding it was then night time when they came up, he told them the Captain was asleep and had been indisposed many days, and that they would be obliged to wait until he awoke to weigh their Pepper and settle the price. He also told them that the custom of the Ship was by way of precaution to ask for their weapons, which they without any objection immediately gave up, and he got these secured under lock and key. After which they feigned to sleep in different parts of the quarter deck awaiting the appearance of the Captain who came up about 10 o'clock, when they asked him to weigh their pepper. Labby Osseo feigning friendship with the Captain, complained of the distrust of the 2nd mate, and requested to have his own and his friends' daggers given back to them, which was accordingly complied with. From his long acquaintance with the man, the Captain did not think he was doing an act of imprudence in giving their daggers. During this interval the 2nd mate and two Sailors were busy in getting ready the scales &c., for weighing the pepper that was on deck. As the second draught was being weighed, the Captain, who was seated by a light near the Binnacle, cried out "I am stabbed," the 2nd mate who was then stooping to take up the bags was stabbed in the loins, at the same time the apprenti e who was near the Captain was killed by the very same hand that slew his Commander. The 2nd mate jumped overboard notwithstanding his wound: part of the crew followed his example and the rest went up the masts and yards, the mate and those who followed him afterwards returned to the Ship by the ropes that were hanging from the quarter deck and went up on the masts to join the others.—Several among them were wounded. During this time the murderers were looking out for other victims; they found the Cook below in irons for insubordination; he begged for his life promising to shew them the place where the Dollars and Opium were deposited; they immediately broke his fetters and set him free and took four cases of Opium and eighteen casks containing 18,000 Spanish Dollars and left the Ship in company with their good friend the Cook. The 2nd Mate and the four Sailors, who were on board, armed a boat and came to me—leaving the Ship without any guardian to take care of her. The Carpenter and two sailors went on shore to join the Chief-mate and four sailors who were left there for the purpose of procuring pepper &c.

On the morning of the 27th we unanimously agreed that the Sailors should return to their Ship and hoist the signal of distress to call the Chief-mate, and, if he did not come, to accompany it by firing a gun, which they did on their arrival on board.

The 2nd mate and Sailor that had two severe wounds in their body, and another wounded in the foot, remained on board of my Ship for four days, after which we took them on board of an American brig that was trading at Assahan.

On the 27th at P. M. Punkoo Datoraja of Tampat Tuan sent his schooner in quest of the robbers, she returned the next day without being able to discover any thing.

I was afterwards informed that the Ship "*Eclipse*" under the command of the China-mate sailed for Mukkee to take one of the Chiefs of that place to Sumoo to recover his losses and part of the Opium which the Rajah of that country got from the robbers, these he refused to give up.

This Statement contains all that I know and which I give as authentic.

I have the honor to be Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
(Signed) A. VAN JSEGHEM
Capt. of the barque *L'Aiglon* of Nantes,

Pinang, 12th October, 1838.

Pinang Gazette 18th October.

United States.

Scientific Expedition to the South Seas.

The armament of the Expedition being adapted merely for its necessary defence while engaged in the examination and survey of the Islands of the Southern Ocean, against any attempts to disturb its operations by the savage and warlike inhabitants of those islands; and the objects which it is destined to promote being altogether scientific and useful, intended for the benefit, equally, of the United States, and of all of the commercial nations of the world, it is considered to be so entirely divested of all military character, that, even in the event of the country being involved in a war before the return of the squadron, its path upon the ocean will be peaceful and its pursuits respected by all belligerents.

The President has, therefore, thought proper, in assigning officers to the command of this squadron, to depart from the usual custom of selecting them from the senior ranks of the navy, and according to their respective grades in the services: and has appointed lieutenant Charles Wilkes first officer to command the Exploring Squadron, and lieutenant Wm. L. Hudson to command the ship Pearock, and to be second officer of said squadron; and to take command thereof in the event of the death of the first officer, or his disability, from accident or sickness, to conduct the operations of the squadron.

MAHLON DICKERSON.
Navy Department, June 22, 1838.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

MR. EDITOR,

A Resident begs leave to offer, through the medium of your Paper, the following Resolutions to the Foreign community of Canton.

And in so doing, he refains from any introductory remarks, feeling that to those who witnessed the events of yesterday such would be superfluous. He adopts this mode for the sake of brevity.

Resolved. That the attempt of the authorities of Canton to dishonour our dwellings and character by the execution of a criminal in front of our residences, was a most flagrant violation of the recognised rights of Foreigners in all countries, and one that cannot be permitted by us.

Resolved. That our object being to manifest our disapprobation of the selection of our immediate neighbourhood as a place of Execution, and to vindicate and defend our honour—the honour of our Flag,—and *not sympathy with the accused*—with whom we had nothing to do, the interference on our part was *most timely.*

Resolved therefore That the thanks of this community are due to H. H. Lindsay, Esq for the prompt and fearless manner in which he rebuked the mandarin superintending the preparations, to which may be attributed our success in preventing the intended outrage upon our honour and our Flag.

Resolved. That it is expedient to prepare a Protest to be signed by all the residents, and presented at the City Gate by them *en masse*: Declaring that all attempts like the one yesterday to fix ignominy upon our character by dishonouring our residences, will be resisted by us to the utmost of our power.

Note. This last is more necessary as the accused person suffered near us, and the truth, therefore, may not reach the Governor otherwise but by our representation.

Resolved. That the subsequent attack of the populace upon the Factories is to be attributed to the culpable neglect of the Hong merchants; who, after visiting them, left us unprotected:

Resolved, therefore. That they be held liable, in a pecuniary view, for all damages suffered by our persons, premises, or effects.

Resolved. That the events of yesterday warn us to be prepared for outbreaks of popular fury, and to beware of any collision with the people; *that therefore,* we will hereafter use moderation and conciliation in all our bearing towards them: *But,* seeing the necessity of concert and preparation in such emergencies; That an association of all foreigners for mutual defence be formed similar to military Companies, the Officers to be elected by Ballot; *That* in time of danger there may be some recognized leaders; and, that each house be provided with Pikes, Lances, Cutlasses and similar weapons, and *Firearms* to be used only in defence of life.

The above have been hastily written and are respectfully submitted by one ready to do his duty in all the above particulars, under correction of the majority of his fellow residents.

Canton, Dec. 18th, 1838,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

DEAR SIR,

Pray excuse me trespassing on your time and patience for a few moments, also be kind enough to overlook the longwinded way in which I set about telling my story, for being an old man, I am not exempt from the fault of "garrulous old age."

After the events of Wednesday week some proposals were made for the uniting of all the foreigners into an association for mutual protection and self defence, but the plan seems now to be as suddenly dropped as it was taken up, both on the spur of the moment. We talk of it when in actual danger, we forget it when the danger is past, overlooking the judicious remark of the Boar in the fable, that if he did not sharpen his tusks before hand, he'd have little time for that when the dogs should be baying at his heels.

Besides a natural aversion to firearms and other death-dealing weapons, it must occur to every sensible foreigner that we are here placed in a situation where we are not permitted to use these by the government whose protection we enjoy (except in the last extremity, which God avert) unless we should be content to pay a life for every life we may take away.

Again, any man who witnessed the affray of Wednesday week, must have remarked, that it was not a want of that active courage necessary to make a brilliant charge that caused the utter rout and dispersion of the foreigners, but their total inability to keep their ground under the shower of missiles that rained upon them from every quarter. This naturally induces the reflection that defensive armour is what the foreigners stand more in need of than offensive or deathly weapons.

I therefore propose, that in order to be prepared for such riots in future, every foreigner provide himself with the following pieces of defensive armour:

A corslet like a Chinaman's waistcoat, thickly wadded with cotton.
A long pair of trowsers do. do.
A light rattan buckler about 22 @ 24 inches diameter, and
A Chinese conical bamboo hat, such as their soldiers wear.

The whole of these articles might be provided at a very small expense, probably not exceeding $5 @ $10. The reader may remember that it was by means of cotton-wadded armour that Hernan Cortez preserved his soldiers from the darts and missiles of the Mexicans, and I rather think that were the foreigners equally well provided they would not have been driven so disgracefully within their factories.

Further (and this is an important item not to be overlooked) we should have "the law on our side." The mandarins seeing the foreigners standing on the *defensive* with bamboo helmets and rattan bucklers would praise the moderation of the foreigners, while any natives who brought such armour to *attack* us, would be severely handled by their own government.

Again as respects offensive weapons. The Editor of the Canton Register, proposes that each man be armed with a "heavy hunting whip." I differ however with your contemporary for the following reasons:

1st. There is a great knack in cracking a whip properly, and the unpractised would be quite as apt to whisk their neighbors eyes out, as to chastise their foes.

2ndly. As considerable space is necessary for using a whip, and struggling in a dense crowd, it would be useless.

3rdly. If the lash got entangled round a man's neck, arm, or leg, the whipper would be disarmed and at the mercy of his opponent

It seems to me that best offensive weapon would be a short bludgeon, truncheon, or patent life preserver; these are the most easily wielded as well as the most effective in a great crowd of people.

It is related that when the Athenians took prisoners, they used to cut off their right thumb, so that they might not be able to use offensive weapons against them in future. I am not going to recommend such a barbarous practice, but in the event of another row, I would advise any foreigner who saw persons active in throwing stones, instead of striking at the head, to deal such a blow on the right arm or shoulder as would spoil the sport of the said stone-scoppers for that day, and no more.

Submitting these few remarks for the consideration of yourself and friends, I remain,

Your's,
SENEX

CANTON PRESS.

Saturday, 22nd Dec.

In another column will be found a Public Notice issued by H. M. Superintendent, warning all British owned boats engaged in the smuggling of Opium to leave the river of Canton within three days, also

giving warning against committing violence on Chinese, and against forcibly re-isting the Officers of the Chinese authorities, in their duty of searching and seizing. Below will also be seen an abstract of Capt. Elliot's speech to a general meeting of the foreign community convened by him on Monday last.

We quite agree with Capt. Elliot that the smuggling of Opium at Whampoa and Canton in foreign boats has already exposed our community to great risk, and if continued is likely still more to embarrass it, whilst it at same time endangers and exposes to punishment the Hong merchants, Linguists, and other natives who are altogether innocent. The present stoppage of the trade, has arisen from this system of smuggling, and though this chances to have happened at a time, when, from various circumstances, little or no shipping business was transacting, and is consequently but partially felt, yet this is altogether accident; had the seizure taken place two months later, the inconvenience and loss of time and money would probably have been very great Capt. Elliot says, and we fear, justly, that if this system of smuggling in boats which are subject to no authority whatever be continued, it is likely that the refuse of the population of the neighbouring countries will crowd to the Canton river, and the character of foreigners generally be degraded in the eyes of the Chinese, who will, from what they see of these, judge of the others; this is a consideration well worthy of attention. The circumstances of the China-trade have hitherto permitted the settlement of a comparatively small number only, and, we believe that experience in their dealing with them, has taught the Chinese to look upon them as generally highly trustworthy, and their character for truth and liberality has therefore deservedly stood high. The consequence was unlimited confidence, and the mere circumstance of being a foreigner was sufficient frequently to obtain credit to a great amount, nor has this, to our knowledge, but very rarely been abused. It is the interest of all foreign residents in Canton that this high character for honesty should be preserved for their respective nations, but if Capt. Elliot's prognostication be true, that if the smuggling boats are allowed to remain in the river, bad characters of all nations will congregate there, then foreigners generally must share in the obloquy attached to their acts, and they will all be looked upon with suspicion.

But independent of this, we shall find that the advantages the community derives from the system of smuggling on the river, are by no means equal to its disadvantages, in fact, we shall see that for the private profit of a few individuals the whole general trade is made to suffer.

We have already shewn that owing to it the general trade has been stopped, and that it is likely to injure the character of foreigners in the eyes of the Chinese; the occurrences of last week have proved that the local authorities have become so exasperated against us, that they attempted signally to insult and degrade us in the eyes of their own people, and we ourselves as well as property had, in consequence, well nigh been at the mercy of a lawless mob. Until the smuggling on the river begun, the communication between this, the outside anchorage and Macao, by means of foreign passage boats was regular, and though these boats were nominally prohibited, no effort was made to prevent their running, it being generally known that they carried on no contraband trade. This confidence on the part of the Chinese we abused, and the boats soon deservedly became an object of suspicion. They were repeatedly stopped at the bogue, at times even fired on, and sometimes returning the fire of the Government cruizers. They cease! to be regularly plying between Canton and Macao, and Edict after Edict was issued, commanding them to leave.

These evils are we think, sufficient to justify the community of Canton, in self defence, to promote by all means the departure of the smuggling boats, the more so as, if they are allowed to remain, the scenes of the 12th December, may be reenacted at any time, whenever a new seizure shall be made, thus exposing the safety of the whole community and of great interests entrusted to them, for the sake of profit of a few individuals.

But how is this to be effected, unless the owners of the boats of their own free will consent to leave? Though Capt. Elliot threatens to concert measures against them with the Chinese authorities, we do not see how this officer can open a communication with them, he having orders from his Government not to correspond with the authorities through the Hong-merchants; orders to positive it would seem, that last year, unable to communicate with them direct, he struck his flag and retired to Macao (vide his circular of 30th November 1837). Since that time no change that we are aware of, has taken place in the determination of the authorities against direct intercourse; how Capt. Elliot will reconcile this difficulty remains to be seen; but inconsistencies have been before committed, and why not again? Moreover, though we allow the occasion to be one of great importance, the gratuitous and unasked for offer made to the Chinese authorities, to assist them in carrying out their own fiscal regulations, would be a precedent full of danger for the future; the Chinese who have hitherto treated the public Agents sent by England with the utmost indifference, will, of course, make use of them, whenever they can become useful to them, but thus far will they go and no farther; let not Capt. Elliot flatter himself that the present occasion will lead to less restrained political connexions. This offer, should he make it, will be accepted; the schooners will leave the river, and smuggling there by the foreign community will probably be discontinued; but soon the Vice-roy will find that the receiving ships remain, that both east and west coast are being continually visited by vessels disposing of the drug, and having found the Superintendent so very convenient on a former occasion, will require the same accommodating compliance of him; it will then be found that the British Agent cannot or will not assist the Canton authorities, and he will thus be placed in a worse position than before. We have already stated that we agree with Capt. Elliot in condemning the smuggling on the river, and his officially warning his countrymen of the bad consequences likely to result from its continuance, well became his office, and was what the occasion required. But when he steps forward with a threat that he will concert measures with the authorities against that trade, he, in our humble opinion, goes too far; were he acknowledged by the Chinese Government it would be quite a different thing, for he would then probably be in a position to protect his countrymen, if need be, against arbitrary measures of the Chinese; but having not the means of affording protection to his countrymen, his powers are ill exercised when strengthening the Chinese in their measures against them, illegal though their acts may have been Moreover, the public, we think, have a right to know of what nature the views of the home government against the Opium-river-trade may be—on this point the Chief Superinten dent has not chosen to give any explanation in his address at the meeting. There seems to be an anomaly not easily explained, that the Government which grows, prepares, and sells the Opium for the China-market should instruct it's officers in China to take measures against its disposal—for though the India Government is distinct from that of Great Britain, yet as its acts are liable to control from the latter, it is difficult not to consider the Opium-monopoly of the Government of India, as sanctioned by that at home.

But we now revert to the question, what means can be had recourse to, to drive the present smuggling boats from the river, and to prevent their reappearance. The trade remains suspended on their account only; Mr Innes having left Canton, and the order for the American ship, the *Thomas Perkins*, as well as her consignee to leave, has been rescinded. The Hong merchants refuse reopening the trade until all the smuggling boats have left, and seeing the various tribulations and even punishments they have been exposed to on their account, we can hardly blame their resolution. A correspondence is being carried on between them and the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, the latter being desirous that a certain number of Passage boats should still be permitted to visit the river, under a guarantee from their owners, to the Chamber, and from this to the Cohong, that these boats are not on any account to smuggle either Opium or any other goods, and, in case of detection, to be liable to heavy penalties. We heartily wish that such an arrangement may be entered into, the regular plying of these vessels being of great convenience to the community, but without the other boats being made to leave, we fear that such arrangement will not be concluded, and that the trade will remain interrupted to an indefinite period. We think it altogether the business of the Chinese, and of these, as the responsibility is theirs, of the Hong merchants, to take measures to force the smuggling boats leaving the river; once gone, if the Government will only use common watchfulness, their return is easily prevented, by stationing a few guard boats at the Bogue, and others at different points of the upper river. That foreigners should aid them in the expulsion, otherwise than with good wishes for their success, seems to us objectionable.

On Monday last the 17th inst Capt. Elliot, H. M. Chief Superintendent of trade called a meeting of the foreign community of Canton, to receive some communication he wished to make. The circular giving notice of this meeting, which was to take place at noon, was issued at so late an hour, that it was not seen in time by many, notwithstanding which the meeting was numerously attended, by British as well as American merchants and Capt. Elliot addressed it somewhat to the following effect:

Gentlemen, the events of the last week must necessarily have engaged the serious attention of all present, and their importance is a sufficient excuse to my countrymen for having called this meeting, and as to the other Gentlemen who have done me the honor to attend, allow me to return to them my sincerest thanks for the countenance they have afforded to my countrymen in firmly resisting the threat made by the Hong-merchants of pulling down Mr. Innes' house, and to assure them that I have regarded with the same feelings of indignation which appear to have been unanimous the attempted outrage of executing a criminal near our houses. But in looking for the cause of occurrences which must be lamented by every one, and, and which cannot fail to cause apprehensions of a serious nature, we cannot deny that they are owing to the smuggling of Opium now carried on in the Canton-river by boats, a trade which, besides being strictly prohibited, cannot fail, from it's very nature, to draw together in China a number of people from India and Europe of desperate characters, who will bring the name of Europeans and foreigners generally into disrepute. We must then impute it chiefly to the illicit traffic of these boats that our character is lowered in the estimation of the Chinese, that we have roused the indignation against us of the Government and the people, and that in consequence of this our houses have been threatened with destruction for more than two hours by a mob, and that even now the trade remains suspended. Having given much attention to this subject, it now becomes me to explain the course which it is my intention to take, in order to reestablish matters on a more safe and creditable footing. I now hold orders from my Government strongly reprobating the smuggling of Opium on the river, orders which leave me no doubt as to the course which I ought to pursue. I shall therefore serve notice on all boats in the river, that if they are British property or manned by British subjects, and engaged in the illicit Opium traffic either actually or occasionally, they are to leave the river within three days from this notice being served; if they, after this period, shall still remain, I shall then put myself into communication with the Chinese authorities to concert with them the means of their expulsion. I hope however that the reprobation of the community will be sufficient to effect this object, and that I shall not be called upon to take a step which it is on many accounts very painful tome, and, in fact, I rely on your hearty cooperation to put down an evil of which the consequences have already become very serious. I shall now conclude, by observing to the Gentlemen, not British, that being the only Agent appointed by any Government, whose pursuits are exclusively public, I may assume, that labouring in the cause of truth and justice, I am in some sense the Representative also of their honored countries, as well as of my own."

We draw the attention of our neighbours to the communication of "Senex." His plan of providing ourselves with a kind of defensive armour is well worth our consideration, and equipped as he proposes, foreigners, should another riot render it necessary, willl be better able to "shew a bold front" to the missiles, which last week drove them back into their houses.

The resolutions of a "resident" we have no hesitation in seconding, with the only exception of the one blaming the Hong merchants for their dilatoriness in procuring the assistance of the police. This delay was not occasioned, we believe, by any want of activity on their part, we being well aware of the many urgent messages they sent to the city to obtain protection, but to the circumstance of some of the necessary officers being at the time otherwise employed, and on that account not immediately available.

The only arrival during the week has been that of the *Donna Pascoa*, with advices from Bombay of the 4th October. From Singapore we have received by her the *Free Press*, of 1st November.

The Vice-Roy's answer to the address from the Chamber of Commerce regarding the riot of the 12th instant, will be found below. Though containing the threat that other criminals shall be executed in front of the Factories in future, for the crime of selling Opium, we suppose that he will be slow to risk another riot for that object. It will be seen that the Chamber of Commerce protests a gainst the Governor's edict. We also refer to the Chamber's correspondence concerning the Passage boats

From the Governor, in reply to the remonstrance of the Chamber of Commerce against execution and riot in the Square before the Factories.

Tang, Governor of Kwangtung, and Kwangse, &c. &c. requires the Senior Hong Merchants to render themselves fully acquainted herewith.

On the 16th of December, the foreign Merchants Lindsay and others presented the following address:— (here follows the address a published in our last)

Upon the receipt hereof, I gave the su ject my attention. Regarding the execution of convicted prisoners, I find the law directing, that they shall be led, bound, to the public market place, and there shall undergo punishment. I find, too, that Canton has its appointed place for this purpose. The object of such institutions is, that all may see, and that offenders against the laws may be warned.

In this instance, the criminal, Ho Laukin had opened a store-house for the sale of Opium, and kept a tavern for the purpose of inducing persons to buy and smoke the drug. Having been apprehended, he was tried, and condemned to suffer death by strangulation. The proper commands for immediate execution of the sentence of the law were requested, and duly received through the medium of the Board of punishments. I, the Governor, with the Lieut-Governor, having taken into consideration that the penalty of death to which Ho Laukin had subjected himself, was the result of the pernicious introduction of Opium into Canton by depraved foreigners, commanded, therefore, that the criminal should be led out to the ground of the Thirteen Factories adjoining the foreign residences, and should there be strangled. Thus it was designed to strike observation, to arouse careful reflection, and to cause all to admonish and warn one another; in the hope that a trembling obedience to the laws and statutes of the Celestial Empire might be produced,—that the good portion of the foreign Community might thereby preserve for ever their commercial intercourse,—and that the depraved portion might be prevented from pursuing their evil courses. Those foreigners, though born and brought up beyond the pale of civilization, have yet human hearts. How should they then not be struck and impressed with awe and dread, and self-conviction? Can they yet put pen to paper to draw up such insane whining?

The ground, whether in the front or in the rear of the foreign factories, is all the territory of the Celestial Empire, and is merely granted by the great Emperor, from motives of extraordinary grace and clemency, as a temporary resting place for all the foreigners who have been permitted to engage in trade here. What have you foreigners to do with the question, whether convicted persons shall there be executed or not? Say you, that the ground is not a proper place of execution for all the foreigners? And is it not then a place of concourse also for the people—the natives of the land? No daring presumption, no absurd complainings, can exceed these! They are execrable in the extreme!

I am led to issue these commands to the Hong Merchants, which, as soon as they receive, let them immediately obey. Let them most strictly explain to the said foreigners my directions, and declare to them my commands. Now that zealous and diligent proceedings are in operation for the suppression of the clandestine trafic, it may be presumed that the executions which will take place, on the spot referred to, of criminals convicted under the laws against opium, will not be intere be few. Though the spectators may be numerous, however, there will always be civil and military officers there to keep them under control, so that there need be no apprehension of disturbance arising. The foreigners, in place of troubling themselves overmuch on this head, should apply themselves to exhort and dissuade their fellows—to refrain from making the pursuit of selfish gain by the injury of others, their business.

If, hereafter, at the execution of a criminal, any presumptuous and perverse foreigners dare to push themselves forward to hinder or impede the proceedings, the said Senior Merchants are authorized to represent the facts, in order that the needful information may be had for proceeding to expel with severity such individuals. They must be careful not to connive and conceal the fact, lest they involve themselves likewise in the consequent investigation. Let these commands be earnestly enjoined on Lindsay and the other foreigners, that they, knowing them, may act accordingly. Let none oppose. These are my commands.

Taoukwang, 18th year, 10th month, 30th day, (16th December, 1838).

(True Translation). J. ROBT. MORRISON.

Chinese Secretary and Interpreter to the Superintendents of British Trade in China.

Letters from the Hong Merchants.

To the Honorable the Chamber of Commerce, &c. &c.

A respectful communication.

In consequence of the seizure of some opium smuggled up by lunes in one of the large schooners, we the landlords were all condemned by the governor to wear the cangue, as a warning to others, and it was only by our most earnest entreaties that we were spared the degradation. Now this is no trifling matter as it would have entirely ruined our reputation; we the landlords have therefore no resource but to consult our own safety in order to avoid receiving the punishment of crimes while we are innocent.

Every tenant of a factory must therefore give us a bond that he will not engage in smuggling opium or any other article in the schooners. And should any such doings be discovered we have determined to petition the governor to send the offender back to his country. To all who agree to our terms we will grant new leases; but as it is clear that all who refuse them, are determined to continue their bad practices, we shall take back our factories from all such, and no longer rent them.

We have to request that your Honorable Chamber will publish this letter in the newspapers, for general information; and inform us by letter of the general feeling respecting our proposition.

It is for this we write and with compliments remain,

The Hong Merchants.

Dec. 16th 1838. S. FEARON.

Chinese Interpreter to the G. C. of C.

To the Honorable the Chamber of Commerce &c. &c

A respectful communication.

The laws strictly prohibit the exportation of sycee silver; and should any attempt to evade those laws be discovered, and a consequent seizure be made, the consequences might be truly alarming.

You must not, gentlemen, hereafter in defiance of the law, export sycee. When you require to ship "foreign faces" money (dollars) by any of your vessels, you must, according to ancient custom, report the quantity, and petition the government to examine and allow its shipment. The boxes must not be nailed up unless a security merchant is present, who will seal them, after which they must not be carried back to your factories, lest they be changed.

We have to request your Honorable Chamber to publish this letter in the newspapers for generally information; that all, seeing, may obey.

It is for this we write and with compliments remain,

The Hong Merchants.

Dec. 16th, 1838. S. FEARON.

Chinese Interpreter to the G. C. of C.

To the Hong merchants.

Gentlemen,

We beg to acknowledge having received, through your hands, the reply from his excellency the Viceroy, to our representation under date of 14th inst.

We have read this document with deep and painful feelings of regret, and though we do not intend to address H E. again on this subject, yet it is our duty respectfully to represent to your body, and, through you, to H E., that the assent of the foreign community can never be given to the execution of a criminal, no matter what be his crime, in the front of our Factories, and we accordingly now record this our solemn protest against such an act, and should it ever again be attempted, we shall consider it as an insult of the gravest nature to the united body of Foreigners of all nations dwelling in Canton, and as a direct violation of agreements sanctioned by the practice of more than 150 years. To future we trust and hope that by mutual forbearance, and a desire to conform to the laws and customs of each other, confidence which recent events have so seriously shaken, may be reestablished, and that our commercial affairs may be conducted in a manner satisfactory and beneficial to us all.

We remain, your obedient servants,

H. H. LINDSAY,

Chairman of the G. C. of C.

Canton, 19th December, 1838.

To the Hong Merchants.

Gentlemen.

We have the honor to acnowledge receipt of your two letters under date the 16th instant and in accordance with your request have published them in the public Papers for the information of the community.

With reference to the subject of granting Licences to Passage Boats, on the understanding that such boats shall not engage in illicit trade, we have given it our most anxious consideration, and we request that you will meet with us at your Public hall that we may then clearly explain to you what our views are, and should they appear satisfactory to you, measures can then be immediately adopted for putting them into effect.

We remain

Yous obedient servants

H. H. LINDSAY.

Chairman of the General Chamber of Commerce,

Canton Decembr 19th 1838.

To the Hon. the Chamber of Commerce, &c. &c

A respectful communication.

Respecting your request to us, in Consoo this day, to petition the Government to grant licences to a certain number of boats, when you stated that, as without boats, letters could not be conveyed to or from such vessels as remain at Macao or without the Bogue, it therefore became necessary that boats should be allowed, and you further promised that, should the Government consent, proper and trustworthy persons should have charge of the boats; as our Consoo must be responsible for them (to Government) we must be clearly satisfied as to their management. They must neither smuggle Opium nor any other article; but should they engage in such practices, we must petition the Government to deal with the offender, and ourselves burn the boat.

If you consent to these conditions we request that after deliberation you will reply to us, when we will, in compliance with your request, lay the matter before the Government for their consideration.

It is for this we write, and, with compliments, remain,

The Hong merchants.

December 19th, 1838. S. FEARON.

Chinese Interpreter G. C. of C.

Canton, December 20th, 1838.

To the Hong merchant.

Gentlemen,

We now do ourselves the honor to reply to your letter of yesterday. It gives us much pleasure to see that you are desirous to cooperate with us, in framing some plan for procuring Government Licences to regular Passage boats, and we will now briefly and clearly explain to give the conditions to which we are willing to pledge ourselves sincerely, hoping that they may prove satisfactory to ourselves and the Provincial Government and that the requisite permits may be immediately granted. Thus all foreigners will see the benevolent intentions of the Government and on the other hand your Government will be satisfied that it is our sincere desire to put a stop to the illegalities said to be committed by foreign boats which has involved both you and ourselves in so much trouble.

You Gentlemen being so intimately conversant with the foreign trade, must clearly see that it is indispensably necessary there should be a secure and easy method of communicating between Canton and Macao, both for the convenience of Passengers and to form a means of conveying letters to and from the numerous ships which are constantly arriving, previously to their entering the River. It is our wish to give you every security in our power that the Boats thus employed shall strictly confine themselves to their legitimate employment, and shall never engage in any illegal transaction whatsoever, and, to secure this, we readily concur with your proposal that, if in defiance of all our precautions any licensed Passage Boat should be clearly proved to have engaged in illicit transactions, we ourselves

will restore the license which has been granted to each boat, and the boat itself shall be destroyed, to be a warning to others and give proof to all of our sincerity and truth.

Should these proposals meet with the approbation of the Government officers, we request you immediately to inform us, and we will then send in to you a list of the foreign boats for which we are willing to act as security. To each boat we will grant a document in the following terms

"We, the Committee of the General Chamber of Commerce of Canton, hereby give our Guarrantee that the Foreign Boat No. 1. of which Mr is owner, shall be employed exclusively as a Passage boat, and shall not engage in any illicit transactions whatever—we therefore request that you gentlemen will procure for her the requisite permit from the Government."

We would further recommend that all the licensed Passage boats should be numbered and that to each Boat should be given a flag which should be inscribed in large Chinese Characters, and the same characters should also be inscribed on her sails in a conspicuous position. "Licensed passage boat." Thus in passing the Bogue, all the the government cruizers and officers of the Forts will learn to distinguish them from others, and will allow them to pass in security.

Trusting that you will be enabled to procure the sanction of the Provincial Govrnment to these arrangements at an early period, we remain

Your Obedient Servants,

H. H. LINDSAY.

Chairman of the Genl. Chamber of Commerce.

DIED.

At Macao, on the 15th December, the infant son of T. R. Clendge, esq.

ADVERTISEMENT—The undersigned has been appointed agent in Singapore for the sale of the works published by the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge" as also Agent for the sale of Chamber's Edinburgh Journal, and the other publications of Messrs W. and R. Chambers, Edinburgh. He has lately received copies of most of the above works, including *Penny Magazine, Penny Cyclopedia, Chambers Journal*, &c. which are for sale at the London publishing prices, exchange at 4-2d. per dollar, or 2 cents per penny. He will also be happy to receive orders for and undertakes to procure at the London publishing prices at the above exchange, *without any charges added*, any of the publications of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge and of Messrs W. and R. Chambers,—as any other works parties may wish to order, provided the price be paid at the time of ordering, or guarantee be given that the work or works will be received and paid for on delivery. On the arrival at Singapore of the works ordered, they will be handed over to such agents as the parties may appoint to receive them—or be forwarded direct by earliest opportunity, at the expense of the parties.

Orders in China may be left with Rev. E. C Bridgman, or J. R. Morrison Esq. Canton—and S. W. Williams Esq Macao—with whom Catalogues of the D. U. K. Society's publications may be seen. Catalogues may also be seen at the Morrison Education Society's Library, Canton—and at Macao.

J. H. MOOR

Singapore 29th October 1838.

NOTICE.—Bills 30 days sight on H. M. Treasury in Sets of £500, 300, 200, 100, 50, stg. for sale by DENT & Co.

Canton, 10th Dec. 1838.

NOTICE.—The very superior, new and fast sailing schooner "PARADOX," lately arrived from Java, has spacious accommodations for Passengers, and is now put on the line of the Canton Packets. For passage or freight, apply at Canton to HOOKER & LANE.

at Macao

Canton, 15th November, 1838.

NOTICE.—Mr. THOMAS EDMOND is authorised to sign for our Firm per Procuration,

BIBBY ADAM & Co.

Canton, 15th October, 1838.

NOTICE.—The interests of Mr. ROBERT WILKINSON and Mr. JOHN R. REEVES in our firm ceased on the 30th June last, and Mr. WILLIAM LESLIE was admitted a partner from that date.

DENT & Co.

Canton, 1st October, 1838.

NOTICE.—All persons having demands against the Estate of the late Benjamin R. Leach Esq, deceased are requested to present them, and those indebted, to make payment to

W. P. PEIRCE.—Executor.

Canton, 28th September, 1838.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Agents are ready to receive bonafide Tenders for Advances on Bills of Exchange, secured by Consignments to England of Tea and Nanking Raw Silk, in the manner prescribed in a paper entitled, "Terms and Conditions for making Advances in China," at the rate of Four Shillings and Seven pence (4s. 7d.) per Spanish Dollar.

Until farther Notice, Twenty five per Cent of the same will be made in cash, and the residue in Bills on the Supreme Government of India, at the rate of Two hundred and twelve (212) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, payable thirty days after sight.

(Signed.) J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.

Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company.

Canton, 24th November, 1838.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Treasury is open for the receipt of Cash for Bills upon the Supreme Government of India at the Exchange of Two hundred and twelve (212) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, and payable thirty days after sight.

(Signed.) J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.

Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company.

Canton, 24th November, 1838

NOTICE—Parties intending to apply for Insurance in any of the undermentioned offices are requested to notify the same in order to have the Vessels duly surveyed before any cargo is put on board.

(*Signed*) DENT & Co.
Secretaries. Union Insurance Society.
Agents Bombay Insurance Co.
" Tropic Insurance Co.
" Calcutta Insurance Co.

Canton 1st November 1838.

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL INSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above society can grant Policies on Goods payable in London, Calcutta, Bombay, or Canton.

MACVICAR & Co.

Canton, 6th October, 1838.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are authorised to grant Policies payable in Calcutta, London, Batavia and Canton. A cash payment of five per cent on the amount of premium per each risk will be made to all parties giving risks to this office, and Policies are made payable at 30 days when the premium is paid in cash at a *pro rata* exchange, and at two months and longer periods when paid by a Bill on the same terms at which the Policy is payable.

DANIELL & Co.

Agents in China, Asiatic Marine Ins. Office.

secretaries in Calcutta Messrs. Fergusson Brothers & Co.
Agents in London Messrs. Forbes Forbes & Co.
" in Batavia Messrs Wilson Smiths & Co.

Canton, 9th November, 1838.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Subscribers are duly constituted and appointed Agents for this Company, and can grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta, Canton, Bombay, Madras, and elsewhere, parties contributing business to the office, will be entitled to a return of five per cent on the amount of premium actually paid in.

Canton, January 4th 1838. WETMORE & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE New Clipper Syren, Captain Alves, daily expected, and will have quick despatch. For freight apply to HEERJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE.

Canton, 15th December, 1838.

FOR LONDON.

THE well known fast sailing A1, ship Euphrates, Capt. Wilson, has the greater part of her cargo engaged, and will have immediate dispatch after she commence loading. Apply to

JAMIESON & HOW.

Canton, 15th December, 1838.

FOR BATAVIA AND ROTTERDAM.

THE Dutch Barque Java, H Peters, Commander. For freight apply to

SENN VAN BASEL TOE LAER & Co.

Canton 5th December, 1838.

FOR MANILA

THE Sp. Brig "Narcisa," is expected daily at Hong Kong and will take in Cargo, and meet quick despatch on her return to Manila. Apply to

Capt. PARRY.
Sr. B. Barretto, Macao. or
JA: INNES.

Canton, 7th December, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND PINANG.

THE Bark Fanny, McCarthy, will be despatched from Macao the first week of December. For freight apply at Macao to Messrs. PEREIRA & Co.

or at Canton to DENT & Co.

Canton 22nd November, 1838.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER,
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL OR LONDON.

THE fine fast sailing ship the Jamaica, 350 tons Capt. M. Martin. Apply to

DANIELL & Co.

Canton, 23rd November, 1838.

FOR LONDON.

THE fine teak Ship Inglis, 1300 tons, Captain Routh, has commenced loading and has a great part of her Cargo engaged, will have early despatch. For freight apply to DANIELL & Co.

Canton, 9th November, 1838.

FOR LONDON.

THE fine first class Ship the Viscount Melbourne, of 650 tons. Captain Wm. Drayner, her second voyage. For freight and passage apply to

DANIELL & Co.

Canton, 9th November, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE Fazulrahhanny, Capt. Keys, will leave Whampoa about the 2th December. For freight apply to

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.

Canton, 5th November, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE Ship "Sulimany," Capt. A. J McFarlane, will meet with early despatch from Whampoa. For freight apply to

NANABHOY FRAMJEE.

Canton, 29th October, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE Parel Currim, Capt. Bennett, will leave Whampoa about the 20th December. For Freight apply to

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.

Canton, 2d November, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE Ship Bolton, Captain Young, will leave Whampoa about the 25th Proximo. For Freight apply to

D. DORABJEE.
Powshong No. 4.

The "Bolton" carries an experienced Surgeon, and has spacious accommodations for Passengers. For Passage apply to Capt. YOUNG, or to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

Canton, 25th October, 1838

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE fast sailing Ship Sultana, Capt. Page, will have early despatch. For Freight apply to

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.

Canton, 26th October, 1838.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE Imogen having a large portion of her cargo engaged will meet with early despatch. For Freight apply to

GIBB LIVINGSTON & Co.

Canton, 19th October, 1838.

FOR SALE.

THE undersigned have just received an assortment of the following viz. Linen Damask, Napkins and Table Cloths, Colored Damask, Table Covers of newest patterns, Linen Ducks and Drill, Damask Counterpanes and Stripe Verandah Tick.

HOOKER & LANE.

No. 1 British Factory,
1st December, 1838.

MADEIRA WINE.

Messrs. Newton Gordon Murdoch & Co. have on sale, deliverable in Canton,

"The finest Old London Particular Madeira,"
at prices as under

Hogshead	$	125
Quarter cask	"	65
Half do.	"	35

"Old London Market Madeira,"

Hogshead	$	100
Quarter cask	"	52
Half do.	"	28

Apply to JA: INNES.

Canton, 25th October, 1838.

FOR SALE.

ON board the BELLE ALLIANCE at Whampoa A FEW TONS OF COALS. Apply on board or to Mr PASSINGHAM at Markwick & Smith's.

Canton, 18th October, 1838.

NOTICE.—Madeira wine in Pipes and Hogsheads from the well known house of KERS & Co., for sale by DENT & Co.

Canton, 14th Septbr. 1838.

ON SALE.

BEER in HOGSHEADS, just landed in good order. To be had at the Godowns of

BIBBY ADAM & Co,

Canton, 7th September, 1838.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—Brit. *Donna Pascoa*, Huttrel, from Bombay and Singapore. *Tigris*, Titherington, from Liverpool, 20th July.

SAILED.—Brit. *Julia*, Richards, for Singapore and Bombay. *Cleveland*, Marby. (omitted in previous report) for Singapore. *Nile*, Anderson, for Manila. H. M. S. *Larne*, Capt. Blake, sailed some weeks ago for India.

Latest Dates, from England, 30th July per *George* IV. United States, 10th July via England Calcutta, 25th September ✈ *Cheldra*. Bombay, 8th September ✈ *Donna Pascoa*, Singapore 1st November ✈ *Donna Pascoa* Java, 3d November ✈ *Jane Brown*. Manila, 26th November ✈ *Bilbaino*.

VESSELS EXPECTED.—From England *St. Vincent, George* IV. *Premier. Malcolm, Java*. Calcutta. *Recovery, Emma Eugenia, Syren, Eleanor, Broncolen, Wm. Money. Brigand, Theresa*. From the United States, via South America, *St. Louis, Natchez*; via London, *Lotos* direct *Courier, Annawar, Sweat*.

SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

Vessel's Name.	*Flag.*	*Commander.*	*Tons*	*Where from.*	*Consignees.*
John Bull	British	Ormond	398	Liverpool	Fox Rawson & Co.
Trenton	Ameri.	Hallet		Boston	Russell & Co.
Moffat	British	Boltou		Batavia	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Mary	"	Macaulay..		Bombay	Daniell & Co.
Canada	Ameri.	Hicks		Liverpool	Wetmore & Co.
Inglis	British	Routh	1300	Bombay	Daniell & Co.
Euphrates	"	Wilson	617	Liverpool	Jamieson and How.
V. Melbourne....	"	Drayner	650	Bombay	Daniell & Co.
Patriot Queen....	"	Hoodley		Calcutta	Dent & Co.
Vaanittart	"	Marqueen		Bombay	Turner & Co.
Penang....	"	Lawson		Liverpool	Macvicar & Co.
Bolton	"	Young		Calcutta	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Wm. Jardine	"	Crosbie....		Batavia....	"
Alex. Baring	"	St. Croix		London	Russell & Co.
Covington	Ameri.	Holbrook		Liverpool	Wetmore & Co.
Orestes	British	Smith		Madras	Dent & Co.
Belle Alliance	"	Arckall		"	"
Bengal	"	Morton		Calcutta	Jamieson & How.
Sullimany	"	Macfarlane		Bombay	Nanabhoy Framjee.
Horatio	Ameri.	Howland		Liverpool	F. S. Hathaway.
Oriental	British	Wilson		Bombay	Dirom & Co.
John O'Gaunt....	"	Robertson		Liverpool	Turner & Co.
Crescent	"	Goldie		Liverpool	Macvicar & Co.
Eliza	"	Lay		Calcutta	Dent & Co.
Indus	"	MacFarlane		Bombay	Turner & Co.
Sultana	"	Page		"	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Westminster	"	Mollison		Fort Jackson	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Fazel Currim	"	Bennett		Bombay	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Faizul Rahahny ..	"	Keys		"	"
Reliance	"	Marquis	1515	Madras	William Henderson.
Earl of Clare	British	Scott	910	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
York	Amer	Meyer		Liverpool	Wetmore & Co.
Duke of Lancaster	British	Hargrave		Bombay	Turner & Co.
Ann Giles	"	Giles		Manila	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Ceylon	Ameri.	Chaffer		Batavia	Russell & Co.
L'Esperance	Dutch	Lindstelt		"	S.van Basel toe Laer &Co.
Eucharis	French	Coutey		Manila	Dent & Co.
Thomas Perkins..	Ameri.	Graves	590	Soerabaya....	Gordon & Talbot.
Orwell	British	Cellard		Madras	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Mary Ann	"	Jones		Java	"
Jamaica	"	Martin		London	Daniell & Co.
J. N. Gosler	Ameri.	Davis		Gibraltar	F. H. & J. Tiers.
Java	Dutch.	Peters		Soerabaya....	S. van Basel toe Laer &Co.
Ellen	British	Dixon		Manila	Dent & Co.
Frederick Huth ...	"	Toby		Singapore....	Turner & Co.
Parrock Hall	"	Canney		Bombay	"
Francis Smith....	"	Edmond		Calcutta	Macvicar & Co.
Van Conver	Ameri.	Hallet		Boston	R. B Forbes.
Omega	"	Hillert		New York	Gordon & Talbot.
Asia	"	Coles		Boston	Russell & Co.
Eliza Stewart	British	Miller		London	Wetmore & Co.
Hindustan	"	Redman		Madras	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Chelydra	"	"		Calcutta	Dent & Co.

SHIPPING AT HONG-KONG &c.

The following Ships are stationary at Lintin &c. The *Jane*, Wm. Clark; *Lord Amherst*, Wm. Dodd; *Aurelia*, Gregorio; *Psyche*, Kennedy; to Dent & Co. The *Hercules*, Parry; *Asiatic*, Rees; *Col. Young*, Baylis; *Jardine*, Strachan; to Jardine Matheson & Co. The *Lintin*, (Am.) Macondray; to Russell & Co. The *Agnes*, Gallie; *Mermaid*, Wallace; to D. & M. Rustomjee. The *Isabella*, D. Ballingall; to Markwick & Smith. Span. *Trinidad*, Salado; to H. Rustomjee. *Rosa*, Ribeiro; to H. Elgar.

Vessel's Name.	*Flag.*	*Commander.*	*Tons*	*Where from.*	*Consignees*
Governor Findlay	British	Jauncey	274	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Rose	Ameri.	Foster	143	Lima	Russell & Co.
Mavis	British	T. Watson	160	Calcutta	Cowasjee Eduljee.
Anna	Port.	Thomas	166	Damaun	H. Rustomjee.
Ternate....	British	Walker		Bombay	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Pearl	"	Beddie		"	Macvicar & Co.
Corsair....	"	Porter		Singapore..	Lindsay & Co.
Thistle	"	Florence		Manila	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Lambton	"	Hart		"	"
Attaran	"	H. Jackson		Calcutta	Markwick & Smith.
Girard	Ameri.	Drinker		Philadelphia	F. H. & J. Tiers.
Sir E. Ryan	British	Pybus		Calcutta	W. Henderson.
Virginia	"	Whiffen		"	Lindsay & Co.
Bencoolen	"	Tait		Singapore	Fox Rawson & Co.
Maulmien..	"	Pike	175	Calcutta	Heerjeebhoy Rustomjee.
Hereford	"	Reiburn	462	Liverpool	W. & T. Gemmell & Co.
Henry Clay	Ameri.	Gilman		Callao	Dent & Co.
Benares....	British	Jackson		Bombay	H. Rustomjee.
Porcia	"	Swift		Callao	Russell & Co.
Fanny	"	McCarthy		Singapore..	Dent & Co.
Omega	"	Strachan		Singapore	Jardine Matheson & Co.
John Gilpin	Ameri.	Lewis		Callao	Wetmore & Co.
Ruparell	British	Butler		Bombay	A. & D. Furdoujee.
Ingleborough	"	"		Liverpool..	Fox Rawson & Co.
Francis Stanton ..	Ameri.	Lefavour		Manila	R. B. Forbes.
Lady Hayes	British	Paterson		Sidsey	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Rosalind	"	Crouch		London	Turner & Co.
Jane Brown	"	Dunlop		Glasgow	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Bombay Castle....	"	Baxter		Bombay	"
Donna Pascoa ...	"	Huttrel		"	"
Tigris	"	Titherington		Liverpool..	Dent & Co.

THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

Abreviations (Pl.) Pecul. (Cy.) Catty. (Pce.) Piece. (Pr.) Pair. (Cht.) Chest. (Yrd.) Yard. ($) Spanish Dollars. (T) Tael. (M.) Mace. (Cn.) Candarin. (Cb.) Cash. Comml. Weights. 16 Taels, 1⅓ lb. avods.—1 Catty.—100 Catties 133⅓ lb avods, 1 Pecul.—16 Pls. 80 Cys, 1 Ton.—64 Cys, 1 Cwt.—2 Cy. 1 lb.—Money weight.—10 Cash. 1 Candarin.—10 Candarin, 1 Mace, 1 Tael.—1 Tael, 880 Grains Troy.—1 Span. dollar 7 Mace 1 cn. 7 ch.

VOL. 4. No. 16. **Canton, Saturday, 22nd December, 1838.** **No. 172.**

IMPORTS.

	PER.	PRICES.	REMARKS.
COTTON MANUFACTURES.			
Cambrics - - 40 yds. - in	Pce.	$ 3. a	
Chintzes - - 28 „ - in	„	3 a 5	
Handkfs. Monteiths scarlet -	„	1.75 a 2.	dull.
„ „ blue -	„	1.25 a 2	
Long-cloths white 40 yds. 36 in	„	3½ a 5.	
„ „ 80 „ -	„	7½ a 10.	
„ grey - 40 „ 38 in	„	3½ a 4½.	Large stock
„ „ - 60 „ 38 in	„	5½ a 6½.	
„ „ - 80 „ 38 in	„	7. a 8½.	
Am. brown Cots. 30 - 36 in	„	2.10 a 2.30	
Cotton yarn Nos. 16 @ 28 in	Pl.	22 a 30	Large stock and
„ „ 30 @ 52 in	„	30 a 36	little demand.
Calcutta - - „ 16 @ 24 in	„		None.
WOOLLENS.			
Broadcloth Ex. Sup'f 60@62 in	Yrd.	90 a 2 80.	
„ Span. Stripes 60@62 in	„	1.25 a 1.40.	
„ Supers - - 58@60 in	„	80 a 90.	
„ Worsters - -	„	60 cts.	
„ Worleys - 25 yds. in	Pce.	11 a 11½.	No sale.
„ Sup.r Selet. Cutgslarge	Pl.	30 a 40.	Cts. dull.
Flannel - - - -	yd.	15 a 20.	
Camblets, double 55 yds. 30 in	Pce.		
Fine singles - - - -	„	20 a 22.	dull.
Second - - - - - -	„		
Dutch - - 40 yds. 33 in	„	22 a 24	
„ - - 40 „ 28 „	„	20 a 22	
Bombazets - - - - -	„	7 a 8	
Longells scarlet - - -	„	9½ a 9½	
Assorted colors - - -	„	8 a 8½	
Woollen yarn - - - -	„	70 a 90	Limited demand.
COTTON.		T'ael.	
Bengal old or inf. - -	Pl.		
„ sup. and fine -	„	8 7 a 10 2	
Bombay old or inf. - -	„		
„ sup. and fine -	„	7.3 a 9.2	
Madras - - - - -	„	7.5 a 9.7	
Manila - - - - -	„		None.
METALS.			
Copper Shea's. 16 oz. @ 32 oz.	Pc.	$ 34½.	
„ S. American slab -	„	24.	None.
„ nails assorted -	„	40.	
„ old - - - -	„	19	
Lead English Pig - - -	„	5½ a 6	
„ Spanish - - -	„		
Iron Bar 1 @ 3 in -	„	2.50	
„ Rod ½ @ - in -	„	3½ a 3½	
„ Nailrod ½ and under	„	5 a 5½	
„ Hoop. - ½ @ - in	„		
„ Scrap - - - -	„	1. a 1.25	Not Saleable.
Steel English - - - -	„		
„ Swedish - - - -	Tub	3½ a 4	
Spelter English - - -	Pl.	5½ a 5½	
Tin Plates - - - - -	Box	9½ a 9½	
Quicksilver - - - -	Pl.	110 a 115	
SKINS Rabbit - - - -	100	60. a 65.	
Beaver - - - - - -	each	4. a 6.	
„ Fox - - - - -	„	1. a 1.15.	
Otter-Sea - - - - -	„	40. a 55	
„ tails - - - -	„	2.50 a 3	
„ Land - - - -	„	5. a 7.	
Seal - - - - - -	„	2. a 2.50	
OPIUM Patna old 1836	Ch.		
„ „ 1837	„	500 a 510	Quite nominal.
„ „ new - -	„	540	
Benares old - 1837	„	480	and
„ new - - -	„	490 a 500	
Malwa old - - - -	„	480 a 490	No transactions.
„ new - - -	„		
Turkey - - - - -	Pl.	380	Little demand.
RICE Bengal - - - -	„	1.30 a 1.40	
„ Java - - - -	„	1.20 a 1.30	
„ White table- - - -	„		
„ Manila - - - -	„	1.30 a 1.30	
STRAITS PRODUCE &c			
Bird's nest, fine white -	Cy.	30.	
„ „ inf. - - -	„	11. a 16.	
„ „ black - -	„	1½ a 5.	No demand.
Bees Wax - - - - -	Pl.	26. a 29.	
Betel nut - - - - -	„	3½ a 3½	
Cloves Mauritius 22 @ 24	„	34.	Moluccas.
„ Mother - - - -	„	10. a 12.	Overstocked.
Camphor Baroos - - -	Cy.	25 a 25.	
Gambir - - - - - -	Pl.	2½ a 3.	
Mace - - - - - -	„		
Nutmegs - - - - -	„		
Pepper - - - - - -	„	7. a 7½.	
Rattans - - - - -	„	3. a 3½.	In demand.
Tin Banca - - - - -	„	24.	
„ Singapore &c. - -	„	23.	First quality.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Amber large 1st quality -	Cy.	3. a 12.	
small fragments - -	„	20 cts a 1½	
Asafœtida - - - - -	Pl.	4½.	
Bichdemar - - - - -	„	6. a 25.	
„ good - - - -	„	25. a 36.	
Cochineal - - - - -	„	180. a 220.	
Coral large beads or pieces	Cy.		
„ fragments - - -	Pl.	40. a 50.	
Cow Bezoar - - - - -	Cy.	16. a 25.	No demand.
Cudbear - - - - -	Pl.	12.	
Cutch Pegue - - - -	„	4. a 4½.	
Elephants Teeth or Ivory-	„	70. a 100.	
„ „ cuttings -	„	60. a 65.	
Fish-maws - - - - -	„	23 a 55.	
Flints - - - - - -	„	40 cents.	
Ginseng crude - - - -	„	65.	
„ clarified. - - - -	„	90	
Mother of Pearl Shell -	„	9. a 10.	
Myrrh - - - - - -	„	3. a 4.	Large stock.
Olibanum - - - - -	„	3½ a 9.	
Putchuck - - - - -	„	15 a 16	Little demand.
Rose Maloes - - - -	„		
Saltpetre at Lintin - -	„	6.	
Shark's fins - - - -	„	15. a 30.	
Smalts - - - - - -	„	40 a 55.	Limited demand.
Stock fish - - - - -	„	3½ a 4.	Large stock.
Thread Gold and Silver -	Cy.	40 a 45	
Wood Ebony Mauritius -	Pl.	3.	
„ „ Ceylon - -	„	2.	dull.
„ Sandal Indian - -	„	14 a 19	
„ „ Timor - -	„	8 a 12.	
„ „ Sand's Islands -	„		
Sapan - - - -	„	1.50	

EXPORTS.

	WT. in T.	PRICE	REMARKS.
SILK MANUFACTURES.			
Camlets blk. 18 yds. by 24 in	30	$ 12	
„ col'd „ by „	28	13.	
Hkfs. 4-4 black Levantine fringed	17	5 20. a 6.30	
„ 7-8 „ „	15	4.50 a 5.60	
Hkfs. 7-8 cross barred - -	11	5.30 a 5.40	
„ Sarsnet, Nankin silk			
„ Canton - - -	—	5.20	
Hkfs. white Pongee 32 in	18	6.50	
„ „ „ 30 „	16	5.80	
„ figured „ 32	20	8.10	
„ „ „ 30 „	18	7.20	
Levantines col'd 30 yds. 24 „	24	11.50	
„ „ 30 „ 29 „	32	15. a 15.50	
„ black „ „ 24 „	27	11.	
„ „ „ 29 „	30	14. a 15.	
Satins Levantines 30 29 „	33	14.50 a 15.	
„ „ „ 24 „	30	13.	
Lutestrings mixt 18 „ 24 „	18	6.70	
„ black „ „ 29 „	28	9.50 a 9.75	
Pongees white 30 „ 30 „	30	10.	
„ „ 30 „ 29 „	29	9.75	
„ „ 30 „ 32 „	32	11.	
„ Szechuen 19 „ 19 „	27	3.60 a 3.75	
Sarsnets black N. 30 „ 29 „	27	9 70	
„ „ „ C. „ „ 29 „	25	8	
„ „ „ „ „ 29 „	22	7.	
wh te 60 „ 29 „	34	14.25 a 14.5	
colored 30 „ 29 „	21	11 80 a 12.	
crossbarr'd „ „ 24 „	18	9.20 a 9.30	
Satins black 18 „ 29 „	44	14.50 a 15	
„ „ 18 „ 29 „	36	11. a 11 50	
„ colored 18 „ 29 „	33	16.	
„ high „ 18 „ 99 „	36	17.	
„ damasked crimson	38	17 a 17.50	
„ „ colored	38	16. a 16.50	
Seushaws Nank. blk 29 29 „	40	14.50	
„ „ colored „ „	33	13.50	
„ „ „ „ 29	36	16 20	
„ Canton black 29 „	33	8.90 a 9.40	
Sewing silks assort. colors. 1s	Pl.	4.25	
„ „ black - - - -		3.85	
Shawls crape 7-4 embrd. -	7	3.40	According to
„ „ 55 @ 58 in -	5½	2.90	embroidery.
8-4 Satin figd. 63 -	5	1.80	
„ „ „ 58 -	4	1.50	
„ damasked silk 54 @ 57	4	1.85	
Water silks col'd. 18 y. - 29 in	32	14.50 a 18	
BLACK TEAS.	Pl	Tael.	
„ Bohea Canton - - -	„		
„ Fokeen - - -	„		
„ Congou Soug. k'd. - -	„		
„ Bl. Lf. & Pek. k'd	„		
„ Campoi - - - -	„		No price settled
„ Souchong - - -	„		yet.
„ Hung muey - - -	„		
„ Pekoe - - - -	„		
„ Ning Yong - - -	„	19 a 22	
„ Ankoi - - - -	„		
„ Pouchong - - -	„	22 a 25	
„ Orange Pekoe - -	„	26 a 36	
„ Caper - - - -	„	22 a 25	
GREEN TEAS.	„		
„ Twankay - - - -	„		
„ Skin - - - - -	„		
„ Hyson- - - - -	„		Canton Tea.
„ Young Hyson - -	„		20
„ Imperial - - - -	„		30
„ Gunpowder - - -	„		30
RAW SILK. Canton No. 1	„	T. 280	
„ „ „ „ 2	„	270	
„ „ „ „ 3	„	250 a 255	
„ „ „ „ 4	„		
„ „ „ „ 5	„		
Nankin Tsatlee - - - 8	„		
Taysaam- - - -	„		
SUGAR RAW. Canton 1st.	„	T. 5.3	
„ „ „ 2d.	„	4.8 a 5.	
„ Pingfa - - - -	„	6.2	
„ Candy Canton - -	„	6.6 a 6.8	
„ Chinchew - -			
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Alum - - - - - -	„	1.85 a 1.95	at Macao.
Aniseed star - - - -	„	10½	
Camphor - - - - -	„	33 a 34	
Cassia at Whampoa - -		10. a 10½	
„ Lintin - - - -	„		None.
„ buds - - - -	„	14 a 5	
Canes bamboo - - - -	1000	10 a 14	
„ Wangees - - -	„	7 a 12	
China Root - - - - -	Pl.	3½	
Cubebs - - - - - -	„	17 a 18	
Dragon's blood - - - -	„	80 a 100	
Galangals - - - - -	„	3½ a 3½	
Gamboge - - - - - -	„	65 a 70	None good.
Glass beads - - - - -	„	17 a 22	
Glue - - - - - - -	„	9 a 11	
Ginger in Jars - - - -	Case	5 a 5½	
Hartall or Orpiment - -	Pl.	15 a 16	
Lead white - - - - -	„	9 a 10	
„ red - - - - -	„	10	
Mo. of Pear' Shells Sooloo large	Pl.		
„ blue edged small	„		No demand.
Musk warranted- - - -	Cy.	45 a 60	
Nankeens, blue 10½ yds. 13 in	100	92	
„ 9½ yds. 12 in - - -	Ps.	85	
„ Canton made - - -	„	79	
„ „ large - - -	„	82	None.
„ „ small - - -	„	65	
Yellow yds. in 1st. st.	„	79 a 80	
„ „ „ 2d „	„	66 a 70	None.
„ „ „ 3d „	„	58	
„ small „ „	„		
„ white „ „	„	55 a 85	Wanted.
Oils Aniseed - - - -	Cy.	1.10 a 1.20	
„ Cassia - - - -	„	1.65	
Rhubarb - - - - -	Pl.	None.	
„ Dutch cut - - -	„		
Soy in Jars - - - - -	Case	5 a 8	
Tobacco in baskets - - -	Pl.	14 a 15	
Tortoiseshell - - - -	P.		
Turmeric - - - - -	„		
Vermillion 80 catties - -	Box.	76.	

N. B. OF IMPORTS ALL DUTIES ARE PAID BY THE PURCHASER, AND OF EXPORTS BY THE SELLER. BOATHIRE IS PAID BY THE SELLER.

RATES OF INSURANCE AT CANTON.

On first class vessels in the 10th Canton and Union Offices of China, & various Agents of Offices established in Calcutta and Bombay.

GOODS	TREASURE	GOODS	TREASURE	GOODS	TREASURE
Bombay - - -		Singapore - -	1 ¼	Hol.nd Hamburg -	3 2½
Ceylon - - -		Manila - - -		Spain or Portugal -	3 2½
Madras - - -		Mallacca - -		America U States -	2½ 2
Calcutta - - -	2½	Penang - - -	1½ 1	Chili or Peru - -	3 -
Rangoon - - -		Batavia - - -		Mexico - - -	3 -
Mauritius - -		Gt. Britain via Sg	3 2½	E.coast of China -	1 pm.
Australia - -		„ direct - - -	2½ 2	Lintin &c. - -	½ do.
Sand. Islands -		France - - -	2½ 2		

Note. Above rates are from 20th Oct. to 20th April annually; during remaining 6 months the premiums are somewhat higher. Risks on Blocks are $ 9 per Cent per annum, $ 4½ for 6 months, $ 2½ for 3 months and $ 1 per month.

The Local Insurance Offices grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta and Bombay, or in Canton.

WHAMPOA PORT CHARGES, &c.

1st class ves. measg. 1600 cubits & upwards pay	0.7874756 of a Tl. per cubit.	
2nd „ „ „ 1200 do. & under 1600 „	0.7221091	„ „
3rd „ „ under 1200 do.	0.5062341	„ „

N B. The cubit is 14½ inches: measurement is taken on each entry of the vessel with cargo (except Rice) and is from the Foremast to the Mizen mast, or tiller head in Brigs; and across at the main mast; these are multiplied together for the above products.—The largest class pay from $ 4308 to $ 4320; 2d class from $ 3700 to $ 3780; 3rd class from $ 3700 and under. The Cumsha or Present Fee is paid by all vessels 1600 Tons or $ 2223. Linguists fees $ 173½ and Comprador's fees $ 50. Also Pilotage $ 60. inwards and outwards the same. A sum of from $ 5 @ 600 is also usually required by the Hong-merchant, for securing a Cargo-ship to depart, and for the Company incurred by him. On French and other Foreign vessels the charges are slightly varied. The several fees paid to the Hopper &c. on Rice laden ships amounting to $ 939.60., by a decision of the General Chamber of Commerce, are to be considered a charge on the vessel, as also the sum of $ 2.9—paid to the Linguist—making the whole charge on a Rice ship, $ 1189.50—besides Pilotage inwards and outward-.

RATE OF EXCHANGE AND PRICE OF BULLION.

	s d.	
On London or Liverpool, 6 months sight private Bills	4. 7. @ 4. 8.	
Government Bills 10 @ 30 days	4. 5. @ 4. 5½.	
United States Bank Bills 6 months sight	4. 7. @ 4. 8.	
Bills under advances made on goods by the E. I. Company's Agents.	4s. 7d.	
E. I. Company's Agents Bills on Calcutta 30 ds. sight C. Rs. 212		
E. I. Directors Bills 60 ds. sight, and private C. Rs. 214.		
Private Bills, on Bombay, „ Co's. Rs.	215 @ 217.	

Gold, 98 a 100 touch, in leaves $ 23.75 per Tael weight.		
Sycee at Lintin &c. large Ingots 97 a 99 touch 7 per Cent premium.		very
„ „ „ „ „ „ small 96 a 98 „	6½ per Cent „	scarce.
Spanish Dollars Pillar Ferdinand, „ „	1 per Cent „	
„ „ Old Carolus IV. „ „ „	12 per Cent „	
South American Republics „ „ „	par. to 1 per Cent „	

Freight to London, Liverpool, &c. per Ton. 50 cub: feet £ 4.10 @ £ 5. to foreign Europe, American and British Ships, none. to United States, American Ships Per Ton. 40 cub. feet. .. 25 $

DELIVERIES OF OPIUM AT LINTIN.

FROM 1ST APRIL TO 30TH NOVEMBER 1838.

	IN NOVEMBER.			FROM APRIL TO OCTOBER INCLUSIVE.		
	Chests.	*Price.*	*Value in Dollars.*	*Chests.*	*Value in Dollars.*	*Stock 1st Dec.*
Patna .....old.	50	520	26,000			198
„ .....new	239	550	131,450	5,361	2 827,510	2128
Benares .....old	11	500	5,750	1,587½	766,330	99½
„ .....new	96	515	44 298			661
Malwa	817	530	433.010	6,409	3.766,634	2679
	1203½		640,508	13,357½	7,359,978	5,765½

Total of deliveries in the 8 months beginning 1st of April = 14,561 chest value $ 8. Dls. 8,000,378.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

The trade is not yet opened, but hopes are now held out that it will take place in two or three days.

IMPORTS.

Cotton Manufactures.—There have been no transactions during the week in either Longcloths and Cotton Yarn and prices are said to have rather declined again.

Woollens.—The price of Spanish Stripes continues steady at 1.30 @ 1.40. according to quality. Holders appear firm for an advance, and no sales are reported during the week. Longells have declined and cannot be quoted higher than 8½ for assorted colors of good quality.

Metals.—We hear of no transactions or alterations in Iron. Lead is rather more in demand.

Straits Produce.—There are no further importations of Betelnut, Rattans, and Tin. the price for which, provided the supplies are moderate, may be expected to be maintained. Pepper not so firm, and a small cargo of about 3000 Piculs reported at Macao, will hardly realize our quotation.

Sandalwood.—from the supply being large during the season and the demand for the northern market short, has declined a little.

Cotton.—The market for all descriptions is very dull, and prices declining. It was reported that the accounts from Bombay of injury to the new crop would have had a favorable effect, but the reports are very contradictory, several letters stating that sufficient rain had at length fallen to restore the plants; and holders here have generally acted upon this impression, as in addition to the sales of last week upwards of 4000 bales of *Bombay* have been disposed of within these few days, and the cargo of the *Duke of Lancaster* consisting of *Bandu, Oomrawutty, Dholera*, and *Broachaghur* with a considerable portion of the first, but all of indifferent quality, was disposed of as low as 8. 5. For *Bengal* and *Madras* no enquiry.

Opium.—This trade wears a more serious aspect than at any period even during the past year. The execution of a dealer in the drug has been followed up by an edict promulgating the new law that dealing and smuggling in Opium is now punishable by death. Whether these severe measures will be acted upon remains to be seen, but the immediate effect is, of course, a total cessation of all traffic in Opium here, and the general trade continues suspended until the Schooners all leave the river. Deliveries at Lintin to the 15th: Patna old, 4. new, 2; Benares, new, 32; Malwa, 37; Total 95 chests.

EXPORTS.

Raw Silk.—About 3700 bales of the new Nankin Silk have arrived and 200 or 300 bales more are shortly expected. The holders are still firm for high prices, but there appears no disposition to submit to them.

Freight.—A charter of £4.10, to London, has been reported to us.

Canton, 22nd December, 1838.

THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 4. No. 17. *Canton, Saturday, 29th December*, 1838. No. 173.

Public Notice.

I CHARLES ELLIOT Chief Superintendent of the Trade of British Subjects in China moved by urgent considerations immediately affecting the safety of the lives and properties of all Her Majesty's Subjects engaged in the Trade at Canton do hereby formally give Notice and require that all British owned Schooners, Cutters, and otherwise rigged small craft either habitually or occasionally engaged in the illicit Opium traffic within the Bocca Tigris should proceed forth of the same within the space of three days from the date of these Presents, and not return within the said Bocca Tigris being engaged in the said illicit Opium traffic.

And I the said Chief Superintendent do further give Notice and warn all Her Majesty's Subjects engaged in the aforesaid illicit Opium traffic, within the Bocca Tigris, in such Schooners, Cutters, or otherwise rigged small craft that if any native of the Chinese Empire shall come by his or her death by any wound feloniously inflicted by any British Subject or Subjects, any such British Subject or Subjects, being duly convicted thereof are liable to capital punishment, as if the crime had been committed within the jurisdiction of Her Majesty's Courts at Westminister.

And I the said Chief Superintendent do further give notice and warn all British Subjects being owners of such Schooners, Cutters, or otherwise rigged small craft engaged in the said illicit Opium traffic within the Bocca Tigris that Her Majesty's Government will in no way interpose if the Chinese Government shall think fit to seize and confiscate the same.

And I the said Chief Superintendent do further give notice and warn all British Subjects employed in the said Schooners, Cutters, and otherwise rigged small craft engaged in the illicit traffic in Opium within the Bocca Tigris, that the forcible resisting of the officers of the Chinese Government in the duty of searching and seizing is a lawless act and that they are liable to consequences and penalties in the same manner as if the aforesaid forcible resistance were opposed to the officers of their own, or any other Government, in their own, or in any foreign Country.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Canton this eighteenth day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand eight Hundred and thirty eight.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT.
Chief Superintendent of the Trade of British Subjects in China.

Gleanings.

FRENCH EXPEDITION.—The French government are about sending a scientific expedition to the Scandinavian peninsula and Spitsbergen, the leader of which is M Gaimard, the naturalist, who conducted the recent expedition to Iceland. It is said that Louis Phillippe, who travelled through Sweden and Norway, Lapland and Finland, in 1795, takes a particular interest in the expedition, and has himself pointed out the objects most worthy of attention. The Swedish government lends its cordial assistance, and a body of Norwegian and Swedish naturalists and engineers are to join the French *savans*. Some of the party are to winter in Hammerfest, near North Cape. The vessel destined for Spitsbergen is to attempt the passage northward to the North Pole. Thus, as M. D'Urville, who sailed last year in command of the Zelee and Astrolabe, had orders to approach the South Pole as near as possible, the French government will have to boast that its efforts in behalf of science extend at the same time from Pole to Pole.

SCIENCE IN TURKEY.—The celebrated Professor Ritter is just returned to Berlin from his travels in the East, and among the facts of minor importance which he relates is one which cannot fail to excite a smile. The scientific instruments which are so often presented to the Sultan are by him distributed indiscriminately in equal portions, without any reference to the purposes for which they are intended; thus the school of surgery often receives mathematical instruments, whilst the military schools are honoured with those intended for surgical operations.

THE CORONATION.—An official statement has been before the House of Commons "of the sum which may probably be required to defray the expenses to be incurred on account of the coronation," and the estimate is 70,000*l*. From a calculation which has been made by persons very competent to form a judgment on the subject, it would appear that the duty payable to government on the timber used in the erections in Westminister Abbey, and the streets on the line through which the royal procession had to pass, and for illuminations, &c., will amount to a sum to the whole of the expence incurred by government for this coronation. The sum paid by the public for seats from which to have a view of the coronation procession has been stated to be not less than 20,000*l*. Besides the inhabitants of the metropolis who had witnessed it, there were not fewer than 400,000 persons who had come up from various parts of the country; so that, including the foreigners who had come over to see it, there were not less than 2000,000 of inhabitants in London at the same time, and for many days before and since.

TRANSFUSION OF BLOOD.—This curious and important operation was recently performed with perfect success by Mr. John Wilson and Mr. Richard Ripley, of Whitby, on the person of Mrs. Hartley, who was rapidly sinking under violent hemorrhage. The pulse was gone, and not even by the application of a mirror to the mouth of the patient could it be perceived that she breathed; but, by the injection into her veins of a large quantity of blood taken from those of her sister and husband, the patient was gradually withdrawn from the very jaws of death, and is now approaching convalescence.

NEWSPAPER READERS.—Shenstone, the poet, divides the readers of a newspaper into seven classes. He says —"1. The ill-natured look at the list of bankrupts. 2. The poor, to the price of bread. 3. The stockjobber, to the lies of the day. 4. The old maid, to marriages. 5. The prodigal, to the deaths. 6. The monopolizers, to the hopes of a wet and bad harvest. 7. The boarding-school and all other young misses, to matters relating to Gretna Green."

CHRISTENING EXTRAORDINARY.—At the parish church of Knaresdale, Northumberland, on Saturday, last, Mr. John Dickinson, of Esh, an eccentric character, the father of eight children, collected together thirty-two of his friends and neighbours, to become sponsors for them. After breakfast, the morning being fine, and all ready, the party set out for the church, Dickinson, the father (who is a musician) playing several of his favourite airs on the violin, at the head of the merry group, the mother bringing up the rear with the youngest child in her arms. They were met at the church by the Rev. Mr. Bewsher, who, after putting the necessary questions to the sponsors, christened the eight children, the rev. gentleman observing, that in all his ministry he never had had such a presentation before.—*Newcastle Journal.*

THE RAILROAD MANIA.—To show the height to which the railroad fever rose in 1837, it is only necessary to state, that in that single year, notices were given for 118 intended applications for railway bills; that of these seventy-nine were actually introduced; of which forty-two were passed, and the rest either withdrawn from the want of funds, or rejected. Of the forty-two which received the royal assent, only fourteen were for new lines; whose aggregate length is 471 miles, and estimated cost 6,861,285*l*.; or 14,566*l*. per mile; the expense of working them about forty-five per cent. of the gross revenue, amounting to 1,375,802*l*.; of which, 923,078*l*. is to be obtained from passengers, and the rest from goods.

Ineffectual attempt at Tee-Totalism.—Shortly before the new year, a couple in town (says the Paisley Advertiser,) who indulged somewhat freely in the use of pirits, became sensible of the miseries which their favorite beverage entailed on them. One night when the husband came home drunk, his wife said to him, Johnny, ye maun gie ower this drinking, or we'll be ruined a' thegither; ye maun join the tee-totallers."—

Will ye join wi' me, Jenny? 'Deed will I.' 'Come awa then, and we'll strike the airn while it's het.' Off they went and joined the tee-totallers, and affairs, thenceforth, began to mend. But the new year came, and Jenny proposed that they should have a wee drap in the house—no for themselves, but for 'ony frien' that might drap in.' 'Are ye gaun to break through, Jenny?' 'Only for a wee.' 'Aweel, aweel, I'se join wi' you.' Off the two went together, with an infant in the wife's arms, to lay in the new year's stock. As a little bit of rejoicing at having kept their vows so well, and as a reward for their resolution, they partook of a few gills together, and by the time they arose to go home, the pavement was found rather narrow for them. Besides the wee drappy for the use of chance callers, one carried two stones of meal, the other the child, and these burdens they exchanged occasionally on the way home, it being deemed advisable that the one who walked most steadily should carry the child. On arrival at home they did not seem certain what change had last been made, and the husband deposited his burden into the cradle, while the wife locked her one in the press. By and by the child began to cry, the wife set about rocking the cradle, and as the cries increased, her rocking exertions increased in equal proportion; but all could not pacify the child. A neighbor woman hearing the noise, went in to see what was the matter, and in going to lift the child from the cradle, no child was there but in lieu thereof were the two stones of meal in a bag! The key of the press was obtained, the press was opened, and there was the child occupying the shelf usually allotted for the meal! We have not heard whether this canny couple have yet rejoined the tee-totallers.

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—*May* 24. A paper, by J. P. Cory, was read, being a "Proposal for the Introduction of the decimal Division in Money." The advantages of a decimal division in weights and measures, and in money, admit of no doubt; and Mr. Cory is of opinion that the actual state of our coinage at the present moment affords some remarkable facilities for effecting the change, which are augmented by the commencement of a new reign. We have now (he observed) in common circulation two different kinds of pennies: one of these, the common penny, is much smaller than the other, and weighs about 4 farthings; while the other, the great penny of George the Third, weighs more than 5 farthings, and is intrinsically worth at least a farthing more than the small penny, and the circumstance of these two pennies being in common circulation affords the present faculties for adopting the decimal division. The proposition is simply this,—*to strike two new coins in silver, with new denominations*—the first equal in value to two shillings, being one tenth part of a pound, and the other equal in value to the tenth part of this two-shilling-piece, and to proclaim it equal to 10 farthings; and *to* proclaim also that the great or old penny shall henceforth pass for 5 farthings, leaving the small penny still to circulate at 4. We might designate one of the proposed new coins, a Victorine. But upon the present occasion I shall (Mr. Cory observed), for perspicuity, denominate the two-shilling-piece, a Florin, as the name of the foreign coin nearest in value, and indeed a name not unknown in the English coinage; and the other I shall at present call a Silver (1), though in former times the double-penny passed in the northern parts of this island under the name of a Bodle. We should, then, by striking these two pieces, and such a proclamation, without further difficulty, have the coinage thus arranged:—

10 Farthings = 1 Stiver.
10 Stivers = 1 Florin.
10 Florins = 1 Pound.

(1) The Stiver was a coin once in use, and in at appropriate name for a silver coin.

The Pound would therefore be equal to 10 Florins, to 100 Stivers, or 1000 Farthings. The shilling would remain as the half florin, and 20 in the pound, and equal to 10 great pence; the sixpence as the quarter florin, equal to 5 great pence; the great as the sixth, and the silver as the tenth part of the florin. The great penny would be the half stiver of 5 farthings; the small penny would remain at 4 farthings; and the half penny would remain at 2 farthings. This proposition therefore combines within itself both the new and the old system of notation. Every contract and account would remain precisely as they now stand. Every person might calculate in whichever notation he thought proper, and every transfer of an account from one system of notation into the other could be effected with singular facility. The decimal division would gradually supersede the other without the slightest shock. And, notwithstanding the decimal division, it combines the practical advantage of having the silver coinage divided into halves, quarters, thirds, and tenths, and the copper divided into halves, quarters, and fifths. The real and actual alteration, however, that is proposed in the coinage is this.—That the pound shall consist hereafter of 1000 farthings instead of 960: the florin or two-shilling-piece of 100 farthings instead of 96; and, therefore, the shilling of 50 instead of 48; and consequently the change for the sixpence would be 25 farthings instead of 24. And this is a concern of very small importance; for the fact is, that the copper money, not being a legal tender except for pence, is not current at its intrinsic, but at a conventional value, and the silver sixpence is intrinsically worth about 36 farthings instead of the 24 for which is nominally passes. And indeed practically we are daily in the habit of receiving between 24 and 33 farthings for every sixpence that we change, according to whether the change consists of the small or of the great pence; and it is rare that we do not receive 25 farthings for the sixpence. The alteration, therefore, in this respect is practically of but little importance, especially when we recollect that in those retail concerns, in which copper money is chiefly received, it is not uncommon to give for five shillings in silver 62 or 63 pence instead of 60. I deem it scarcely necessary to advert to the manifest advantages resulting from the decimal division of the coinage; it clears away at once all the intricacies of the money sums, by reducing them to simple arithmetical sums, obviating the necessity of reduction and fractions in almost every case, and in fact rendering every arithmetical computation, in which shillings and pence are involved, as simple as if they were omitted; but in all transactions of foreign exchanges, interest, and accounts, affording facilities, which can only be appreciated by commercial men. I need mention but one example to convey to every one a sense of its importance:—If we write down the first 6 integers, 1 2 3. 4 5 6 as a number, we put between the 3 and the 4 a comma, cutting off the 3 last figures; and supposing these 6 integers to express a sum of *money*, the same comma or a point will then divide the pounds from the fractional parts of a pound; and the same figure will express the sum in pounds, in florins, in stivers, or in farthings, without further adjustment or alteration, as 123 pounds, 4 florins, 5 stivers, and 6 farthings; or as 123,456 farthings, or as 1234 florins, and 56 farthings, or in any terms we may think proper to express it. And if it be required to transfer this sum from the new to the old notation, it is done at once by taking the pounds as they stand, doubling the florins, and adjusting the farthings; and it stands at once in the old notation, at 123*l*., 9*s*. shillings, and 36 farthings, that is, 14 pence, making 123*l*. 9*s*. 6. —And the inverse reduction of this is performed by retaining the pounds, halving the shillings, and adjusting the farthings; viz. 123 retained as pounds, the half of 9*s*. (1) viz. 4, as the florins, and the residue, viz. 1*s*. 2*d*. reduced into farthings, gives again the 56, which is the same as 5 stivers and 6 farthings as before.—(Athenæum.)

PROCLAMATIONTO THE PEOPLE OF C/ "TON PROVINCE.

(Translated by Mr. Thom).

TANG, a president of the military board, an imperial censor of the right, governor of Kwangtung and Kwanse, with authority to superintendent the collection of the revenue, &c., and E, a comptroller of the military board, an imperial sub-censor of the right, Fooyuen of Kwangtung province, and a military Te-tuh, with authority to superintend the collection of the revenue &c.—conjointly issue this proclamation, in order with the utmost kindness to instruct and enlighten the people under their care.

Whereas the opening of an opium shop as well as the selling of opium, is now prohibited by the sternest laws, and punished with the heaviest penalties; but the lawless people who deal therein aim only after profit, and take no heed of their real interest:—they act upon the idea that they may not speedly be taken, and thus sport with danger on the "torrents' verge:" therefore it is that the smuggling of opium has now come to be regarded as a mere thing of course.

But ye must all know, that where a man clandestinely takes the property of his parents to carry on a prohibited trade, where he is obliged to put out and draw in his head like a rat in his hole, where he requires to stalk about like a midnight ghost: granting that even he may not be breaking any written law, yet is he doing that which it becomes not a man to do.

And now again it appears that Hwang Tsootsze, minister of the Hanglioo temple, * has brought forward a motion that all who smoke opium shall be punished with *death*!—He has already made his report to the emperor, and the imperial command has been received, enjoining the governors and lieut. governors of every province to consult together, and wait upon the emperor with the results of their deliberations in so many duly prepared memorials. This has also been done; and though in the multitude of these memorials there may be some small differences of opinion, yet are they all alike in the main: this one only adds a clause still more severe to that one; and he in his turn proposes a still heavier punishment than his neighbour: among them there are no advocates for lenient measures!

Now again the imperial will has been received commanding the prime ministers of state, and the high officers of the military courts to consult along with the members of the board of punishments, and let him, the emperor, be informed of the result. Thus, in the course of a few days, will the law on that point be established for the being duly put in force; and so soon as the vermilion rescript arrives, all who violate it shall, by that same new law, be tried and condmned! Most luminous and intelligent are the words of the emperor! Where is the man so rash as to oppose! As for those who open opium shops and sell opium, profit is out of the question, destruction is already at their door! Their wealth will be utterly spent, and their thread of life clipped at the same moment of time! We, the governor and lieut.-governor, truly feel for you the utmost alarm and pity! Try and reflect for a moment. Ye are all of you sons of China; and your wealth is the substance of the central land! But ye are now taking the substance of your native country, and giving it away to foreigners from abroad; and ye, sons of China, are losing your property and your lives at the same instant! It was your wealth, but now foreigners possess it; and your very lives the foreigners are now about to deprive you of! This is the first reflection; and still to be duped and befooled by these foreigners and induced by them to carry on this trade: Oh! monstrous folly! Oh! stupidity unparalelled! Ye aim after profit, but to make profit is impossible: ye try to preserve your lives, but even to do that is equally difficult! Ye take your money and purchase *Death!* Oh! what a losing account! This is another reflection. And with such consequences staring you in the face, to pursue this trade, and bring upon yourselves ruin and destruction, is not this still more doltish than before? Every item bespeaks the height of folly. We, the governor and lieut.-governor earnestly wish to pluck you from the jaws of death, and yet, such is your folly, that we are not able!

We therefore again issue this clear and distinct edict with the utmost tenderness and compassion; that all the common people and military under our care may thoroughly know and understand. Ye must every one of you who deal in opium speedily awake to a sense of your danger and cleanse yourselves of your previous crime: Let each man exert himself to save his property and his life, and follow after some better means of livelihood. As for those who smoke the *drug*, after not many days the death inflicting period will be at hand. Do ye also arouse yourselves, and get rid of the evil habit without delay, and thus save your lives, now without a hair's breadth of the gulf of destruction.

As we, the governor and lieut.-governor, have despatched civil and military officers in every direction to seize and apprehend, let no man who follows after this unlawful traffic indulge in the dream that he may be able to escape the cruel death that is even now suspended over him! Let all tremble and obey! A special proclamation! Given at our courts the 18th year of Taoukwang, 10th moon, 30th day, (16th Dec. 1838). *Canton Register.*

Boats

Correspondence between the Hong merchants and the General Chamber of Commerce on the subject of the decked foreign boats on the river.

GENTLEMEN,

You recently addressed us with a request for the establishment of Passage Boats between Canton and Macao. We at once addressed the Government on the subject, in your behalf, and have now received, in reply, the commands of their Excellencies, the Governor and Superintendent of Customs. Copies of these we send herewith, requesting you, Gentlemen, to examine and act conformably to them, and then to write to us again that we may be enabled again to address the government. To make this request is our present object, and we take the occasion to offer our best wishes, &c.

(Signed by the Hong Merchants.)

To the Gentlemen of the G. C. of Commerce:
11th month, 11th day. (27th December.)

Tang, Governor, &c., &c., in Reply.

The Passage boats, I find, were first established with a view to the conveyance of letters, requisite in the commercial operations of the foreign merchants. But, not having been, of late, bound by any limitations, and the old regulation, that they should receive passes and undergo examination not having been complied with, they have obtained constant ingress into the river and to Canton, and illegal and fraudulent acts have been the abundant fruit. At length the boat *Kelefat* brought Opium Whampoa, and lines having written a letter and had some conveyed from thence, discovery and seizure ensued. Herein has originated the intention of putting an entire stoppage to the boats.

But now it appears that the Committee of foreign merchants of the General Chamber of all nations have presented a memorial, earnestly requesting the establishment of a number of decked boats, with official passports, to pass constantly to and fro, between Canton and Macao, for the conveyance of letters and of well conducted passengers.—such boats to be supplied each with a flag, having the words "Licensed Passage Boat," inscribed on it, in order to facilitate recognition of them,—and the conductors of the boats to have the surctiship of the said foreigners pledged for them, that, if in any case they should carry opium or smuggle, they shall be left to be broken up, and the passport shall be recovered and restored by the said foreigners.

(1) Whenever the shillings happen to be of an odd number, the sum carried to the farthings must of course always consist of 1*s*. or 48 farthings, rendering the transfer almost as easy both ways as if here was nothing carried.

* The office of a minister of the Hanglioo temple is to pass what another person says to the emperor's ear—very much like a chuen kung in the magistrate's courts.

Under such circumstances, the pledge of suretiship coming from the foreigners, and there being therefore a fixed responsibility, the thing assumes a practicable form. They are therefore permitted to make arrangements for a number of decked boats, for which official passes shall be given, that thus the necessities of their business may be supplied, and that becoming kindness may thereby be manifested.

In reference, however, to the request that the boats thus secured may have flags given to them with writing thereon, so that the forts, cruizers, and custom house stations, which they may pass, at the Bogue and elsewhere, may recognize them and refrain from causing detention, there is no consideration whatever here given to the question, whether they shall undergo any examination or not. If they be not required so to undergo examination, it will be indeed no easy matter to insure that private objects will not be pursued under the broad shield of the general interest. And may it not be, too, that, by the indulgence of crafty or of malicious purposes, parties may occasion the breaking up of any of the boats? In the first setting on foot of any matter, it is most important that everything should be plainly and securely marked out, that so the arrangement may be lasting, and may not be attended by evil results.

Wait, while I forward a communication to the superintendent of customs, that he may speedily give the matter his consideration; and, then after hearing from him in reply, ultimate measures shall be adopted and made public, in order that obedience may be paid thereto.

Let these commands at the same time be communicated to the said foreigners, that they may act in conformity to them.

Given—the 10th day of the 11th month, in the 18th year of Taoukwang.

26th December, 1838.

(True Translation.)

J. ROB. MORRISON.

For the Interpreter of the G. C. of C. of Canton.

Yu, Superintendent of Maritime Customs, &c. &c. in reply.

By this address it appears that the Committee of foreign merchants of the General Chamber of all nations earnestly request that a number of boats may be established for conveyance of letters between Canton and Macao, such boats to be provided with official passports, and the suretiship of the said foreigners to be pledged for them, that in case of their engaging in any contraband transactions, they are willing that they be broken up. Also, that each of the boats may have its number registered and a flag given to it with the words "Licensed Passage Boat" written thereon, as well as on the sails.

Those requests having come before me, I have given the matter due consideration, and find that decked, masted, and flag-bearing boats were interdicted, in consequence of a memorial laid before the throne, after the dissolution of the Company, by the then Governor Loo, and Superintendent of Customs, Pang. Hence for the conveyance of letters, it was only allowed to have small boats without mast or deck, and those having decks and masts should by law be driven forth.

Now, however, referring to the address above alluded to, I am induced indulgently to consider, that the foreigners, in coming from Macao to Canton, have to pass over an open sea, and that to avail themselves of winds, and protect themselves from rain, decks and masts are in some sense necessary. Their request may therefore be granted, so far as regards establishing a certain number of such boats, with passport. But their request being to establish "a number" of boats (or several boats), such "number" may be an excessive one. Let the Hong-merchants then adopt some moderate number—not more than five or six. As to the erection of flags, this would bring them somewhat within the letter of the prohibition of "flag-bearing" boats. It will be enough to inscribe the words on their sails, where they can easily be distinguished. When the number of boats has been determined on, I will attach my seal to the passport for each, and will also give a (second) pass, which must be presented for examination at the custom-house stations *en route*, the time of arrival at, and departure from, such stations to be filled in, and the boats if found free from anything contraband or smuggled, to be allowed at once to proceed. These passes, after being filled up, shall be exchanged for other ones. If any detention be given, or any extortion demanded, at any custom-house the said foreigners are authorized immediately to point it out, in an address to me, that punishment may instantly be inflicted. If any of the said foreigners, under pretence of the darkness of night, evade examination of his pass at the custom-house stations, so that the required insertion therein is not made, such person too must be punished for the offence of perverse transgression, and the Hong-merchants in forming arrangements are to give this their consideration. After they shall have made their arrangements, and the requisite number of boats shall have received passports, any other boats, which, not obeying the prohibitory regulations, shall venture to ply to and fro without permission, shall be fired upon by the cruizers and forts. As regards the boats registered as of the licensed number, the foreigners shall secure each boat as belonging to such and such a person. The small boats that ply between Canton and Whampoa may remain as of old. But the large licensed passage boats must not remain for any length of time in the neighbourhood of the foreign ships, lest the storing up of what is contraband should grow out thereof.

Wait, further till, having consulted with the Governors, the matter shall have received final consideration, when orders will be published for obedience.

Given—the 10th day of the 11th month in the 18th year of Taoukwang. (26th December, 1838.)

(True Translation.) J. ROB. MORRISON.

For the Interpreter of the G. C. of C. of Canton.

Canton Dec. 26th 1838.

To the Hong Merchants.

Gentlemen,

We now do ourselves the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 27th inst. enclosing copies of Edicts from their Excellencies the Governor and Hoppo relative to the establishment of licensed Passage Boats, and we have to request that you will express our thanks to these great officers for the promptness and liberal spirit with which they have taken our request into consideration.

His Excellency the Governor alluding to the guarantee which we are ready to give says "under "such circumstances, the pledge of suretiship com"ing from the foreigners, and there being therefore "a fixed responsibility, the thing assumes a practic"able form. They are therefore permitted to make "arrangements for a number of decked boats, for "which official passes shall be given, that thus the ne"cessities of their business may be supplied, and "that becoming kindness may thereby be mani"fested."

These are words of justice and benevolence, which we duly appreciate, and we trust that His Excellency will find that in transactions with foreigners from the west, the strongest security which can be exacted from them, is that of placing confidence in their honor.

It is a matter of much importance that the new system of licenced passage boats should be put into effect as soon as possible. We will therefore cause the several documents connected with the subject to be published in the papers for the information of all and we will, at the same time, issue a notice inviting the Proprietors of Boats, who may be desirous of submitting to our regulations, to tender them to our Chamber, that we may give to you the requisite guarantee. We shall point out to them in the strongest terms the penalty of forfeiture to which they will be liable should any person connected with the boats be proved to have employed her in smuggling transactions. On coming or quitting Canton it shall be incumbent on the master of the Boat to request the custom house officers to examine the baggage of the Passengers and other articles on board, that all may be passed in due form. On passing the Forts they will also receive instructions similar to those given to H. M Cutter that, whenever any Government cruizer approaches to examine the boat, the said master shall invite the officers so to do. Thus the two important points of preventing all illegalities and permitting the boats to pass up and down without delay, frequently, in commercial affairs, an object of the highest importance, may be combined together. What is said regarding the chinese characters being inscribed on the sails in preference to a flag shall be readily complied with. Requesting that you will submit our statement to the proper authorities,

we remain, Gentlemen
your most obedient Servants.

H. H. LINDSAY.

Chairman of the General Chamber of Commerce.

Canton Dec. 28th 1838.

CANTON PRESS.

Saturday, 29th Dec.

We publish, is this day's paper, an important correspondence that has taken place, as will be seen, between the General Chamber of Commerce, and the authorities, through the Hong merchants on the subject of the Passage boats. The conciliatory tone of the Governor and Hoppo, and the permission these officers grant to boats, guaranteed or secured by the Chamber of Commerce cannot, we are sure, fail to be received with pleasure by our community, the plying of these boats, though suffered, having never been permitted hitherto—on the contrary edicts have periodically been published against them. The Hoppo's edict is, on the whole, not so favorable as that of the Viceroy, since he requires the boats to be limited to five or six, and to be subject to be searched at the different custom-house stations. The former of these restrictions would limit the boats to a smaller number than would find employment, and the latter, if complied with, would cause much delay in their passages. These are, however, minor considerations, and will probably, after the boats shall once have been established, be allowed to be disregarded. Much we think has been gained by this concession of the authorites, and we hope soon to see the boats plying under the guarantee of the Chamber. It is, we believe, the intention of that body to advertise for tenders of boats to run according to these new Chinese regulations, and the security required by the Chamber in the deposition with it of a note of sale to the General Chamber of Commerce by the owner of the boat, thus enabling that body to destroy the vessel, without possibility of claim for her value, should she be found to infringe the revenue laws of China. We must say that we see nothing in this arrangement but what is perfectly fair and liberal on the part of the Chinese, as well as necessary for self protection of Chamber of Commerce, and wish soon to see it put in practice. A report has prevailed yesterday that in future boats with two masts only will be prohibited entering the river, and that those with one may freely come and go, and as a proof of the correctness of this report it has been stated that boats, schooner rigged, have been refused passage at the Bogue, which by lowering a mast were afterwards allowed to proceed. This, we believe, has actually occurred, but was probably owing to the stupidity of the inferior officer stationed at the Bogue. We find in the documents from the Governor and Hoppo nothing to justify such a supposition, the small boats alluded to by them being evidently the ships boats, cutters, gigs, long boats, etc. that ply between the shipping at Whampoa and Canton. It is therefore probable that in future all decked boats passing the Bogue on entering will be stopped, unless they have a license from the Chamber, countersigned by the Hoppo.

The smuggling boats meanwhile, we are told, have really left Whampoa, so that, if they do not return, there seems to be the chief obstacle against a resumption of the trade removed; but the Hong-merchants require from all house-holders in the factories a bond pledging themselves that they will not engage in smuggling on the river on this side of the Bogue, and, moreover, feeling deeply the degradation to which their whole body has been exposed, by one of them having lately been punished with wearing the wooden collar, under the mistaken notion of the Governor of a ship which that Hong merchant had secured, having been engaged in the smuggling of Opium, and from the others having been threatened with a similar treatment, the Co-hong are said to have come to the resolution of not re-opening the trade until a promise shall have been given to them by the authorities, that they in future shall not suffer any degrading punishment for the infraction of any Chinese law on board a ship at Whampoa secured by them, they being personally guiltless of such infraction. Whether they will succeed in this latter point appears to us very doubtful, the system of responsibility being a great favorite in Chinese internal regulations, and, we fancy, not easily relinquished. That the Hong-merchants should continue firm in their determination not to reopen the trade until they have received the necessary pledges of the non-recurrence of the smuggling on the river, we cannot wonder at, and we hope that they may succeed in putting an entire stop to it, since if continued or rather, resumed, it cannot fail to entail on the foreign community generally, disgrace, trouble, and danger, for the profit only of a few who perhaps have no stake whatever in the general trade, and may therefore continue their own pursuits regardless of any consequences to themselves. We refer our readers to the remarks of a *Correspondent* given elsewhere, in which a strong and distinct line is drawn between the smuggling of Opium *outside* and *inside*. It is the punishment to which the Whampoa Opium trade exposes innocent people, the danger which in consequence of popular tumults arising from this traffic, though indirectly, threatens our property and persons, and the chance of injuring a whole community and interests of immense amount for the very inadequate profit to a few, that lead us, more than any other considerations to wish fervently for its discontinuance—the outside trade has not yet had these results, and is, perhaps, destined never to have them. How far however the activity of the Chinese Government against the consumption of Opium, and their new penal laws in this respect, may even effect that, and as through it, it is impossible to foresee. At no time has the attention of Government been so much taken up by this vice of the Chinese, nor was there ever so certain a prospect as we think there is now of, for a period at least, a very considerable falling off in the consumption

Whilst on this topic, we have to inform our readers that we were in hopes of being able to lay before them something authentic as to the steps taken by Capt. Elliot, H. M's Chief Superintendent, but disappointed in this, nothing but what we consider well founded conjecture can be offered to them. This then is to the the following effect: Capt. Elliot, through the Hong-merchants, addressed the Chinese authorities, informing them that H. M. Government by no means approved of the smuggling in the river, and that H. M. subjects, in breaking, in this respect, any of the laws of the Celestial empire, were not entitled to the protection of British officers. We suppose that this address must also have contained a complaint against his intercourse through the Hong merchants, since it is now said that it has been settled that in future Capt. Elliot's communications to the Vice-roy *direct* will be received, and that that Officer is therefore to *direct* reply, not through the Hong-merchants. As far as we can learn, the *etiquette* of this new manner of communication is to be that Capt. Elliot, being in his own country an officer of fourth rank, is to address the Vice roy in the same style in which that officer is addressed by the Kwang chow-foo, whose rank is supposed to be about corresponding to that of H. M. Superintendent. We moreover learn that, owing to some informality, the first dispatch from the Vice roy was refused to be received by Capt. Elliot, until amended. Whether this difficulty has been removed we are not certain, but it is said that the hoisting of the English flag will give notice of the re-sumption of friendly intercourse between H. M. Superintendent and the Chinese authorities. The above, though we believe it to be correct in the main, we shall not at present accompany with any remarks of our own, feeling that arguments built upon unsafe data, cannot but be unsafe themselves; we see however many reasons why Capt. Elliot's interference may have dangerous consequences; on this we shall speak more at large here after.

In answer to the remarks of the *Register* of the 25th, regarding a passage in Capt. Elliot's speech, about his holding orders from his government against the river opium trade etc, we can only say that our report being drawn up from recollection of what we personally heard, we have little doubt of its correctness in the main, though the words used by us may not have been exactly those spoken by Capt. Elliot. We have heard from several, present at the meeting, that they thought our report in that respect *perfectly* correct; others have remarked that verbally it was not faithful, and that the Superintendent said not that he had the orders but the *sentiments* of his government upon the subject. The *matter* we reported was, it seems, correct, though we do not vouch for the very words; in fact our report did not profess to be *verbatim*.

The communication from "Opium Pipe" is inadmissible.

SHUTTING THE GATES AT THE BACK OF THE FOREIGN FACTORIES By accident we are unable to give a literal translation to our readers of the edict from the Hoppo, dated the 21st inst., commanding the Hong merchants to shut the gates leading to the foreign factories on the north side, but the following abstract from it we believe gives the substance of that edict correctly.

"Yu, Superintendent of customs, etc, to the Hong-merchants, for their information.

"It appears that in the 25th year of Kieulung, Le. Governor of Kwantung, sent a report to His Majesty, who granted to the foreign merchants trading at Canton to dwell in the 13 hongs which are the property of the Hong-merchants; it was not them, however, allowed that native traitors should go in and out and carry on clandestine intercourse. The Hong-merchants afterwards took the street to the north of the Factories, and a plan of the same was forwarded to the local Government; —this is on record. Now, however, I find that most of the foreign hongs have backdoors, which enable their inhabitants, as well as traitorous natives, to have intercourse together; this was first introduced after the fire in the 2d year of Taoukwang. (1822.) It has now become the custom for natives also to make use of these doors, and the people of my office consequently meet with increased difficulty in examining whether any prohibited goods are being smuggled, and this difficulty is increased by the severe Imperial orders lately received against the traffic in Opium. It is therefore necessary that more rigid measures be resorted to, and that the law such as it existed, as reported by the then Governor in the 25th year of Kieulung, be again enforced. Should this my order be opposed by the foreigners, they alledging that in case of fire, the backdoors are absolutely necessary for their own safety, you, the Hong-merchants, may answer that such calamities occur but very rarely, and that if boats not, therefore, to use precautions against them. Besides how is it, if such backdoors appear to them indispensable, that the Swedish, Imperial, American, Danish, Spanish, and French, have no outlet to the north?

"The Hong-merchants must see to the regulation of this matter without loss of time, and report progress to me."

On the 25th inst. the Parsee merchants petitioned the Viceroy to have the trade opened, and threw the blame of the present stoppage upon the Hong merchants, who, they said, used the pretence of there being boats in the river which smuggled Opium, to give over all mercantile transactions, and thus involved in serious loss people who were entirely innocent of anything of the kind.

The Viceroy's reply was not over courteous; he uses some insulting expressions towards them, and says that since opium has been already discovered in one ship at Whampoa (Capt. Kelefat's) it is by no means improbable, that there may be some in others. He rather applauds the conduct of the Hong merchants than otherwise, and commands them to desire the English Superintendent Elliot to drive all the boats out, which being done, the Hong merchants are then to examine which of the foreigners are good people, and allow their ships to open their holds, and on the other hand to report to him any ships that engage in illegal transactions.

From a Correspondent. Our Cotemporary's leading article of the 25th requires some special notice on our part, both on account of the many grave misstatements it contains, on matters of much moment, and as giving us a fair opportunity to place the question which is now at issue in a clear and intelligible form, more for the information of our distant readers, who are so deeply interested in the prosperity of this trade, than for those on the spot. It is a question of great importance, and it shall be our endeavor to discuss it in a fair and candid spirit, avoiding all personalities and topics likely to cause angry feelings.

We must commence by pointing out the wide distinction between the Opium-trade *outside* and *inside* the Bogue. This has not been quite fairly done by the *Register* who, throughout the discussion, has inveighed against Capt. Elliot's measures as directed against the welfare of the trade itself. The Opium-trade from 1821 to 1836 was exclusively conducted in ships anchored outside the river, and during the whole of that period, on no occasion has the legal trade of the country been compromised or endangered on its account. The Chinese, through whom its details were managed, knew and calculated upon the risks and penalties to which they subjected themselves and encountered them, with their eyes open. It was, in truth, an isolated trade of great magnitude, and of most extraordinary and anomalous nature, such as had never before been seen in any part of the world.

How widely different is the other case of the *inside* or river opium trade, whether on board ships of 1000 tons or schooners of 20, which bring the drug direct up to the city, and deposits it within the walls of our factories. By this trade every Chinese connected with us is placed in daily jeopardy of his life and fortune. Within the last month we have seen the entire body of the Hong merchants degraded to the dust, and an innocent member of their body punished as a felon. We have seen the innocent domestics of a British merchant seized and thrown into prison. The riot of 12th, which can directly be traced to these occurrences, is yet fresh in our recollection, and finally, the entire trade of our port has now been closed for a period of more than three weeks, and the Chinese Government assert, will not be reopened until the schooners, one and all, quit the river. Thus the most important trade in the world is stopped and imperilled because a few schooners, in which but a tithe of the mercantile community are interested, resolutely maintain the right to set the Chinese fiscal regulations at utter defiance. What will the shipowners, the manufacturers, the merchants of Great Britain and America say to these things!—Against this river smuggling, and not against the opium trade, are the measures of Capt. Elliot directed, and we firmly believe that a vast majority of the community wish they may be attended with full and perfect success. How could our cotemporary insert such a paragraph as the following: "The general trade continues stopped, owing to the hostility of Capt. Elliot to the presence of the passage boats in the river."

In considering this question fairly, it must not be overlooked, and we speak advisedly, when we repeat that a vast majority of merchants of Canton have throughout, from first to last, refrained from all connection whatever with the "*river trade*." We will not stop to discuss what may have been their motives for refusing to participate in a traffic which at one time was highly lucrative—but such are the facts, and is it to be expected that they are to continue much longer quietly and passively to see their own and the interests of their absent constituents seriously injured and endangered for the sake of a traffic with which they refuse any connexion?

We have no wish to set ourselves up as advocates of Capt. Elliot's measures; but still in common fairness and honesty we should make some allowances for the difficult situation in which he is placed, and protest against the application of such terms as "betraying the property and disgracing the character of British subjects, to this lying, corrupt and unjust government." We should have considered the next paragraph regarding Capt. Elliot taking command of a Chinese Government cruizer as intended for a joke, rather a bad one on such a subject, had it not been followed up by serious arguments, as to the penalties to which such conduct would subject the said Captain. Did our cotemporary really seriously believe in the truth of such trash? We can hardly credit it.

On one point we perfectly coincide, namely, that it is due to the public and to Capt. Elliot's own station that he should take some early opportunity clearly to state what is the nature of the new instructions he has received from home.

NOTICE The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Union Insurance Society will be held on Monday next, the 31st instant, at 11 a.m.

DENT & Co.
Secretaries.

Canton, 22nd December, 1838.

ADVERTISEMENT—The undersigned has been appointed Agent in Singapore for the sale of the works published by the "SOCIETY FOR THE DIFFUSION OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE" as also Agent for the sale of Chamber's Edinburgh Journal, and the other publications of Messrs W. and R. Chambers, Edinburgh. He has lately received copies of most of the above works, including *Penny Magazine, Penny Cyclopædia, Chambers Journal* etc. which are for sale at the London publishing prices, exchange at 4s 2d. per dollar, or 2 cents per penny. He will also be happy to receive orders for and undertakes to procure at the London publishing prices at the above exchange, *without any charges added*, any of the publications of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge and of Messrs W. and R. Chambers,—as any other works parties may wish to order, provided the price be paid at the time of ordering, or guarantee be given that the work or works will be received and paid for on delivery. On the arrival at Singapore of the works ordered, they will be handed over to such agents as the parties may appoint to receive them—or be forwarded direct by earliest opportunity, at the expense of the parties.

Orders in China may be left with Rev. E. C Bridgman, or J. R. Morrison Esq. Canton—and S. W. Williams E-q Macao—with whom Catalogues of the D. U. K. Society's publications may be seen. Catalogues may also be seen at the Morrison Education Society's Library, Canton—and at Macao.

J. H. MOOR

Singapore 29th October 1838.

NOTICE.—BILLS 30 days sight on H. M. Treasury in Sets of £500, 300, 200, 100, 50, stg. for sale by

DENT & Co.

Canton, 10th Dec. 1838.

NOTICE.—The very superior, new and fast sailing schooner "PARADOX," lately arrived from Java, has spacious accommodations for Passengers, and is now put on the list of the Canton Packets. For passage or freight, apply at Canton to HOOKER & LANE.
at Macao

Canton, 15th November, 1838.

NOTICE.—MR. THOMAS EDMOND is authorised to sign for our Firm per Procuration.

BIBBY ADAM & Co.

Canton, 15th October, 1838.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Agents are ready to receive bonafide Tenders for Advances on Bills of Exchange, secured by Consignments to England of Teas and Nanking Raw Silk, in the manner prescribed in a paper entitled, "Terms and Conditions for making Advances in China," at the rate of Four Shillings and Seven pence (4s. 7d.) per Spanish Dollar.

Until further Notice, Twenty five per Cent of the same will be made in cash, and the residue in Bills on the Supreme Government of India, at the rate of Two hundred and twelve (212) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, payable thirty days after sight.

(Signed.) J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company.

Canton, 24th November, 1838.

NOTICE—Is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Treasury is open for the receipt of Cash for Bills upon the Supreme Government of India at the Exchange of Two hundred and twelve (212) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, and payable thirty days after sight.

(Signed.) J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company.

Canton, 24th November, 1838

NOTICE.—Translations made at the Canton Press Office from and into the English, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese languages at twelve cents a line or where under seventeen lines at two Dollars for each translation.

NOTICE.—FOR SALE at the Canton Press Office, THE CHINESE HONG-MERCHANTS AND THEIR DEBTS, price one dollar,
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(*Signed*) DENT & Co.
Secretaries. UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY.
Agents BOMBAY INSURANCE Co.
" TROPIC INSURANCE Co.
" CALCUTTA INSURANCE Co.

Canton 1st November 1838.

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL INSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above society can grant Policies on Goods payable in London, Calcutta, Bombay, or Canton.

MACVICAR & Co.

Canton, 6th October, 1838.

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THE undersigned are authorised to grant Policies payable in Calcutta, London, Batavia and Canton. A cash payment of five per cent on the amount of premium per each risk will be made to all parties giving risks to this office, and Policies are made payable at 30 days when the premium is paid in cash at a *pro rata* exchange, and at two months and longer periods when paid for a Bill on the same terms at which the Policy is payable. DANIELL & Co.

Agents in China, Asiatic Marine Ins. Office.

ecretaries in Calcutta Messrs. Fergusson Brothers & Co.
Agents in London Messrs. Forbes Forbes & Co.
" in Batavia Messrs. Wilson Smiths & Co.

Canton, 9th November, 1838.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Subscribers are duly constituted and appointed Agents for this Company, and can grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta, Canton, Bombay, Madras, and elsewhere—parties contributing business to the office, will be entitled to a return of five per cent on the amount of premium actually paid in.

Canton, January 4th 1838. WETMORE & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE New Clipper SYREN, Captain ALVES, daily expected, and will have quick despatch. For freight apply to HEERJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE

Canton, 15th December, 1838.

FOR LONDON.

THE well known fast sailing AI, ship EUPHRATES, Capt. WILSON, has the greater part of her cargo engaged, and will have immediate dispatch after she commence loading. Apply to

JAMES ON & HOW.

Canton, 15th December, 1838.

FOR BATAVIA AND ROTTERDAM.

THE Dutch Barque JAVA, H PETERS, Commander. For freight apply to

SENN VAN BASEL TOE LAER & Co.

Canton, 5th December, 1838.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL OR LONDON.

THE fine fast sailing ship the JAMAICA, 350 tons Capt. M. MARTIN. Apply to

DANIELL & Co.

Canton, 23rd November, 1838.

FOR LONDON.

THE fine teak Ship INGLIS, 1300 tons, Captain ROUTH, has commenced loading and has a great part of her Cargo engaged, will have early despatch. For freight apply to DANIELL & Co.

Canton, 9th November, 1838.

FOR LONDON.

THE fine first class Ship the VISCOUNT MELBOURNE, of 650 tons, Captain WM. DRENNER, her second voyage. For freight and passage apply to

DANIELL & Co.

Canton, 9th November, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE FAZULRABHANEY, Capt. KEYS, will leave Whampoa about the 25th December. For freight apply to

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.

Canton, 5th November, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE Ship "SELIMANY," Capt. A. J. M CARLANE, will meet with early despatch from Whampoa. For freight apply to

NANABHOY FRAMJEE.

Canton, 29th October, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE FAZEL CURRIM, Capt. BENNETT, will have Whampoa about the 20th December. For Freight apply to

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.

Canton, 2d November 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE Ship BOLTON, Captain YOUNG, will leave Whampoa about the 25th Proximo. For Freight apply to

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Canton, 25th October, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE fast sailing Ship SULTANA, Capt. PAGE, will have early despatch. For Freight apply to

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.

Canton, 26th October, 1838.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE IMOGEN having a large portion of her cargo engaged will meet with early despatch. For Freight apply to

GIBB LIVINGSTON & Co.

Canton, 19th October, 1838.

FOR SALE.

THE undersigned have just received an assortment of the following viz LINEN DAMASK, NAPKINS and TABLE CLOTHS, COLORED DAMASK, TABLE COVERS of newest patterns, LINEN DUCKS and DRILL, DAMASK COUNTERPANES and STRIPE VERANDAH TICK.

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Quarter cask	.. .. ..	" 65
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Quarter cask	.. .. ..	" 42
Half do.	.. .. ..	" 28

Apply to JA: INNES.

Canton, 25th October, 1838.

FOR SALE.

ON board the BELLE ALLIANCE at Whampoa A FEW TONS OF COALS. Apply on board or to Mr PASSINGHAM at Markwick & Smith's.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—Span. *Narcisa*, Rodgers, from Manila.

SAILED on DESPATCHED.—Brit. *Fanny*, MacCarthy, for Singapore. The *Benares*, Jackson, (omitted before) sailed for Bombay some weeks ago. The *Bombay Castle*, Baxter, under despatch for Singapore and Calcutta, on Monday next the 31st. inst. The *Narcisa* to be despatched for Manila on the 1st January from Hong-kong.

A passenger per *George IV*, reports that on the 9th August they spoke the *Walmer Castle*, from China, off the Owers in the *English Channel*.

LATEST DATES, from ENGLAND, 4th Aug. *P George IV*. UNITED STATES, 10th July via England. CALCUTTA, 25th September *P Chelidra*. BOMBAY, 4th October *P Donna Pascoa*. SINGAPORE, 1st November *P Donna Pascoa*. JAVA, 3rd November *P Jane Brown*. MANILA, 15th December *P Narcisa*.

VESSELS EXPECTED.—From ENGLAND, *St Vincent, George IV, Premier, Arabian, Isabella*. CALCUTTA, *Recovery, Emma Eugenia, Syren, Eleanor, Bencoolen, Heroine, Brigand, Theresa*.

SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

Vessel's Name.	*Flag.*	*Commander.*	*Tons*	*Where from.*	*Consignees.*
John Bull	British	Ormond	398	Liverpool	Fox Rawson & Co.
Trenton	Ameri.	Hallet		Boston	Russell & Co.
Moffat	British	Bolton		Batavia	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Mary	"	Macaulay		Bombay	Daniell & Co.
Canada	Ameri.	Hicks		Liverpool ..	Wetmore & Co.
Inglis	British	Routh	1300	Bombay	Daniell & Co.
Euphrates	"	Wilson	617	Liverpool ..	Jamieson and How.
V. Melbourne	"	Drayner	650	Bombay	Daniell & Co.
Patriot Queen	"	Hoadley		Calcutta ..	Dent & Co.
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Belle Alliance	"	Doxford		"	"
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Sulimany	"	MacFarlane		Bombay	Nanabhoy Framjee.
Horatio	Ameri.	Hawland		Liverpool ..	F. S. Hathaway.
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Sultana	"	Page		"	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Westminster	"	Mollison		Fort Jackson	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Fazel Currim	"	Bennett		Bombay	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Faizul Rahahny	"	Keys		"	"
Reliance	"	Marquis	1515	Madras	Dent & Co.
Earl of Clare	British	Scott	910	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
York	Amer	Meyer		Liverpool	Wetmore & Co.
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L'Esperance	Dutch	Lindstedt		"	S.van Basel toe Laer & Co.
Eucharis	French	Costey		Manila	Dent & Co.
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Ellen	British	Dixon		Manila	Dent & Co.
Frederick Huth	"	Toby		Singapore	Turner & Co.
Parrock Hall	"	Canney		Bombay	"
Francis Smith	"	Edmond		Calcutta	Macvicar & Co.
Van Couver	Ameri.	Hallet		Boston	R. B Forbes.
Omega	"	Hilliert		New York	Gordon & Talbot.
Asia	"	Coles		Boston	Russell & Co.
Eliza Stewart	British	Miller		London	Wetmore & Co.
Hindustan	"	Redman		Madras	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Chelydra	"	Small		Calcutta	Dent & Co.
Hereford	"	Reaburn	469	Liverpool	W. & T. Gemmell & Co.
Donna Pascoa ..	"	Hullock		"	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Girard	Ameri.	Drinker		Philadelphia	F. H. & J. Tiers.
Tigris	"	Titherington		Liverpool	Dent & Co.

SHIPPING AT HONG-KONG &c.

The following Ships are stationary at Lintin &c. The *Jane*, Wm. Clark; *Lord Amherst*, Wm. Dodd; *Aurelia-Gregoria*; *Psyche*, Kennedy; to Dent & Co. The *Hercules*, Parry; *Austen*, Rees; *Col. Young*, Baylis; *Jardine*, Strachan; to Jardine Matheson & Co. The *Lintin*, (Am.) Gilman; to Russell & Co. The *Agnes*, Gallie; *Mermaid*, Wallace; to D. & M. Rustomjee. The *Isabella*, D. Ballingall; to Markwick & Smith. Span. *Trinidad*, Salado; to C. Rustomjee. *Rosa*, Ribeiro; to H. Elgar.

Vessel's Name.	*Flag.*	*Commander.*	*Tons*	*Where from.*	*Consignees*
Governor Findlay	British	Jauncey	274	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Rose	Ameri.	Foster	143	Lima	Russell & Co.
Mavis	British	T. Watson	160	Calcutta	Cowasjee Eduljee.
Anna	Port.	Thomas	166	Damaun	H. Rustomjee.
Ternate....	British	Walker		Bombay	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Pearl	"	Beddie		"	Macvicar & Co.
Corsair....	"	Porter		Singapore....	Lindsay & Co.
Thistle	"	Florence		Manila	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Lambton	"	Hart		"	"
Attaran	"	H. Jackson		Calcutta	Markwick & Smith.
Sir E. Ryan	British	Pybus		Calcutta	Dent & Co.
Virginia	"	Whiffen		"	Lindsay & Co.
Benecolen	"	Tait		Singapore	Fox Rawson & Co.
Maulmien..	"	Pike.	175	Calcutta	Heerjeebhoy Rustomjee.
Henry Clay	Ameri.	Byworth		Callao	Dent & Co.
Porcia	"	Swift		Callao	Russell & Co.
Omega	British	Strachan		Singapore	Jardine Matheson & Co.
John Gilpin	Ameri.	Lewis		Calleo	Wetmore & Co.
Huparell	British	Butler		Bombay	A. & D. Furdonjee.
Ingleborough	"	Buckle		Liverpool	Fox Rawson & Co.
Francis Stanton ..	Ameri.	Lefavour		Manila	R. B. Forbes.
Lady Hayes	British	Paterson		Sidney	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Rosalind	"	Crouch....		London....	Turner & Co.
Jane Brown	"	Danlop		Glasgow	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Bombay Castle....	"	Baxter		Bombay	"
Narcisa....	Span.	Rodgers		Manila	Jas. Innes.

THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

Abreviations (Pl.) Pecul. (Cy.) Catty. (Pce.) Piece. (Pr.) Pair. (Cht.) Chest. (Yrd.) Yard. ($) Spanish Dollars. (T.) Tael. (M.) Mace. (Cn.) Candarin. (Ch,) Cash. Commi. Weights. 16 Taels, 1⅓ lb. avods,= 1 Catty.—100 Catties 133⅓ lb avods, 1 Pecul.—16 Pls. 80 Cys, 1 Ton.—84 Cys, 1 Cwt.—2 Cy. 1 lb.—Money weight.—10 Cash. 1 Candarin.—10 Candarin, 1 Mace, 1 Tael.—1 Tael, 880 Grains Troy.—1 Span. dollar 7 Mace 1 cn. 7 ch.

VOL. 4. No. 17. ***Canton, Saturday, 29th December, 1838.*** **No. 173.**

IMPORTS.

	PER.	PRICES.	REMARKS.
COTTON MANUFACTURES			
Cambrics - - 40 yds. - in	Pcs.	$ 3. a 4.	
Chintzes - - 28 ,, - in	,,	3 a 5	
Handkfs. Monteiths scarlet -	,,	1.75 a 2.	dull.
,, ,, blue -	,,	1.25 a 2	
Long-cloths white 40 yds. 36 in	,,	3½. a 5.	
,, ,, ,, 80 ,, - -	,,	7½. a 10.	
,, grey - 40 ,, 38 in	,,	3½. a 4½.	Large stock
,, ,, - 60 ,, 38 in	,,	5½. a 6½.	
,, ,, - 80 ,, 38 in	,,	7. a 8½.	
Am. brown Cots. 30 ,, 36 in	,,	2.10 a 2.50	
Cotton yarn Nos. 16 @ 28 in	Pl.	22 a 30	Large stock and
,, ,, ,, 30 @ 32 in	,,	30 a 36	little demand.
Calcutta - - ,, 18 @ 24 in	,,		None.
WOOLLENS.			
Broadcloth Ex. Sup^{r} 80@62 in	Yds.	90 a 2.80.	
,, Span^{h} Stripes 60@62 in	,,	1.25 a 1.40.	
,, Supers - 58@60 in	,,	80 a 90.	
,, Worsters - -	,,	60 cts.	
,, Worleys 25 yds. in	Pcs.	11 a 11½.	No sale.
,, Sup^{r} Selet. Cutgs large	Pl.	30 a 40.	Cts. dull.
Flannel - - - - -	yd.	15 a 20.	
Camblets, double 55 yds. 30 in	Pcs.		
Fine singles - - - -	,,	20 a 22.	dull.
Second - - - - -	,,		
Dutch - - 40 yds. 35 in	,,	22 a 24	
,, - - 40 ,, 28 ,,	,,	20 a 22	
Bombasets - - - -	,,	7 a 8	
Longells scarlet - - -	,,	9½ a 9¾	
Assorted colors - - -	,,	8 a 8½	
Woollen yarn - - - -	,,	70 a 90	Limited demand.
COTTON.		l'acl.	
Bengal old or inf^{r}. - - -	Pl.		
,, sup^{r} and fine - -	,,	8 7 a 10 2	
Bombay old or inf^{r}. - - -	,,		
,, sup^{r}. and fine - -	,,	7. a 9.	
Madras - - - - -	,,	7.5 a 9.5	
Manila - - - - -	,,		None.
METALS.			
Copper Shea^{rs}. 14 oz. @ 32 oz.	Pl.	$ 34½.	
,, S. American slab - -	,,	24.	None.
,, nails assorted - -	,,	40.	
,, old - - - -	,,	18.	
Lead English Pig - - -	,,	5½ a 6	
,, Spanish ,, - - -	,,		
Iron Bar 1 @ 3 in - - -	,,	2.50	
,, Rod ½ @ in - - -	,,	3½ a 3½	
,, Nailrod ½ and under -	,,	4 a 4½	
,, Hoop. ½ @ in - -	,,		
,, Scrap - - - - -	,,	1. a 1.20	Not Saleable.
Steel English - - - -	,,		
,, Swedish - - - -	Tub	3½ a 4	
Spelter English - - - -	Pl.	5½ a 5¾	
Tin Plates - - - - -	Box	8½ a 9½	
Quicksilver - - - - -	Pl.	110 a 115	
SKINS Rabbat - - - -	100	60. a 65.	
,, Beaver - - - -	each	4. a 6.	
,, Fox - - - - -	,,	1. a 1.15.	
Otter-Sea - - - - -	,,	40. a 55	
,, ,, tails - - -	,,	2.50 a 3	
,, Land - - - - -	,,	5. a 7.	
Seal - - - - - -	,,	2. a 2.50	
OPIUM Patna old 1836	Ch^{t}.		
,, ,, 1837	,,		Quite nominal.
,, ,, new - -	,,		
Benares old - - 1837	,,		and
,, new - - -	,,		
Malwa old - - - -	,,		No transactions.
,, new - - - -	,,		
Turkey - - - - -	Pl.		Little demand.
RICE Bengal - - - -	,,	1.30 a 1.40	
,, Java - - - - -	,,	1.20 a 1.30	
,, White table - - -	,,		
,, Manila - - - -	,,	1.20 a 1.30	
STRAITS PRODUCE &c			
Bird's nest, fine white - -	Cy.	30.	
,, ,, inf^{r}. - - -	,,	11. a 16.	
,, ,, black - -	,,	1½. a 5.	No demand.
Bees Wax - - - - -	Pl.	26. a 28.	
Betel nut - - - - -	,,	3½. a 3½.	
Cloves Mauritius 22 @ 24	,,	34.	Molucca.
,, Mother - - -	,,	10. a 12.	Overstocked.
Camphor Baroos - - -	Cy.	6. a 25.	
Gambir - - - - -	Pl.	2½. a 3.	
Mace - - - - - -	,,		
Nutmegs - - - - -	,,		
Pepper - - - - - -	,,	7. a 7½.	
Rattans - - - - -	,,	3. a 3½.	In demand.
Tin Banca - - - - -	,,	24.	
,, Singapore &c. - - -	,,	23.	First quality.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Amber large 1st quality - -	Cy.	3. a 12.	
,, small fragments - -	,,	20 cts a 1½.	
Asafœtida - - - - -	Pl.	4½.	
Bichdemar - - - - -	,,	6. a 25.	
,, good - - - -	,,	25. a 36.	
Cochineal - - - - -	,,	180. a 220.	
Coral large beads or pieces	Cy.	.....	
,, fragments - - - -	Pl.	40. a 50.	
Cow Bezoar - - - - -	Cy.	16. a 25.	No demand.
Cudbear - - - - - -	Pl.	12.	
Cutch Pegue - - - - -	,,	4. a 4½.	
Elephants Teeth or Ivory -	,,	70. a 100.	
,, ,, cuttings	,,	60. a 65.	
Fish-maws - - - - -	,,	25 a 55.	
Flints - - - - - -	,,	40 cents.	
Ginseng crude - - - -	,,	65.	
,, clarified - - -	,,	90	
Mother of Pearl Shell - - -	,,	9. a 10.	
Myrrh - - - - - -	,,	3. a 4.	
Olibanum - - - - -	,,	3½. a 8.	Large stock.
Putchuck - - - - -	,,	15 a 16	Little demand.
Rose Maloes - - - - -	,,		
Saltpetre at Lintin - - -	,,	6.	
Shark's fins - - - - -	,,	15. a 30.	
Smalts - - - - - -	,,	40. a 55.	Limited demand.
Stock fish - - - - -	,,	3½. a 4.	Large stock.
Thread Gold and Silver - -	Cy.	40 a 45	
Wood Ebony Mauritius - -	Pl.	3.	
,, ,, Ceylon - -	,,	2.	dull.
,, Sandal Indian - - -	,,	14 a 19	
,, ,, Timor - - -	,,	8 a 12.	
,, ,, Sand^{ch} Islands -	,,		
Sapan - - - -	,,	1.80	

EXPORTS.

	WT. in T.	PRICE	REMARKS.
SILK MANUFACTURES.			
Camlets blk. 18 yds. by 24 in	30	$ 12	
,, col'd ,, ,, ,,	28	13.	
Hkfs. 4-4 black Levantine fringed	17	5.20. a 6.30	
,, 7-8 ,, ,,	15	4.50 a 5.50	
Hkfs. 7-8 cross barred - -	11	5.30 a 5.40	
,, Sarsnet, Nankin silk			
,, ,, Canton - - -	—	5.20	
Hkfs. white Pongee 32 in	18	6.50	
,, ,, ,, 30 ,,	16	5.80	
,, figured ,, 32	20	8.10	
,, ,, ,, 30 ,,	18	7 20	
Levantines col'd 30 yds. 24 ,,	24	11.50	
,, ,, 30 ,, 29 ,,	32	15. a 15.50	
,, black ,, ,, 24 ,,	30	11.	
,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	30	14. a 15.	
Satins Levantines 30 29 ,,	33	14.50 a 15.	
,, ,, ,, 24 ,,	30	13.	
Lutestrings mixt 18 ,, 24 ,,	18	6.70	
,, black ,, 29 ,,	28	9.50 a 9.75	
Pongees white 30 ,, 30	30	10.	
,, ,, 30 ,, 29 ,,	29	9.75	
,, ,, 30 ,, 32 ,,	32	11.	
,, Szechuen 19 ,, 19 ,,	27	3.60 a 3.75	
Sarsnets black N. 30 ,, 29 ,,	27	9 70	
,, ,, C. ,, 29 ,,	25	8	
,, ,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	22	7.	
,, white 60 ,, 29 ,,	34	14.25 a 14 5	
,, colored 30 ,, 29 ,,	21	11.80 a 12.	
,, crossbarr'd ,, 24 ,,	18	9.20 a 9.30	
Satins black 18 ,, 29 ,,	44	14.50 a 15	
,, ,, 18 ,, 29 ,,	36	11. a 11.50	
,, colored 18 ,, 29 ,,	33	16.	
,, high ,, 18 ,, 29 ,,	36	17.	
,, damasked crimson	38	17 a 17.50	
,, ,, colored ,,	38	16. a 16.50	
Senshaws Nank. blk 29 29 ,,	40	14.50	
,, ,, colored ,, ,,	33	15.50	
,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	36	16 20	
,, Canton black 29 ,,	33	8.90 a 9.40	
Sewing silks assort. colors. 1st	Pl.	4.25	
,, ,, black - - - -		3.85	
Shawls crape 7-4 embrd. -	7	3.40	According to
,, ,, 55 @ 58 in -	5½	2.90	embroidery.
,, 8-4 Satin figd. 63 -	8	1.80	
,, 7-4 ,, ,, 58 -	4	1.50	
,, damasked silk 54 @ 57	4	1.85	
Water silks col'd. 18 y. 29 in	32	14.50 a 15	
BLACK TEAS.	Pl	Tael.	
,, Bohea Canton - - -	,,		
,, Fokeen - - -	,,		
,, Congou Soug. k'd. - -	,,		
,, Bl. Lf. & Pek. k'd	,,		No price settled
,, Campoi - - - -	,,		yet.
,, Souchong - - -	,,		
,, Hung muey - - -	,,		
,, Pekoe - - - -	,,		
,, Ning Young - - -	,,	19 a 22	
,, Ankoi - - - -	,,		
,, ,, Pouchong - -	,,	22 a 25	
,, Orange Pekoe - -	,,	26 a 36	
,, Caper - - - -	,,	22 a 25	
GREEN TEAS.			
,, Twankay - - - -	,,		
,, Skin - - - - -	,,		
,, Hyson - - - - -	,,		Canton Tea.
,, Young Hyson - - -	,,		20
,, Imperial - - - -	,,		30
,, Gunpowder - - -	,,		40
RAW SILK. Canton No. 1	,,	T. 290	
,, ,, ,, ,, 2	,,	270	
,, ,, ,, ,, 3	,,	250 a 255	
,, ,, ,, ,, 4	,,		
,, ,, ,, ,, 5	,,		
Nankin Tsatlee - - - 8	,,		
,, Taysaam - - - -	,,		
SUGAR RAW. Canton 1st	,,	T. 5.3	
,, ,, 2d.	,,	4.8 a 5.	
,, Pingfa - - - -	,,	6.2	
,, Candy Canton - -	,,	6.6 a 6.8	
,, ,, Chinchew - -	,,		
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Alum - - - - - -	,,	1.85 a 1.95	at Macao.
Aniseed star - - - -	,,	10½	
Camphor - - - - -	,,	33 a 34	
Cassia at Whampoa - - -	,,	10. a 10½	
,, Lintin - - -	,,		None.
,, buds - - - -	,,	14 a 15	
Canes bamboo - - - -	1000	10 a 14	
,, Wangees - - -	,,	7 a 12	
China Root - - - - -	Pl.	3½	
Cubebs - - - - - -	,,	17 a 18	
Dragon's blood - - - -	,,	80 a 100	
Galangals - - - - -	,,	3½ a 3½	
Gamboge - - - - - -	,,	68 a 70	None good.
Glass beads - - - - -	,,	17 a 22	
Glue - - - - - -	,,	9 a 11	
Ginger in Jars - - - -	Case	5 a 5½	
Hartall or Orpiment - -	Pl.	15 a 16	
Lead white - - - - -	,,	9 a 10	
,, red - - - - -	,,	10	
Mo. of Pear. Shells 8 to 100 large	Pl.		
,, blue edged small	,,		No demand.
Musk warranted- - - - -	Cy.	45 a 60	
Nankeens, blue 10½ yds. 13 in	100	92	
,, 9½ yds. 12 in - - - -	Pa.	88	
,, Canton made - - - -	,,	79	
,, ,, large - - - -	,,	82	None.
,, ,, small - - - -	,,	65	
Yellow yds. in 1st. st.	,,	79 a 80	
,, ,, ,, 2d. ,,	,,	66 a 70	None.
,, ,, ,, 3d. ,,	,,	58	
,, small ,, ,, - -	,,		
,, white ,, ,, - -	,,	55 a 65	Wanted.
Oils Aniseed - - - - -	Cy.	1.10 a 1.20	
,, Cassia - - - -	,,	1.65	
Rhubarb - - - - - -	Pl.		
,, Dutch cut - - - -	,,	None.	
Soy in Jars - - - - -	Case	5 a 8	
Tobacco in baskets - - -	Pl.	14 a 15	
Tortoisehell - - - - -	P.		
Turmeric - - - - - -	,,		
Vermillion 80 catties - -	Box.	76.	

N. B. OF IMPORTS ALL DUTIES ARE PAID BY THE PURCHASER, AND OF EXPORTS BY THE SELLER BOATHIRE IS PAID BY THE SELLER.

NOTE. Opium can only be delivered at Lintin &c. where also higher prices are obtainable for *Camblets, Saltpetre, Glassing* and other Goods, on which the duties at Whampoa are high.—Ships with *Rice, Cotton, &c.* sometimes discharge at Macao or tranship their Cargoes, at Lintin &c. to other Vessels, bound to Whampoa, and thereby avoid Port Charges. The ship rests outside, and River Freights, are various and high.—Small invoices of *Wine, Beer, Pickles &c. Confectionary Stationery, Cutlery, Crockery ware, &c.*, for foreigners consumption, are sold at Auction duty paid.

Note. Alum, and *Cassia* are procurable cheaper at Lintin, Macao, &c; and *Raw Silk, Silk* piece goods &c., are sometimes shipped thro' the latter Port to avoid double duties, chargeable on those goods, if more than 100 Peculs are required for the ship when at Whampoa.

RATES OF INSURANCE AT CANTON.

On first class vessels in the 10th Canton and Union Offices of China, & various Agents of Offices established in Calcutta and Bombay.

	GOODS	TREASURE		GOODS	TREASURE		GOODS	TREASURE
Bombay			Singapore	1	¾	Hol. or Hamburg	3	2½
Ceylon			Manila			Spain or Portugal	3	2½
Madras			Mallacca			America U States	2½	2
Calcutta			Penang	1½	1	Chili or Peru	3	
Rangoon	2½	2	Batavia			Mexico	3	
Mauritius			Gt. Britain via Sg	3	2½	E.coast of China	1	pm.
Australia			,, direct	2½	2	Lintin &c.	½	do.
Sand. Islands			France	2½	2			

Note. Above rates are from 20th Oct. to 20th April annually; during remaining 6 months the premiums are somewhat higher. Risks on Blocks are $ 9 per Cent per annum, $ 4½ for 6 months. $ 2½ for 3 months and $ ¾ per month.

The Local Insurance Offices grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta, and Bombay, or in Canton.

WHAMPOA PORT CHARGES, &c.

1st class ves. measg. 1600 cubits & upwards pay 0.7874756 of a Tl. per cubit.
2nd ,, ,, ,, 1200 do. & under 1600 ,, 0.7221091 ,, ,,
3rd ,, ,, under 1200 do. 0.5062341 ,, ,,

N B. The cubit is 14¼ inches: measurement is taken on each entry of the vessel with cargo (except Rice) and is from the Foremast to the Mizen mast, or tiller head in Brigs; and across at the main mast; these are multiplied together for the above products.—The largest class pay from $ 4300 to $ 4320; 2d class from $ 3700 to $ 3780; 3rd class from $ 3700 and under. The Cumsha or Present Fee is paid by all vessels 1600 Taels or $ 2223. Linguists fees $ 173½ and Comprador's fees $ 50. Also Pilotage $ 60, inwards and outwards the same. A sum of from $ 5 @ 600 is also usually required by the Hong-merchant, for securing a Cargo-ship, to defray fees and charges usually incurred by him. On French and other Foreign vessels the charges are slightly varied. The several fees paid to the Hoppo &c. on Rice laden ships amounting to $ 939.50., by a decision of the General Chamber of Commerce, are to be considered a charge on the vessel, as also the sum of $ 250—paid to the Linguist—making the whole charge on a Rice-ship, $ 1189.50—besides Pilotage inwards and outwards.

RATE OF EXCHANGE AND PRICE OF BULLION.

	s. d.
On London or Liverpool, 6 months sight private Bills 4. 7. @ 4. 8.	
Government Bills 10 @ 30 days	4. 5. @ 4. 5½.
United States Bank Bills 6 months sight	4. 7. @ 4. 8.
Bills under advances made on goods by the E. I. Company's Agents.	4s. 7d.
E. I. Company's Agents Bills on Calcutta 30 ds. sight C. Rs. 212	
E. I. Directors Bills 60 ds. sight, and private C. Rs. 214.	
Private Bills, on Bombay, ,, Co's. Rs.	215 @ 217.

Gold, 98 a 100 touch, in leaves $ 23.75 per Tael weight.
Sycee at Lintin &c. large Ingots 97 a 99 touch 7 per Cent premium. } very
,, ,, ,, small 96 a 98 ,, 6½ per Cent ,, } scarce.
Spanish Dollars Pillar Ferdinand, ,, ,, 1 per Cent ,,
,, Old Carolus IV. ,, ,, 1½ per Cent ,,
South American Republics ,, ,, par. to 1 per Cent ,,

Freight to London, Liverpool, &c. per Ton. 50 cub: feet £ 4.10 @ £ 5.
to foreign Europe, American and British Ships, none.
to United States, American Ships Per Ton. 40 cub. feet. 25 $

DELIVERIES OF OPIUM AT LINTIN.

FROM 1ST APRIL TO 30TH NOVEMBER 1838.

	IN NOVEMBER.			FROM APRIL TO OCTOBER INCLUSIVE.		
	Chests.	*Price.*	*Value in Dollars.*	*Chests.*	*Value in Dollars.*	*Stock 1st Dec.*
Patna ..... old.	50	520	26,000			198
,, ... new	239	550	131,450	9,361	2 827,510	2128
Benares ..... old	11½	500	5,750			99½
..... new	86	515	44,290	1,587½	766,330	661
Malwa	817	530	433,010	6,409	3,766,038	2679
	1263½		640,500	13,357½	7,359,878	5,765½

Total of deliveries in the 8 months beginning 1st of April = 14,561 chests, value, Sp. Drs.: 8,000,378.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

The suspension to landing and shipping off still continues, contrary to general expectation, but as the appearance in the river of the foreign Schooners has latterly been the cause assigned, as the y are, it is said, all leaving, matters may now be soon accommodated. Meanwhile there is little doing in any article of import, all of which are on the decline.

IMPORTS.

COTTON GOODS.—White or grey are not now enquired for. COTTON YARN more depressed than ever.

WOOLLENS.—SPANISH STRIPES are also less in demand, and for LONGELLS they only quote them at 8 @ 8¼-nominal-indeed there has been no transaction during the week in any of these articles.

COTTON.—In addition to several small sales of Bombay, 2600 bales ex *Vanelltart*, middling to fair and good were disposed of within these few days at, we believe, 8.7. There have also been sales of two to three lots of *Tinnevelly* in all about 1500 bales at 9.5. In Bengal nothing is reported, and in no description is there any disposition to speculate, at even low rates.

OPIUM.—There remains an entire cessation of all business in this article, and although we have not heard of any seizures lately, there is no indication that the authorities are relaxing in their severe measures, and the accounts from the East or West coast are almost as unfavorable. The deliveries at Lintin to the 22nd were, Patna old ; new ; Benares old , new ; Malwa ; Total Chests.

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.—No transactions in Nankin Silk yet, but the Chinese finding purchasers holding back, and, perhaps, alarmed at the suspension of the trade, begin to be a little less extravagant in their ideas.

EXCHANGE.—Private Bills on Calcutta are very plentiful—we hear of no buyers, and the rate for these bills is expected to advance considerably.

CANTON, 29th December, 1838.

THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 4. No. 18. Canton, Saturday, 5th January, 1839. No. 174.

Official Notice to British Subjects.

Canton 31th December 1838.

The Provincial Government having consented to communicate direct with the Chief Superintendent on all important business under the seals of the Kwang Chow Foo and Kwang Hee, he has the honor to announce to Her Majesty's Subjects that the public intercourse is renewed. And as there appears to have been some misunderstanding with respect to the manner in which his own addresses reach the governor, he has to observe that it had already been formally conceded that His Seals should always be broken by His Excellency himself.

The paper marked No. 1 is the copy of that part of the chief superintendent's late correspondence with the governor relating to the traffic in opium conducted in small boats within the river: No. 2 is his excellency's reply to those observations.

Her majesty's subjects will perceive that the motives and reasons which had led the chief superintendent so urgently to enjoin the immediate cessation of this state of things, are identical with those which form the ground of his address to the governor.

After the most deliberate reconsideration of this course of traffic (which he heartily hopes has ceased for ever), the chief superintendent will once more declare his own opinion, that in its general effects, it was intensely mischievous to every branch of the trade, that it was rapidly staining the British character with deep disgrace, and finally, that it exposed the vast public and private interests involved in the peaceful maintenance of our regular commercial intercourse with this empire, to imminent jeopardy.

Thus profoundly impressed (and after the failure of his own public entreaties and injunctions), the chief superintendent feels that he would have betrayed his duty to his gracious sovereign and his country, if he had hesitated beyond the period he had formally fixed, effectually to separate her majesty's government from any direct or implied countenance of this dangerous irregularity. Looking steadily at its effects on British interests and British character, he had further resolved to shrink from no responsibility in drawing it to a conclusion, and he will as firmly use all lawful means in his power to prevent it's recurrence. It is a source of great support to him that the general body of the whole community settled at Canton, strongly concur with him in the deprecation of this peculiar mischief, and he has not failed to afford her majesty's government the satisfaction of knowing that such is the case

He takes this occasion to republish that part of the act of parliament, and the orders in council upon which his instructions are founded. And whilst he would respectfully observe that it is out of his power to publish his instructions, it is at the same time his duty to promulgate (as he has always done, and always will) whatever it may concern the interests of her majesty's subjects should be generally known.

In declaring, therefore, that her majesty's government will give no countenance whatever to proceedings of the kind which he has now been noticing, he requests it may be plainly understood that he is conveying the unequivocal sentiments of his instructions. Events over which he had no control, have cast, on this occasion, a difficult task on the chief superintendent, and devoting the most attentive consideration in his power to its suitable performance he can only aver that he has meant to do no more than his duty, but certainly no less.

In the execution of such an office as his own, however, when decisions must almost always be taken in moments of crisis, surrounded by embarrassing circumstances, the possibility that illegalities may be committed (with the sincerest intentions to avoid them) is not to be denied. It is only just, therefore to remind her majesty's subjects that the 9th clause of the act of parliament has provided the manner of pursuing their legal remedy. His official responsibility can always be fixed upon him by representation to the secretary of state for foreign affairs, to whom it is the chief superintendent's duty to transmit all complaints or appeals against himself.

By order of the chief superintendent of the trade of British subjects in China.

EDWARD ELMSLIE,
Sec. & Trea. to Supts.

No. 1.—*Extract from an address to his excellency the governor of Canton by the chief superintendent, dated on the 23rd December*, 1838.

The undersigned chief superintendent of the trade of British subjects in China, deliberating on those serious risks to which the lives and properties of many innocent men, both natives and foreigners, are presently exposed, considers that it is his duty to lay his thoughts before your excellency. Seeking for the immediate source of this dangerous state of things, he finds it in the existence of an extensive opium traffic conducted in small craft within the river.

From one condition of undisturbed lawlessness to another and still more hazardous, the course is sure and rapid. Illegalities will be committed more and more frequently, the difficulty of distinguishing between the right and the wrong will daily become more difficult, the foreign interests and character will suffer increasing injury, violent affrays will be of constant recurrence, life, and probably the lives of innocent men, will be sacrificed, some general catastrophe will ensue, and there will be employment, profit, and impunity, for none but the reckless and the culpable.

The government of the British nation will regard these evil practices with no feelings of leniency, but, on the contrary, with severity and continual anxiety: in proof of this, the undersigned has now to acquaint your excellency that he has already on the 18th day of this month formally required all boats (owned by British subjects) encaged in this traffic, to leave the river within three days.

He cannot faithfully declare that these injunctions have been fulfilled, and he has, therefore, now to request that your excellency will signify your pleasure through the honorable officers, the Kwang chow foo, and Kwanghee, so that all those concerned in these pursuits may know that he has received your excellency's authority for this notice.

The undersigned is without doubt, that the continuance of this traffic in the inner waters will involve the whole foreign community at Canton in some disastrous difficulty: and his gracious sovereign would not interpose for the protection of their property, on the behalf of those British subjects who continue to practise these dangerous disorders, after your excellency's public warning shall be authentically made known to them, through the officers of their own nation.

It is further to be desired that your excellency would command the honorable officers who may be employed on this occasion to proceed to the station of the boats with the undersigned. In order that the peaceful and the well disposed may not be involved in the same consequences as the perverse.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT.
Chief superintendent of the trade of British subjects in China.
True extract.
EDWARD ELMSLIE,
Sec. and Tr. to the Supts.

No. 2 To the English Superintendent Elliot.

Choo the prefect of Kwangchow Foo, and Hau, commander of the same department, jointly issue commands to the English Superintendent, Elliot.

On the 25th of December, 1838, we received from the governor of Kwangtung and Kwangse, Tang, the following official despatch.

"I received, on the 23d of December, 1838 the subjoined address from the English superintendent Elliot:

(see paper, No. 1.)

"Upon receipt hereof, the document being authenticated, I have given it due consideration.

"The said superintendent came, I find, to Canton, in obedience to commands received from his sovereign, to exercise control over the merchants and seamen, to repress the depraved, and to extirpate evils. Having such commands given to him, he must needs also have powers. It is very inexplicable, then, that these boats, having in violation of the laws entered the river, he should now find it difficult to send them out again, owing to his not having the confidence of all.

"But, seeing that he has now addressed me as above, and, that in his address he has plainly stated, that the government of the British nation will regard these evil practices with no feelings of leniency, but on the contrary with severity, and continual anxiety—seeing this, it is clear that he yet has a distinct understanding of his duty as a represser of the evil and protector of the good. Nor has he sought to excuse the difficulty he meets with by pleading inability. It is not then befitting in me to adhere obstinately in the letter of the law and so to isolate him from the object for which he has come hither.

"The request is therefore granted; and the prefect and commandant of Kwangchow shall be directed in the adoption of modified measures suited to the occasion, to give you sealed commands, so that you may have authority for proceeding in obedience thereto.

"The superintendent aforesaid must faithfully order away every one of the said boats, and must never permit them to return; should any dare perversely to disobey, or make sport of his commands, he is authorized instantly to represent the case, that proceedings may be thereon taken.

"I, the governor, having under my sway the whole land of Yue, and having on occasions to make most vigorous exercise of power, it may well be conceived that these boats trouble me not one iota.

"As soon as these boats shall have sailed, the merchant ships may at once have their trade reopened, as usual. There has been no intention to cause any protracted stoppage of it. And there is therefore no ground for anxiety upon that point."

* * * *

The prefect and commandant, having received this document, proceed to give commands, as above, &c. &c.

Taoukwang, 18th year, 11th moon, 10th day.

L. S. of the Kwangchow Foo.
L. S. of the Kwangchow Hee.

(True translation,) (26th Dec. 1838.)

(Signed) J. ROB. MORRISON.
Chinese Secretary and Interpreter.

True extract from translation,
EDWARD ELMSLIE,
Sec. and Tr. to the Supts.

EXTRACT from an act of parliament passed in the 3rd and 4th year of the reign of his late majesty William IV. cap: 93.

V. And whereas it is expedient for the objects of trade and amicable intercourse with the dominions of the Emperor of China, that provision be made for the establishment of a British authority in the said dominions; be it therefore enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for His Majesty, by any commission or commissions or warrant or warrants under His Royal Sign Manual, to appoint not exceeding 3 of His Majesty's subjects to be Superintendents of the trade of His Majesty's subjects, to and from the said dominions, for the propose of protecting and promoting such trade, and by any such commission or warrant as aforesaid to settle such gradation and subordination among the said Superintendents (one of whom shall be styled the Chief Superintendent,) and to appoint such officers to assist them in the execution of their duties, and to grant such salaries to such Superintendents and officers, as His Majesty shall from time to time deem expedient.

VI. And be it enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for His Majesty, by any such Orders, commission or commissions, as to His Majesty in Council shall appear expedient and salutary, to give to the said Superintendents, or any of them, powers and authorities over and in respect of the trade and commerce of His Majesty's subjects within any part of the said dominions; and to make and issue directions and regulations touching the said trade and commerce, and for the government of His Majesty's subjects within the said dominions; and to impose penalties, forfeiture or imprisonments for the breach of any such directions or regulations, to be enforced in such manner as in the said order or orders shall be specified; and to create a Court of Justice with criminal and admiralty jurisdiction for the trial of offences committed by His Majesty's subjects within the said dominions, and the ports and havens thereof, and on the high seas within 100 miles of the coast of China; and to appoint one of the Superintendents herein before mentioned to be the officer to hold such court, and other officers for executing the process thereof; and to grant such salaries to such officers as to His Majesty in Council shall appear reasonable.

VII. And be it enacted, that no Superintendent or Commissioner appointed under the authority of this Act shall accept for or in discharge of his duties any gift, donition, gratuity or reward, other than the salary which may be granted to him as aforesaid, or be engaged in any trade or traffic for his own benefit or for the benefit of any other person or persons.

VIII. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for His Majesty, by and with the advice of His Privy Council by any Order or Orders to be issued from time to time, to impose, and to empower such persons as His Majesty in Council shall think fit, to collect and levy from or on account of any ship or vessel belonging to any of the subjects of His Majesty entering any port or place where the said Superintendents or any of them shall be stationed, such duty on tonnage and goods as shall from time to time be specified in such order or orders not exceeding in respect of tonnage the sum of 5s. for every ton, and not exceeding in respect of goods the sum of 10s. for every 100l of the value of the same; the fund arising from the collection of which duties shall be appropriated, in such manner as His Majesty in Council shall direct, towards defraying the expences of the establishments by this Act authorized within the said Dominions: provided always, that every Order in Council issued by authority of this Act shall be published in the *London Gazette*; and that every such Order in Council, and the amount of expence incurred, and of duties raised under this Act, shall be annually laid before both Houses of Parliament.

IX. And be it enacted, that if any suit or action shall be brought against any person or persons for any thing done in pursuance of this Act, then and in every such case such action or suit shall be commenced or prosecuted within six months after the fact committed, and not afterwards, except where the cause of action shall have arisen in any place not within the jurisdiction of any of His Majesty's Courts having civil jurisdiction, and then within 6 months after the plaintiff or plaintiffs, and defendant or defendants shall have been within the jurisdiction of any such Court; and the same and every such action or suit shall be brought in the county or place where the cause of action shall have arisen, and not elsewhere, except where the cause of action shall have arisen in any place not within the jurisdiction of any of His Majesty's Courts having civil jurisdiction; and the defendant or defendants shall be entitled to the like notice, and shall have the like privilege of tending amends to the plaintiff or plaintiffs, or their agent or attorney, as is provided in actions brought against any Justice of the Peace for acts done in the execution of his office, by an Act passed in the 24th year of the reign of King George the Second (cap. 44) intituled, "an Act for the rendering Justices of the Peace more safe in the execution of their office, and for indemnifying constables and others acting on obedience to their warrants;" and the defendant or defendants in eve y such action or suit may plead the general issue, and give the special matter in evidence; and if the matter or thing complained of shall appear to have been done under the authority and in execution of this Act, or if any such action or suit shall be brought after the time limited for bringing the same, or be brought and laid in any other county or place than the same ought to have been brought or laid in as aforesaid, then the Jury shall find for the defendant or defendants; and if the plaintiff or plaintiffs shall become nonsuit, or discontinue any action after the defendant or defendants shall have appeared, or if a verdict shall pass against the plaintiff or plaintiffs, or if upon demurrer judgment shall be taken against the plaintiff or plaintiffs, the defendant or defendants shall and may recover treble costs, and have the like remedy for recovery thereof as any defendant or defendants hath or have in any cases of law.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

At the Court at *Brighton*, the 9th day of Dec. 1833.
PRESENT,
The King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas by a certain act of Parliament, made and passed in the third and fourth year of His Majesty's reign, intituled "An act to regulate the trade to China and India," it is, amongst other things, enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for his majesty, by any such order or orders, as to his Majesty in Council shall appear expedient and salutary, to give to the Superintendents in the said act mentioned, or any of them, powers and authorities over and in respect of the trade and commerce of his majesty's subjects within any part of the dominions of the Emperor of China; and to make and issue directions and regulations touching the said trade and commerce, and for the direction of his majesty's subjects within the said dominions; and to impose penalties, forfeitures, or imprisonment for the breach of any such directions or regulations to be enforced in such manner as in the said order or orders shall be specified:

And Whereas the officers of the Chinese government, resident in or near Canton, in the empire of China, have signified to the supra cargoes of the East India Company at Canton, the desire of that government that effectual provision should be made, by law, for the good order of all his majest'y subjects resorting to Canton and for the maintenance of peace and due subordination amongst them; and it is expedient that effect should be given to such reasonable demands of the said Chinese government; now, therefore, in pursuance of the said act, and in execution of the powers thereby in his majesty in Council in that behalf vested, it is hereby ordered by his majesty, by and with the advice of his Privy council, that all the powers and authorities which on the twenty-first day of April one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, shall by law be vested in the supra cargoes of the United compasy of Merchants trading to the East Indies, over and in respect to the trade and commerce of his majesty's subjects at the port of Canton, shall be and the same are hereby, vested in the superintendents for the time being appointed under and by virtue of the said act of parliament; and that all regulations which, on the said twenty-first day of April one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, shall be in force touching the said trade and commerce, save so far as the same are repealed or abrogated by the said act of parliament, or by any commission and instructions, orders in council, issued or made by his majesty in pursuance thereof or are inconsistent therewith, shall continue in full force and virtue; and that all such penalties, forfeitures, or imprisonments as might on the said twenty-first day of April one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, be incurred or enforced for the breach of such then existing regulations, shall thenceforth be, in like manner, incurred and enforced for the same regulations, so far as the same are hereby received and continued in force as aforesaid; and that all such penalties, forfeitures or imprisonments, when so incurred shall be enforced in the manner following, that is to say, either by such ways and means by which the same might, on the said twenty-first of April one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, have been lawfully enforced, or by the sentence and adjudication of the court of justice established at Canton aforesaid, under and in pursuance of the said act of parliament.

Provided also, and it is further declared, that the regulation herein contained are and shall be considered as provisional only, and as intended to continue in force only until his majesty shall be pleased to make such further or other order in the premises, in pursuance of the said act of parliament, as to his majesty, with the advice of his privy council, may hereafter seem salutary or expedient, in reference to such further information and expedient as may hereafter be derived from the future course of the said trade.

And it is hereby further ordered, that the said superintendents shall compile and publish for the information of all whom it may concern, the several regulations hereby established and confirmed as aforesaid; and that such publication, when so made with the authority of the said superintendents, shall, for all purposes, be deemed and taken to be legal and conclusive evidence of the existence and of the terms of any such regulation.

And it is further ordered, that the said superintendents, shall, on the arrival of any British ship or vessel at the port Canton aforesaid, cause to be delivered to the master, commander, or other principal officers of such ship or vessel, copy of such regulations; and that every such master, commander, or other officer, together with every other person arriving in or being on board any such ship, shall be bound, and is hereby required, to conform himself to such regulations.

And the right honourable Viscount Palmerston, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of state, is to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

C. C. GREVILLE.

At the Court at *Brighton*, the 9th day of Dec. 1833.
PRESENT,
The King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas by a certain act of parliament, made and passed in the third and fourth year of His Majesty's reign, intituled "An act to regulate the trade to China and India," it is, amongst other things, enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for his majesty, by any such order or orders as to his majesty in council shall appear expedient and salutary, to create a court of justice, with criminal and admiralty jurisdiction, for the trial of offences committed by his Majesty's subjects within the dominions of the Emperor of China, and the ports and havens hereof, and on the high seas within one hundred miles of the coast of China, and to appoint one of the superintendents in the said act mentioned to be the officer to hold such court, and other officers for executing the process thereof; now, therefore, in pursuance of the said act, and in execution of the powers thereby in his majesty in council in that behalf vested it is hereby ordered by his majesty, by and with the advice of his privy council, that there shall be a court of justice, with criminal and admiralty jurisdiction, for the purposes aforesaid, which court shall be holden at Canton, in the said dominions, or on board any British ship or vessel in the port or harbour of Canton, and that the said court shall be holden by the chief superintendent for the time being, appointed, or to be appointed, by his majesty under and in pursuance of the said act of parliament.

And it is further ordered, that the practice and proceedings of the said court upon the trial of all issue of fact or law to be joined upon any indictments or information to be therein brought or prosecuted shall be conformable to and correspond with the practice and proceedings of the courts of Oyer and Terminer and Goal delivery in England, upon the trial of such issues in such courts, so far as it may be praticable to maintain such conformity and correspondence, regard being had to the difference of local circumstances; and especially it is hereby ordered, that every such trial of any such issue of fact, or of mixed fact and law, shall be by the said chief superintendent for the time being and a jury of twelve men, and that upon every such trial the examination of witnesses for and against the party or parties charged shall take place viva voce in open court; and that the sentence or judgment of the said court upon every such trial, founded upon the verdict of such jury, shall be pronounced in open court by such chief superintendent as the presiding judge thereof.

And whereas it will be necessary to frame and prescribe rules of practice and proceeding to be observed

upon all such prosecutions, in order to ascertain how far the same can be brought into conformity with the practice and proceeding of his majesty's courts of Oyer and Terminer and goal delivery in England, and how far it may be necessary to deviate from such practice and proceeding by reason of the differences of local circumstances, it is, therefore, further ordered, that such chief superintendent for the time being shall be, and he is hereby authorised from time to time, but subject to the provisions aforesaid, to promulgate all such rules of practice and proceeding as it may be necessary to adopt and follow, upon, or previously to, the commitment of any person to take his trial in the said court; and respecting the taking of bail for the appearance of any such person at such trial, and respecting the form and manner of preferring and finding indictments, and of exhibiting criminal information against any persons charged with any crimes or offences before the said court; and respecting the manner of summoning and convening juries for the trial of such indictments or informations; and respecting qualifications of such jurors and the mode of summoning and compelling the attendance of witnesses; and respecting the process of the said court, and the mode of carrying thesame into execution; and respecting the times and places of holding such court, and the duties of the respective ministerial officers attending the same, whom he is hereby authorised to appoint provisionally subject to his majesty's approbation; and also respecting every other matter and thing connected with the administration of justice therein which it may be found necessary to regulate.

And it is further ordered, that all rules so to be promulgated as aforesaid shall be binding and take effect from the respective days of the dates thereof, but that the same shall, by such chief superintendent, be transmitted to one of his majesty's principal Secretaries of state, for his majesty's approbation or disallowance, and that any such rule shall cease to be binding or to have any force or effect from and after the time of which his majesty's disallowance thereof shall be made known to such chief superintendent for the time being.

And it is further ordered, that a record shall be duly made and preserved of all the proceedings, judgments and sentences of the said court, which record shall be retained in the custody of an officer of the said court to be by the chief superintendent specially charged with the performance of that duty.

And the right honorable Viscount Palmerston, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of state, is to give the necessary directions hervin accordingly.

C. C. GREVILLE.

Published by order of the Chief Superintendent.

EDWARD ELMSLIE,
Secretary and Treasurer to the Superintendents.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Dear Sir,

It has been truly remarked by the greatest of poets that, [players,

"All the world's a stage, the men and women merely
They have their exits and their entrances,
And *one man in his time, plays many parts.*"

You, Mr. Editor, will be at no loss to reconcile this quotation with the events that are now passing before our eyes, nor can you fail to apply it to that man, who is now figuring on our limited political arena as prime buffo, and playing such fantastic tricks, that while the Chinese author ties and the unconcerned part of this community weep for merriment, those of us who have the *misfortune* to have drawn our first breath in the British Islands, hang down our heads like so many bulrushes and blush for very shame!

I have proposed to myself, Mr. Editor, the very painful and disagreeable task of taking a retrospective view of Capt Elliot's political carreer, since he first became known to the Canton community. It is to me I say a peculiarly unpleasant task, believing him as I do to be in his private capacity, a very good and amiable member of society, and a man whom I should have liked to bid God speed to, had he only known his own true interets; viz: *to keep quiet*, and to *hold his tongue*. His *public* character however belongs to the community at large, and conceiving him as I do to have disgraced his country in that capacity more than any public servant that ever lived, you will not be astonished if in the review of his conduct I have proposed, I treat him with all the severity that a man jealous of the honor of his country and indignant at seeing it betrayed by the very man whose duty it was to have upheld it, can commit to paper:—

I will *speak* daggers to him, but *use* none!

Capt. Elliot then came out with Lord Napier's mission, as master attendant. His duty in that capacity would have been to have levied a certain tax on the shipping, and cargo shipped for England:— but the idea of such a tax being levied here having been abandoned, Capt. Elliot's situation of consequence became a sinecure.

By the untimely death of Lord Napier Capt. Elliot was advanced to the post of secretary, and when in that capacity he issued a most singularly luminous and intelligent document, dated Macao 10th November 1834. The said document is too long for insertion, but perhaps my readers will do me the favor to refer to the Canton Register for 1834, No. 46, and compare the sentiments of Capt. Elliot *then*, with the sentiments of Capt. Elliot *now* If thou' art he!—but oh! how fallen! how changed!

Mr. Davis left this for England early in 1835, when Capt. Elliot was promoted to be 3rd superintendent. He had not been long in that situation, when a circumstance occurred which gave employment to his restive and fidgetty turn of mind, for which no man was ever more remarkable. The Argyle's boat and crew having been detained by the Chinese, Capt. Elliot went to the City gate, accompanied by Mr Gutzlaff, to demand communication with the Chinese government on the subject *by letter*, (mark well my words, *by letter*) when they were literally *kicked out!* See the Canton Register for 1835, No. 5 and No. 7. Shortly after this, by the resignation of Mr. Astell, Capt. Elliot was promoted to the post of 2nd. Superintendent, and again by the recall of Sir Geo. B. Robinson about the end of 1836 he was left at the head of the exceedingly expensive and useless establishment, in which he had it first played so humble a part.

Being now without a rival, it could hardly be expected that he should remain long in peace and quietness. Accordingly we find Capt. Elliot in the month of January 1837 (see the Canton Register Vol. 10 No. 4) endeavoring to get into correspondence with the British community here, by means of a Committee, selected from the most influential merchants. This was actually done, but because *Capt. Elliot denied the right of any merchant or merchants to call a public meeting, insisting on keeping the reins in his own hands, for the purpose of being able to dragoon us more easily*, the said intended correspondence (I feel happy to say) fell to the ground. (See Nos 5 and 6 of the Register for the same year.) (By the way it is worthy of remark, that in the correspondence purposed to be carried on between the superintendents and the community, some hints were thrown out, that the said correspondence might frequently have occasion to be of a *secret nature*. Nearly two years have passed, and I would like to know, what the deuce he had secret to communicate? The love of the *secret* and *mysterious* seems another very prominent feature of the Superintendent's public character! He likes to make a mighty fuss about—nothing.)

By referring to Nos. 5 and 12 of the said Register, the reader will perceive that Capt. Elliot PETITIONED *the Viceroy thro' the Hong merchants* for permission to come up and reside at Canton; that the Viceroy, having first sent officers to make enquiries respecting Capt. Elliot, seemed satisfied with the result of these enquiries, and therefore made a favorable report to the Emperor, who permitted Capt. Elliot to come and reside at Canton (*now mark well the terms!*) *so long as he obeyed the laws, but if he opposed the laws he was to be* DRIVEN OUT!! Upon these most courteous and flattering terms, Capt. Elliot came to Canton and hoisted the English flag on the 19th April 1837, when (see the Canton Register, for the same year No. 17) he was welcomed and feted by some of the first merchants of the place.

Many opinions existed as to the propriety of Capt. Elliot's conduct on that occasion. The Editor of the Canton Register justified him on the ground of *orders received*. You condemn! the measure as impolitic, being likely to bring upon himself and government many disagreeable questions and such like, in consequence of the O. ium trade not being a legalized trade. I, in my own mind, felt averse to it on many grounds. First I looked upon it as a base abandonment of the principle for which the lamented Napier had struggled and died 2ndly. It is without doubt put on the Chinese records that "in "the 14th year of Taoukwang the English tried "through Lord Napier to *bully* us into *correspon-* "*dence by* LETTER. In the 17th year of Tao- "kwang, the English, through their Superintendent "Elliot, came and humbly knocked head, *prostrating* "through the Hong merchants for leave to establish "and open a communication by PETITION! Con- "sequently it follows, that the English *are a nation* "*of bullies*, that we only require to treat them as "we do all other bullies: be *firm with them and they* "*will quake and give in!* and that, where their King "can give such different orders to his officers, *his* "*councils cannot be influenced by reason, or con-* "*ducted with common sense!*" 3rdly, I objected to Capt. Elliot coming up to Canton at that time, for the same reason that you did-viz, that the Chinese Government would infallibly tax him with the Opium trade and desire him to put a stop to it, a dilemma from which I could not see how he could free himself by any excuse or equivocation: and lastly I objected to the measure because he had treated the community of which I have the honor to be a member with sovereign contempt: regarding the manner of his coming up, and regarding that act itself, and regarding his reasons for taking that step, *he never condescended to communicate a syllable to the body of free Citizens over which he came to pre-* *side!* But, says the Canton Register, "he did itin obedience to his *orders* no doubt!" Very well, reply I, let us take him upon that tack, *and I now in the voice of the community at large, call upon Capt. Elliot to produce his ORDERS for the rash and uncalled for step that he took in the beginning of 1837!!*

The superintendent Elliot then had not been long seated in his chair of office, when the very circumstance you had foreseen and so ably warned him of before hand, actually occurred. The Chinese Government very naturally said to him, "if "you have, as you pretend you have, authority over "the merchants and seamen of your country, and are "come here on purpose to *control* them, do you "then *control* them now! DRIVE AWAY THE "LINTIN SHIPS! STOP THE OPIUM "TRADE!!" Capt. Elliot attempted to finesse and evade, but it was *no go*, he had to do with an enemy who had fibbed him into a corner and was disposed to show him no mercy. The Viceroy simply reduced it to this, "do you either drive out "these Opium ships, or I WILL DRIVE OUT "YOU!!" It was just at that happy moment, that the superintendent received fresh orders from home "commanding him to hold no communication "with the Chinese Government, except direct, and by LETTER!!" Elliot knowingly took advantage of this lucky juncture, and pressed the Viceroy to communinate *by letter*. The consequence of his *letter* he well knew before hand. Lord Napier had died before his eyes for trying to communicate *by letter*, he himself and Dr. Gutzlaff had been kicked out of the city for trying to open communication *by letter*, and now he well knew what the consequences of the third application would be: a contemptuous refusal! Having got such contemptuous refusal, he had a fair excuse for quitting Canton, *without being actually driven out of it by the Viceroy*. Now, gentle readers, a suspicion did then exist in my mind, that these ORDERS were all *bam*, and that the whole was a mere *ruse de guerre* to hoodwink the public and find a decent excuse for retreating from the city. My *suspicion* has since almost been turned into *certainty*, for the following reasons: 1st. *He never made public those orders*. 2nd. We have accounts from England of debates on matters connected with China till the end of July. Accounts from China were then received till the month of March 1838. Capt. Elliot pleaded these imperative orders in the month of November 1837, and yet we observe by last accounts, that so far from his master Lord Palmerston speaking of Capt. Elliot as a man whom he had ordered to drop communication with the Chinese authorities and haul down his flag, he quotes him as being by last accounts *an excellent terms with the said local authorities!* And thirdly, I think the whole to have been a *ruse from the tenor of his late disgraceful correspondence with the Viceroy*. This is not yet made public, *but it soon will*, and perhaps in the meantime the public will be good enough to take my word for the fact. But, exclaim some, Capt. Elliot is a man of the nicest honor! and you do not mean to insinuate that he is capable of—of—indeed of stating anything that is not literally and truly the case? I reply that I believe Capt. Elliot to be in private life a very good sort of a man, and his word would go a long way with me, still, it would be infinitely more satisfactory to me, and I believe to the public at large, could we only see those ORDERS that he speaks of, *and again I call upon Capt. Elliot in the name of the community to produce those* ORDERS *under which he found himself compelled to haul down his flag on the* 1st *Decamber* 1837, (see Canton Register vol. 10 No. 49.). Be the truth as it may, assuming it merely for argument's sake that Capt. Elliot *did* humbag the public on that occasion, he certainly played his part well. He carried with him the esteem and sympathy of the British residents at Canton, (which from his amiable manners in society he had a just title to do); a party of young English gentlemen volunteered to row him to Whampoa, and every one accompanied him to the landing place, as the British Jack was hauled down, and (to use the graphic language of the Editor of the Register) *then closed act the second!* (The reader will please remember that act first was closed by the melancholy death of Lord Napier.)

Before the third act (now performing) opened, (an act which tinges with scarlet the face of every honest Englishman in Canton) one or two pretty little, interludes occurred, just us it were *pour pa-* *ser le temps*. One of these was anent the Whampoa Hospital ship. In vain did Capt. Elliot *struggle* to obtain direct correspondence with the *government* upon this occasion. The Viceroy spurned him, nay almost spit upon him, which our readers, who admire the doctrines of the new testament will be pleased to learn, has been returned by Capt. Elliot with the most unmanful, mean, and servile language. Finally Capt. Elliot was beat again and compelled to give in. (We have a very curious little document connected with this affair, which has not yet met the public eye, we hope however soon to be able to serve it up.)* Another little interlude took place when Admiral Maitland was here a few months ago. The Bombay schooner (a notorious smuggling craft) having been fired upon by the Bogue forts, Capt. Elliot unexpectedly made his appearance in Canton and once more sought communication by LETTER! His frame of mind was not however quite so christian as when he repaid the Viceroy's railing with blessings, for we find that his object was (strange inconsistency of the most inconsistent of men!) to obtain redress for the insult done the British flag by firing at the BOMBAY OPIUM SMUGGLER! which said Bombay and her smuggling consorts, he is now (only the difference of a *very few months*, mark!) aiding the Chinese Government to drive out *vi et armis* if necessary! or, in other words, to do the very thing himself, which 3 or 4 months ago he was ready *to fight the Chinese government for doing!!!* 'Tis strange! tis passing strange! and not more strange than true! His messengers having been repulsed with contempt, and Admiral Maitland being luckily blessed with a little more common sense than the superintendent, this short interlude vanished as rapidly as the smile of pity and contempt that it gave rise to!

And now, Mr. Editor, I perceive that as we are about to open the third act, I have already encroached a great deal-perhaps too much upon your time, your patience and your columns, and I find that I have a great deal yet to say, which had better be left to another opportunity; perhaps, ere I again address you, some most important documents may have appeared before the public; suffice it in the meantime to state, that Capt. Elliot has again PETITIONED the Viceroy, and begged for permission to PETITION him in future: that the Viceroy has given Capt. Elliot a very gracious reply, in which he tells Capt. Elliot that his prince; viz., *the sovereign of England* has been hitherto RESPECTFULLY OBEDIENT! and advises Elliot to take his sovereign in that respect as a model; that while the cheek of every Englishman burns at the insult, the superintendent alone—*glories in his shame!* that whileevery Englishman in his heart execrates his foolish, this wanton, his illegal measures,—by *his* command is the British Jack again hoisted, and on Sunday last the flag that "for a thousand years has braved the battle and the breeze," disenvolved it's unwilling folds, and showed to the anxious spectators that emblem of British authority blazoned in a *field* of DISGRACE and quartered with the *crest* of DISHONOUR!! Your's.

BRITANNICUS.

Canton, 1st January, 1839.

TANG. Vice-roy of the Two Quang provinces &c. &c.. sends this reply to the Hong-merchants. *

Whereas in Quang-tung it has hitherto been permitted to merchants of all nations to have intercourse (for commercial purposes) if any unexpected event has occurred, no matter whether it concern foreign merchants or foreign Superintendents, every thing has been respectfully conducted by orders transmitted thro' the Hong-merchants, there has never been any direct communication with mandarins, nor has any other kind of man or police runner been allowed to interfere in the business! These regulations are bright and clear, as the laws of our Celestial dynasty are exceedingly right and proper!

* As a pendent to Britannicu's letter we subjoin the document here referred to, which has been some time in our possession. ED. C. P.

* *Note.* The foregoing is a hurried translation which, being written off at the moment, may not be without some little mistakes, though perfectly correct in the main. The document was never intended for publication, and now when being sent to the press, the translator has it not in his power to compare it again with the original.

Now, in reference to this business of the Danish foreign Ship Baker, it is really no trading cargo ship, but bolted into Whampoa of her own accord, and there anchored. There would have been no difficulty in driving her out immediately, but I, the Vice-roy, looking up to the ever flowing goodness of the Great Emperor towards the men from afar, and taking that as my model, kindly desired her to go away, and further because the said Superintendent Elliot, has formerly shown by his petitions, that he knew something about business, therefore I commanded the said Hong-merchants that they should desire him to manage this piece of business within the limited time. The said security Merchants ought really to have obeyed and acted with respect, and how comes it then, that this said Superintendent borrows the pen of his attache Morrison to transmit to us such a piece of mad barking? If the Superintendent, for the sake of an old ship, wants to cramp me (or frighten me) with his documents, (I beg to tell him) that he is like the grasshopper who stretches out his arms and thinks them a pair of axes! How can he have any idea of his own dimensions! he is not worth the trouble of a reprof. (N B This is like telling Capt. Elliot he is the frog in the fable trying to put himself on a level with the ox.) You the said Hong-merchants having gladly received Morrison's letter, and not having tossed it back at him have made a very great, and gross blunder! ye mighty mandarin merchants! you have still further stained your name and reputation by putting your names to such a document requesting my instructions! this calls forth my most thorough indignation! I ought to degrade one and all of you, but only being just now prompted by motives of compassion, I extend my mercy to you! Do ye immediately and with deep respect take up the previous edict, and make it clearly and minutely known to the said Superintendent Elliot that he may come and speedily arrange matters. If he do not, I, the Vice-roy hold the staff of office in my grasp, and wont make much difficulty in dealing with a single ship of the *outside foreigners*. Whether he consent or whether he oppose, you, the said Hong-merchants, must within ten days let me have a reply in a luminous petition (to the effect) that the ship has gone away that I may act accordingly.

As for the said Superintendent Elliott since he boasts about being a foreign mandarin, (let me tell him) that our maudarins of the Heavenly dynasty are complete, and our laws are very severe. If natives or foreigners commit crimes, we have special laws to punish them. A foreign mandarin is an exceedingly useless personage, and as to going or staying he may just suit his own convenience. If he remain and (don't keep quiet I'll soon find means to send him off! Verily, the sacred soil of our Celestial Empire shall never become a receptacle for such nastiness! Let this edict be distinctly known! do not oppose!

Taoukwang, 18th year, 4th moon, 23rd day.

Canton, 18th May, 1838.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Sir,—Below you have a Copy of my Manila Correspondent's letter dated 10th Instant which as it contains the intelligence of that Port having been for the present closed against the Exportation of Rice may interest your commercial readers.

Your's faithfully
A. B.

Canton 31st December 1838.

Manila Dec. 10th 1838.

We have to advise you that the exportation of Rice from this Island is prohibited since the 5th inst. This is owing to the appearance of a short crop throughout the island, and the certainty of almost a total failure in the immediate vicinity of Manila. The price of the common Cargo Rice is three dollars per Cahan, and paddy $\frac{3}{4}$. 1 @ 1$\frac{1}{4}$ per Cahan. We do not anticipate any thing like a scarcity of grain in the islands for their actual consumption, as our stock of the last two years is great; but the Paddy is in the hands of rich natives who have caused this extraordinary rise in the price. Several Pontins and larger vessels will proceed at once to Cavis and Antique for the purpose of bringing the grain which is in store to the Capital, so that it is not likely that the high prices will continue, but we think it will be sometime ere the prohibition of export will be raised.

PLAN FOR THE VERY SAFE CONDUCT OF THE TRADE WITH CANTON &c. &c.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Dear Mr. Editor,

The proclamation of the Governor and Lieut.-Governor, translation of which appeared in your last, informs us, that reports of all the high provincial officers on the means of checking the import of Opium, have been laid before the Emperor, and that they differ only in recommending measures each more severe than the other. We may therefore set it down as the settled policy of the Government, at least so long as Taouqwang is at its head, *that foreign Opium shall be excluded.*

On the other hand, we have a large Indian population headed by their rulers, a wide circle of enterprising capitalists, and a fleet of Clippers, station-ships, and small craft ready (and I fear determined) to force the import. I do not doubt myself, that public opinion (in Europe and America) will ere long make itself the arbiter between these conflicting resolves, nor that its voice will one day justify the Chinese side, by proclaiming the Opium-trade — the most lamentable, hurtful, odious, ever known since the earliest era of Commerce. But meantime, while this public sentiment is forming, we want a plan for securing the legal trade against losses and hazards such as it is now suffering. Such a plan would indeed come more properly from the parties engaged in the sale of the drug, (as they must naturally feel accountable to their constituents generally, for the losses the Opium is now working) still I feel bound in *Charity* not to withhold suggestions, tending to the solution of the important problem how to *fulfil* obligations, without emptying purses. And, by the way, I will throw them into a mathematical form, that they may be the more convincing.

Axiom.—It is absolutely necessary to the safety of the legal trade with this port, that the representatives of the general interests be entirely separated from the Opium interest. (Ex.-Opium and tea are immiscible).

Post. 1st. Let it be granted—that, until the progress of investigation and conviction shall bring the foreign residents to as advanced a point of information and

(SEE SUPPLEMENT.)

ADVERTISEMENT—The undersigned has been appointed Agent in Singapore for the sale of the works published by the "SOCIETY FOR THE DIFFUSION OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE" as also Agent for the sale of Chamber's Edinburgh Journal, and the other publications of Messrs W. and R. Chambers, Edinburgh. He has lately received copies of most of the above works, including *Penny Magazine, Penny Cyclopædia, Chambers Journal* etc. which are for sale at the London publishing prices, exchange at 4s 2d, per dollar, or 2 cents per penny. He will also be happy to receive orders for and undertakes to procure at the London publishing prices at the above exchange, *without any charges added*, any of the publications of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge and of Messrs W. and R. Chambers,—as any other works parties may wish to order, provided the price be paid at the time of ordering, or guarantee be given that the work or works will be received and paid for on delivery. On the arrival at Singapore of the works ordered, they will be handed over to such agents as the parties may appoint to receive them—or be forwarded direct by earliest opportunity, at the expense of the parties.

Orders in China may be left with Rev. E. C. Bridgman, or J. R. Morrison Esq. Canton—and S. W. Williams Esq. Macao—with whom Catalogues of the D. U. K. Society's publications may be seen. Catalogues may also be seen at the Morrison Education Society's Library, Canton—and at Macao.

J. H. MOOR

Singapore 29th October 1838.

NOTICE.—The very superior, new and fast sailing schooner "PARADOX," lately arrived from Java, has spacious accommodations for Passengers, and is now out on the line of the Canton Packets. For passage or freight, apply at Canton to HOOKER & LANE.
at Macao

Canton, 15th November, 1838.

NOTICE.—MR. THOMAS EDMOND is authorised to sign for our Firm per Procuration.

BIBBY ADAM & Co.

Canton, 15th October, 1838.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Agents are ready to receive bonafide Tenders for Advances on Bills of Exchange, secured by Consignments to England of Tea and Nanking Raw Silk, in the manner prescribed in a paper entitled, "Terms and Conditions for making Advances in China," at the rate of Four Shillings and Seven pence (4s. 7d.) per Spanish Dollar.

Until further Notice, Twenty five per Cent of the same will be made in cash, and the residue in Bills on the Supreme Government of India at the rate of Two hundred and twelve (212) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, payable thirty days after sight.

(Signed.) J. H. ASTELL,
" H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company.

Canton, 24th November, 1838.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Treasury is open for the receipt of Cash for Bills upon the Supreme Government of India at the Exchange of Two hundred and twelve (212) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, and payable thirty days after sight.

(Signed.) J. H. ASTELL,
" H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company.

Canton, 24th November, 1838.

NOTICE.—Translations made at the Canton Press Office from and into the English, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese languages at twelve cents a line or where under seventeen lines at two Dollars for each translation.

NOTICE.—FOR SALE at the Canton Press Office, THE CHINESE HONG-MERCHANTS AND THEIR DEBTS, price one dollar.

GENERAL RATES OF AGENCY COMMISSION IN CHINA; on English letter paper, price 10 cents.

NOTICE.

ORDERS for printing will be carefully attended to at the Canton Press Office, at the following charges;

for printing Bills of lading, Bills of exchange, Opium orders and boat notes } $ 100 & 1
" Linguist reports, reports of Cargoes &c. " " " 1. 50.
" Policies and folio pages. " " " 5.

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 Copies.

NOTICE—Parties intending to apply for INSURANCE in any of the undermentioned offices are requested to notify the same in order to have the Vessels duly surveyed before any cargo is put on board.

(*Signed*) DENT & Co.
Secretaries. Agents UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY,
BOMBAY INSURANCE Co.
" TROPIC INSURANCE Co.
" CALCUTTA INSURANCE Co.

Canton 1st November 1838.

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL INSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above society can grant Policies on Goods payable in London, Calcutta, Bombay, or Canton.

MACVICAR & Co.

Canton, 6th October, 1838.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are authorized to grant Policies payable in Calcutta, London, Batavia and Canton. A cash payment of five per cent on the amount of premium per each risk will be made to all parties giving risks to this office, and Policies are made payable at 30 days when the premium is paid in cash at a *pro rata* exchange, and at two months and longer periods when paid by a Bill on the same terms at which the Policy is payable.

DANIELL & Co.
Agents in China, Asiatic Marine Ins. Office.
Secretaries in Calcutta Messrs. Fergusson Brothers & Co,
Agents in London Messrs. Forbes Forbes & Co.
" in Batavia Messrs. Wilson Smiths & Co.

Canton, 9th November, 1838.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Subscribers are duly constituted and appointed Agents for this Company, and can grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta, Canton, Bombay, Madras, and elsewhere—parties contributing business to the office, will be entitled to a return of five per cent on the amount of premium actually paid in.

Canton, January 4th 1838. WETMORE & Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE ST. VINCENT, Captain JAMES MUDDLE. A1, 410 tons per register
Apply to
LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 3rd January, 1839.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE New Clipper SYREN, Captain ALVES, daily expected, and will have quick despatch. For freight apply to HEERJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE.

Canton, 15th December, 1838.

FOR LONDON.

THE well known fast sailing A1 ship ELIZABETH, Capt. WILSON, has the greater part of her cargo engaged, and will have immediate dispatch after she commence loading. Apply to
JAMIESON & HOW.

Canton, 15th December, 1838.

FOR BATAVIA AND ROTTERDAM.

THE Dutch Barque JAVA, H PETERS, Commander. For freight apply to
SENN VAN BASEL TOR LAER & Co.

Canton, 5th December, 1838.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL OR LONDON.

THE fine fast sailing ship the JAMAICA, 350 tons Capt. M. MARTIN. Apply to
DANIELL & Co.

Canton, 23rd November, 1838.

FOR LONDON.

THE fine teak Ship INGLIS, 1300 tons, Captain ROUTH, has commenced loading and has a great part of her Cargo engaged, will have early despatch. For freight apply to DANIELL & Co.

Canton, 9th November, 1838.

FOR LONDON.

THE fine first class Ship the VISCOUNT MELBOURNE, of 650 tons, Captain WM. DRANSFIELD, her second voyage. For freight and passage apply to
DANIELL & Co.

Canton, 9th November, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE FAZELRAHIANEY, Capt. KEYS, will leave Whampoa about the 20th December. For freight apply to
D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.

Canton, 5th November, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE Ship "SULIMANY," Capt. A. J MCFARLANE, will meet with early despatch from Whampoa. For freight apply to NANABHOY FRAMJEE.

Canton, 29th October, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE FAZEL CURRIM, Capt. BENNETT will leave Whampoa about the 20th December. For Freight apply to
D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.

Canton, 2d November, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE Ship BOLTON, Captain YOUNG, will leave Whampoa about the 25th Proximo. For Freight apply to
D. DORABJEE.
Powshing No 4.

The "Bolton" carries an experienced Surgeon, and has spacious accommodations for Passengers. For Passage apply to CAPT. YOUNG, or to
JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

Canton, 25th October, 1838.

FOR SALE

LAFITTE CLARET in cases of one dozen each.
LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 3rd January, 1839.

FOR SALE.

THE undersigned have just received an assortment of the following viz. LINEN DAMASK, NAPKINS and TABLE CLOTHS, COLORED DAMASK, TABLE COVERS of newest patterns, LINEN DUCKS and DRILL, DAMASK COUNTERPANES and STRIPE VERANDAH TICK.

HOOKER & LANE.

No. 1 British Factory,
1st December, 1838.

MADEIRA WINE.

Messrs. NEWTON GORDON MURDOCH & Co. have on sale, deliverable in Canton,
"THE FINEST OLD LONDON PARTICULAR MADEIRA,"
at prices as under

Hogshead	.. ..	$ 125
Quarter cask	.. ..	" 65
Half do.	.. ..	" 35

"OLD LONDON MARKET MADEIRA,"

Hogshead	.. ..	$ 100
Quarter cask	.. ..	" 52
Half do.	.. ..	" 28

Apply to
JAS. INNES.

Canton, 25th October, 1838.

FOR SALE.

ON board the BELLE ALLIANCE at Whampoa A FEW TONS OF COALS. Apply on board or to Mr PASSINGHAM at
Markwick & Smith's.

Canton, 18th October, 1838.

ON SALE.

BEER in HOGSHEADS, just landed in good order. To be had at the Godowns of
BIBBY ADAM & Co,

Canton, 7th September, 1838.

ON SALE.

MANILA PLANCHADO SEGARS at 8 & per box.
Apply to
EDMUND MOLLER.

ON SALE.

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Single numbers of the Canton Press and Price Current, may be had at the Office No. 3, British Factory, at 10 cents, and Price Currents at 10 cents each.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—Brit. *St. Vincent*, Muddle, from London, 12th May. *Malabar* Southward, from Bombay.

PASSENGERS.—per *St. Vincent*, Messrs W. Fryer and J. H. Cannon.

SAILED or DESPATCHED.—Brit. *Bombay Castle*, Baxter, for Singapore and Calcutta. *Span, Narcissa*, Rodgers, for Manilla. This day Brit. *Fazel Currim*, Bennett, for Singapore and Calcutta.

The *Fazel Rahahny* for Calcutta, and *Sultana* for Bombay to be despatched in a few days.

Vessels in port at Manilla on the 30th November. Brit. *Sir David Ogilby, Memgles, Hortensia, Young Queen, Duc of Northumberland*; Amer. *Nabob*, French, *Courrier de Manilla*.

LATEST DATES, from ENGLAND, 4th Aug. & *George IV*. UNITED STATES, 10th July via England. CALCUTTA, 25th September & *Chellera*. BOMBAY, 4th October & *Donna Pascoa*. SINGAPORE, 1st November & *Donna Pascoa*. JAVA, 3rd November & *Jane Brown*. MANILA, 15th December & *Narcisa*.

VESSELS EXPECTED.—From ENGLAND, *George IV, Premier, Arabian, Isabella* CALCUTTA, *Recovery, Emma Eugenia, Syren, Eleanor, Beacoolon, Heroine, Reigand, Thereon*.

SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

Vessel's Name.	*Flag.*	*Commander.*	*Tons*	*Where from.*	*Consignees.*
John Bull	British	Ormond	398	Liverpool	Fox Rawson & Co.
Trenton	Ameri.	Hallet		Boston	Russell & Co.
Wanderer	British	Bolton		Batavia	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Mary	"	Macaulay..		Bombay	Daniell & Co.
Canada	Ameri.	Hicks		Liverpool	Wetmore & Co.
Inglis	British	Routh	1300	Bombay	Daniell & Co.
Euphrates	"	Wilson	617	Liverpool	Jamieson and How.
V. Melbourne	"	Drayner	650	Bombay	Daniell & Co.
Patriot Queen	"	Hoodley		Calcutta	Dent & Co.
Vansittart	"	Marqueen		Bombay	Turner & Co.
Penang	"	Lawson		Liverpool	Macvicar & Co.
Bolton	"	Young		Calcutta	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Wm Jardine	"	Crosbie		Batavia	"
Alex. Baring	"	St. Croix		London	Russell & Co.
Covington	Ameri.	Holbrook		Liverpool	Wetmore & Co.
Orestes	British	Smith		Madras	Dent & Co.
Belle Alliance	"	Doxford		....	"
Bengal	"	Morton		Calcutta	Jamieson & How.
Sulimany	"	Macfarlane		Bombay	Nanabhoy Framjee.
Horatio	Ameri.	Howland		Liverpool	P. & Hathaway.
Oriental	British	Wilson		Bombay	Dixon & Co.
John O'Gaunt	"	Robertson		Liverpool	Turner & Co.
Crescent	"	Goldie		Liverpool	Macvicar & Co.
Eliza	"	Lay		Calcutta	Dent & Co.
Infus	"	MacFarlane		Bombay	Turner & Co.
Sultana	"	Page		....	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Westminster	"	Mollison		Fort Jackson	Jardine Mathison & Co.
Hizul Rahahny ..	"	Keys		Bombay	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Reliance	"	Marquis	1515	Madras	Dent & Co.
Earl of Clare	"	Scott	910	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
York	Amer.	Meyer		Liverpool	Wetmore & Co.
Duke of Lancaster	British	Hargrave		Bombay	Turner & Co.
Ann Gales	"	Giles		Manila	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Ceylon	Ameri.	Chaffer		Batavia	Russell & Co.
L'Esperance	Dutch.	Limlstedt		....	S.van Basel toe Laer & Co.
Sucharis	French	Costey	285	Manila	Dent & Co.
Thomas Perkins ..	Ameri.	Graves	590	Soerabaya ..	Gordon & Talbot.
Orwell	British	Collard		Madras	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Mary Ann	"	Jones		Java	"
Jamaica	"	Martin		London	Daniell & Co.
J. N. Gossler	Ameri.	Davis		Gibraltar	F. H. & J. Tiers.
Java	Dutch.	Peters		Soerabaya ..	S. van Basel toe Laer & Co.
Ellen	British	Dixon	352	Manila	Dent & Co.
Frederick Huth ..	"	Toby		Singapore ..	Turner & Co.
Parrock Hall	"	Canney		Bombay	"
Francis Smith	"	Edmond		Calcutta	Macvicar & Co.
Van Couver	Ameri.	Hallet		Boston	Russell & Co.
Omega	"	Hillert		New York	Gordon & Talbot.
Asia	"	Coles		Boston	Russell & Co.
Eliza Stewart	British	Miller		London	Wetmore & Co.
Hindustan	"	Redman		Madras	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Chelydra	"	Small		Calcutta	Dent & Co.
Hereford	"	Reaburn	462	Liverpool	W. & T. Gemmell & Co.
Donna Pascoa	"	Hullock		....	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Girard	Ameri.	Drinker		Philadelphia	F. H. & J. Tiers.
Tigris	"	Titherington		Liverpool	Dent & Co.
Ingleborough	British	Buckle		Liverpool	Fox Rawson & Co.
Rosalind	"	Crouch		London	Turner & Co.
Malabar	British	Southward		Bombay	Russell & Co.

SHIPPING AT HONG-KONG &c.

The following Ships are stationary at Lintin &c. The *Jane*, Wm. Clark; *Lord Amherst*, Wm. Dodd; *Aurelie-Gregorio*; *Psyche*, Kennedy; to Dent & Co. The *Hercules*, Parry; *Austen*, Rees; *Col. Young*, Beytin; *Gardner*, Strachan; to Jardine Matheson & Co. The *Lintin*, (Am.) Gilman; to Russell & Co. The *Agnes*, Gallie; *Mermaid*, Wallace; to D. & M. Rustomjee. The *Isabella*, D. Ballingall; to Markwick & Smith. Span. *Trinidad*, Salado; to H. Rustomjee. *Rosa*, Ribeiro; to H. Elgar.

Vessel's Name.	*Flag.*	*Commander.*	*Tons*	*Where from.*	*Consignees*
Governor Findlay	British	Jauncey	274	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Rose	Ameri.	Foster	143	Lima	Russell & Co.
Mavis	British	T. Watson	160	Calcutta	Cowasjee Eduljee.
Anna	Port.	Thomas	186	Damaun	H. Rustomjee.
Ternate	British	Walker		Bombay	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Pearl	"	Beddie		....	Macvicar & Co.
Corsair	"	Porter		Singapore ..	Lindsay & Co.
Thistle	"	Florence		Manila	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Lambton	"	Hart		....	"
Attaran	"	H. Jackson		Calcutta	Markwick & Smith.
Sir E. Ryan	British	Pybus		Calcutta	Dent & Co.
Virginia	"	Whiffen		....	Lindsay & Co.
Bencoolen	"	Tait		Singapore	Fox Rawson & Co.
Maulmien	"	Pike.	175	Calcutta	Heerjeebhoy Rustomjee.
Henry Clay	Amer.	Byworth		Callao	Dent & Co.
Porcia	"	Swift		Callao	Russell & Co.
Omega	British	Strachan		Singapore	Jardine Matheson & Co.
John Gilpin	Ameri.	Lewis		Callao	Wetmore & Co.
Ruparell	British	Butler		Bombay	A & D. Furdonjee.
Francis Stanton ..	Ameri.	Lefavour	392	Manila	Russell & Co.
Lady Hayes	British	Peterson		Sidney	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Jane Brown	"	Dunlop		Glasgow	"
St. Vincent	"	Muddle	410	London	Lindsay & Co.

THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

Abreviations (Pl.) Pecul. (Cy.) Catty. (Pce.) Piece. (Pr.) Pair. (Cht.) Chest. (Yrd.) Yard. ($) Spanish Dollars. (T) Tael. (M.) Mace. (Cn.) Candarin. (Ch.) Cash. Comml. Weights. 16 Taels, 1⅓ lb. avods.—1 Catty.—100 Catties 133⅓ lb avods, 1 Pecul.—16 Pls. 80 Cys, 1 Ton.—84 Cys, 1 Cwt.—¼ Cy. 1 lb.—Money weight.—10 Cash. 1 Candarin.—10 Candarin, 1 Mace, 1 Tael.—1 Tael, 580 Grains Troy.—1 Span. dollar 7 Mace 1 cn. 7 ch.

VOL. 4. No. 18. **Canton, Saturday, 5th January, 1839.** **No. 174.**

IMPORTS.

	PER.	PRICES.	REMARKS.
COTTON MANUFACTURES.			
Cambrics - - 40 yds. - in	Pce.	$ 3. a 4.	
Chintzes - - 28 „ - in	„	3 a 5	
Handkfs. Monteiths scarlet -	„	1.75 a 2.	dull.
„ „ blue - - -	„	1.25 a 2	
Long-cloths white 40 yds. 36 in	„	3½. a 5.	
„ „ 80 „ „	„	7½. a 10.	
„ grey - 40 „ 38 in	„	3½. a 4½.	Large stock
„ „ - 60 „ 38 in	„	5½. a 6½.	
„ „ - 80 „ 38 in	„	7. a 8½.	
Am. brown Cots. 30 „ 36 in	„	2.10 a 2.50	
Cotton yarn Nos. 16 @ 28 in	Pl.	22 a 30	Large stock and
„ „ 30 @ 42 in	„	30 a 36	little demand.
Calcutta - - 18 @ 24 in	„	None.	
WOOLLENS.			
Broadcloth Ex. Sup'fine 60@62 in	Yrd.	90 a 2 80.	
„ Span[h] Stripes 60@62 in	„	1.25 a 1.40.	
„ Supers - - 58@60 in	„	80 a 90.	
„ Worsters - - -	„	60 cts.	
„ Worleys - 25 yds. in	Pce.	11 a 11½.	No sale.
„ Sup[r] Sclet. Cuts large	Pl.	30 a 40.	Cts. dull.
Flannel - - - - -	yd.	15 a 20.	
Camblets, double 55 yds. 30 in	Pce.		
Fine singles - - - -	„	20 a 22.	dull.
Second - - - - -	„		
Dutch - - - 40 yds. 33 in	„	22 a 24	
„ - - - 40 „ 28 „	„	20 a 22	
Bombasets - - - -	„	7 a 8	
Longells scarlet - - -	„	9½ a 9¾	
Assorted colors - - -	„	8 a 8½	
Woollen yarn - - -	„	70 90	Limited demand.
COTTON.			
Bengal old or inf[r]. - -	Pl.		
„ sup[r] and fine - -	„	85 a 102	
Bombay old or inf[r]. - -	„		
„ sup[r]. and fine -	„	7. a 9.	
Madras - - - - -	„	7.5 a 9.5	
Manila - - - - -	„		None.
METALS.			
Copper Sheets. 16 oz. @ 32 oz.	Pl.	$ 34½.	
„ S. American slab - -	„	24.	None.
„ nails assorted - -	„	40.	
„ old - - - -	„	19.	
Lead English Pig - - -	„		
„ Spanish „ - - -	„	5½ a 6	
Iron Bar 1 @ 3 in - - -	„	2.50	
„ Rod ½ @ in - - -	„	3½ a 3½	
„ Nailrod ½ and under	„		
„ Hoop. - ½ @ in -	„	4 a 4½	
„ Scrap - - - - -	„	1. a 1.20	Not Saleable.
Steel English - - - -	„		
„ Swedish - - - -	Tub	3½ a 4	
Speiter English - - - -	Pl.	5½ a 5¾	
Tin Plates - - - - -	Box	8½ a 9¾	
Quicksilver - - - -	Pl.	110 a 115	
SKINS Rabbit - - - -	100	60. a 68.	
Beaver - - - - - -	each	4. a 6.	
„ Fox - - - - -	„	1. a 1.15.	
Otter-Sea - - - - -	„	40. a 55	
„ „ tails - - - -	„	2.50 a 3	
„ Land - - - - -	„	5. a 7.	
Seal - - - - - -	„	2. a 2.50	
OPIUM Patna old 1836	Chs.		
„ „ - 1837	„		No trade and for
„ „ new	„		
Benares old - 1837	„		the season of the
„ new	„		
Malwa old - - - -	„		year a heavy stock
„ new - - - -	„		
Turkey - - - - -	Pl.	Little demand.	
RICE Bengal - - - -	„	1.30 a 1.40	
„ Java - - - - -	„	1.20 a 1.30	
„ White table - - -	„		
„ Manila - - - -	„	1.20 a 1.30	
STRAITS PRODUCE &c			
Bird's nest, fine white - -	Cy.	30.	
„ „ inf[r]. „ - -	„	11. a 16.	
„ „ black - - -	„	1½. a 5.	No demand.
Bees Wax - - - - -	Pl.	26. a 28.	
Betel nut - - - - -	„	3½. a 3½.	
Cloves Mauritius 22 @ 24	„	34.	Molucca.
„ Mother - - - -	„	10. a 12.	Overstocked.
Camphor Baroos - - -	Cy.	6. a 25.	
Gambir - - - - -	Pl.	2½. a 3.	
Mace - - - - - -	„		
Nutmegs - - - - -	„		
Pepper - - - - - -	„	7. a 7½.	
Rattans - - - - -	„	3. a 3½.	In demand.
Tin Banca - - - - -	„	24.	
„ Singapore &c. - - -	„	23.	First quality.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Amber large 1st quality - -	Cy.	3. a 13.	
„ small fragments - -	„	20 cts a 1½.	
Asafœtida - - - - -	Pl.	4½.	
Bichdemar - - - - -	„	6. a 25.	
„ good - - - - -	„	25. a 36.	
Cochineal - - - - -	„	180. a 220.	
Coral large beads or pieces	Cy.		
„ fragments - - - -	Pl.	40. a 50.	
Cow Bezoar - - - - -	Cy.	16. a 25.	No demand.
Cudbear - - - - - -	Pl.	12.	
Cutch Pegue - - - - -	„	4. a 4½.	
Elephants Teeth or Ivory -	„	70. a 100.	
„ „ cuttings - - -	„	60. a 65.	
Fish-maws - - - - -	„	25 a 55.	
Flints - - - - - -	„	40 cents.	
Ginseng crude - - - -	„	65.	
„ clarified. - - - -	„	90	
Mother of Pearl Shell - -	„	9. a 10.	
Myrrh - - - - - -	„	3. a 4.	Large stock.
Olibanum - - - - - -	„	3½. a 8.	
Putchuck - - - - - -	„	15 a 16	Little demand.
Rose Maloes - - - - -	„		
Saltpetre at Lintin - - -	„	6.	
Shark's fins - - - - -	„	15. a 30.	
Smalts - - - - - -	„	40. a 55.	Limited demand.
Stock fish - - - - -	„	3½. a 4.	Large stock.
Thread Gold and Silver -	Cy.	40 a 45	
Wood Ebony Mauritius - -	Pl.	3.	dull.
„ „ Ceylon - - -	„	2.	
„ Sandal Indian - - -	„	14 a 19	
„ „ Timor - - -	„	8 a 12.	
„ „ Sand[h] Islands -	„		
„ Sapan - - - - -	„	1.50	

EXPORTS.

	WT. in T.	PRICE	REMARKS.
SILK MANUFACTURES.			
Camlets blk. 18 yds. by 24 in	30	$ 12	
„ col'd „ „ by „	28	13.	
Hkfs. 4-4 black Levantine fringed	17	5 20. a 6.30	
„ 7-8 „ „ „	15	4.50 a 5.60	
Hkfs. 7-8 cross barred - -	11	5.30 a 5.40	
„ Sarsnet, Nankin silk			
„ „ Canton - - -	—	5.20	
Hkfs. white Pongee 32 in	18	6.50	
„ „ „ 30 „	16	5.80	
„ figured „ 32	20	8.10	
„ „ „ 30 „	18	7.20	
Levantines col'd 30 yds. 24 „	24	11.50	
„ „ 30 „ 29 „	32	15. a 15.50	
„ black „ „ 24 „	27	11.	
„ „ „ 29 „	30	14. a 15.	
Satins Levantines 30 29 „	33	14.50 a 15.	
„ „ „ 24 „	30	13.	
Lutestrings mixt 18 „ 24 „	18	6.70	
„ black „ 29 „	28	9.50 a 9.75	
Pongees white 30 „ 30 „	30	10.	
„ „ 30 „ 29 „	29	9.75	
„ „ 30 „ 32 „	32	11.	
„ Szechuen 19 „ 19 „	27	3.60 a 3.75	
Sarsnets black N. 30 „ 29 „	27	9 70	
„ „ C. „ „ 29 „	25	8	
„ „ „ „ 29 „	22	7.	
„ white 60 „ 29 „	34	14.25 a 14.5	
„ colored 30 „ 29 „	21	11.80 a 12.	
„ crossbarr'd „ 24 „	18	9.20 a 9.30	
Satins black 18 „ 29 „	44	14.50 a 15	
„ „ 18 „ 29 „	36	11. a 11.40	
„ colored 18 „ 29 „	35	16.	
„ high „ 18 „ 29 „	36	17.	
„ damasked crimson „	38	17 a 17.50	
„ „ colored „	38	16. a 16.50	
Senshaws Nank. blk 29 29 „	40	14.50	
„ „ colored „ „	33	15.50	
„ „ „ 29 „	36	16.20	
„ Canton black 29 „	33	8.90 a 9.40	
Sewing silks assort. colors. 1st	Pl.	4.25	
„ „ black - - -	„	3.85	
Shawls crape 7-4 embrd. -	7	3.40	According to
„ „ 55 @ 58 in -	5½	2.90	embroidery.
„ 8-4 Satin figd. 63 -	6	1.80	
„ 7-4 „ „ 58 -	4	1.50	
„ „ damasked silk 54 @ 57	4	1.85	
Water silks col'd. 18 y. - 29 in	32	14.50 a 15	
BLACK TEAS.	Pl	Tael.	
„ Bohea Canton - -	„		
„ Pekoe - - -	„		
„ Congou Souq. k'd. -	„		
„ Bl. Lf. & Pek. k'd.	„		
„ Campoi - - - -	„		No price settled
„ Souchong - - -	„		yet.
„ Hung muey - - -	„		
„ Pekoe - - - -	„		
„ Ning Yong - - -	„	19 a 22	
„ Ankoi - - - -	„		
„ „ Pouchong - -	„	22 a 25	
„ Orange Pekoe - -	„	26 a 36	
„ Caper - - - -	„	22 a 25	
GREEN TEAS.			
„ Twankay - - - -	„		
„ Skin - - - - -	„		
„ Hyson - - - - -	„		Canton Tea.
„ Young Hyson - - -	„		20
„ Imperial - - - -	„		30
„ Gunpowder - - -	„		30
RAW SILK. Canton No. 1	„	T. 280	
„ „ „ „ 2	„	270	
„ „ „ „ 3	„	250 a 255	
„ „ „ „ 4	„		
„ „ „ „ 5	„		
Nankin Tsatlee - - - 6	„		
„ Taysaam - - - -	„		
SUGAR RAW. Canton 1st.	„	T. 5.3	
„ „ „ 2d.	„	4.8 a 5.	
„ Pingfa - - - -	„	6.2	
„ Candy Canton - -	„	6.6 a 6.8	
„ Chinchew - - -	„		
MISCELLANEOUS.	„		
Alum - - - - - -	„	1.85 a 1.95	at Macao.
Aniseed star - - - -	„	10½	
Camphor - - - - -	„	53 a 56	
Cassia at Whampoa - -	„	10. a 10½	
„ Lintin - - -	„		None.
„ buds - - - -	„	14 a 15	
Canes bamboo - - - -	1000	10 a 14	
„ Wangees - - - -	„	7 a 12	
China Root - - - - -	Pl.	3½	
Cubebs - - - - - -	„	17 a 18	
Dragon's blood - - - -	„	80 a 100	
Galangals - - - - -	„	3½ a 3½	
Gamboge - - - - - -	„	65 a 70	None good.
Glass beads - - - - -	„	17 a 22	
Glue - - - - - - -	„	9 a 11	
Ginger in Jars - - - -	Case	5 a 5½	
Hartall or Orpiment - - -	Pl.	15 a 16	
Lead white - - - - -	„	9 a 10	
„ red - - - - -	„	10	
Mo. of Pear. Shells Soolooo large	Pl.		
„ blue edged small	„		No demand.
Musk warranted - - - -	Cy.	45 a 60	
Nankeens, blue 10½ yds. 13 in	100	92	
„ 9½ yds. 12 in - - -	Ps.	85	
„ Canton made - - - -	„	79	
„ „ large - - - -	„	82	
„ „ small - - - -	„	65	None.
Yellow yds. in 1st. st.	„	79 a 80	
„ „ „ 2d. „	„	66 a 70	None.
„ „ „ 3d. „	„	58	
„ small „ - - -	„		
„ white „ „ - -	„	55 a 85	Wanted.
Oils Aniseed - - - - -	Cy.	1.10 a 1.20	
„ Cassia - - - - -	„	1.65	
Rhubarb - - - - - -	Pl.		
„ Dutch cut - - - -	„	None.	
Soy in Jars - - - - -	Case	5 a 6	
Tobacco in baskets - - -	Pl.	14 a 15	
Tortoiseshell - - - -	P.		
Turmeric - - - - - -	„		
Vermillion 40 catties - -	Box.	76.	

N. B. OF IMPORTS ALL DUTIES ARE PAID BY THE PURCHASER, AND OF EXPORTS BY THE SELLER BOATHIRE IS PAID BY THE SELLER.

NOTE. Opium can only be delivered at Lintin &c. where also higher prices are obtainable for *Camblets, Saltpetre, Ginseng* and other Goods, on which the duties at Whampoa are high.—Ships with *Rice, Cotton, &c.* sometimes discharge at Macao or tranship their Cargoes, at Lintin &c. to other Vessels, bound to Whampoa, and thereby avoid Port Charges. The ship rents outside, and River Freights, are various and high.—Small invoices of *Wine, Beer, Pickles &c. Confectionary Stationery, Cutlery, Crockery ware, &c.*, for foreigners consumption, are sold at Auction duty paid.

Note. Alum, and *Cassia* are procurable cheaper at Lintin, Macao, &c; and *Raw Silk, Silk* piece goods &c., are sometimes shipped thro' the latter Port to avoid double duties, chargeable on those goods, if more than 100 Peculs are required for the ship when at Whampoa.

RATES OF INSURANCE AT CANTON.

On first class vessels in the 10th Canton and Union Offices of China, & various Agents of Offices established in Calcutta and Bombay.

GOODS TREASURE		GOODS TREASURE		GOODS TREASURE	
Bombay .... „		Singapore	1 ½	Hol. or Hamburg ..	3 2½
Ceylon .... „		Manila		Spain or Portugal..	3 2½
Madras .... „		Mallacca		America U States ..	2½ 2
Calcutta .... „	2½ .2	Penang	1½ 1	Chili or Peru	3 ..
Rangoon .... „		Batavia		Mexico	3 ..
Mauritius		Gt. Britain via Sg	3 2½	E.coast of China ..	1 pm.
Australia		„ direct	2½ 2	Lintin &c.	½ do.
Sand. Islands ..		France	2½ 2		

Note. Above rates are from 20th Oct. to 20th April annually: during remaining 6 months the premiums are somewhat higher. Risks on Blocks are $ 5 per Cent per annum, $ 4½ for 6 months, $ 2½ for 3 months and $ 1 per month.

The Local Insurance Offices grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta and Bombay, or in Canton.

WHAMPOA PORT CHARGES, &c.

1st class ves. measg. 1600 cubits & upwards pay 0.7824756 of a Tl. per cubit.
2nd „ „ „ 1200 do. & under 1600 „ 0.7221091 „ „
3rd „ „ „ under 1200 do. 0.5062341 „ „

N.B. The cubit is 14½ inches: measurement is taken on each entry of the vessel with cargo (except Rice) and is from the Foremast to the Mizen mast, or tiller head in Brigs; and across at the main mast; these are multiplied together for the above products—The largest class pay from $ 4360 to $ 4320; 2d class from $ 3700 to $ 3780; 3rd class from $ 3700 and under. The Comha; or Present Fee is paid by all vessels 1600 Taels or $ 2223. Linguists fee $ 173½ and Comprador's fees $ 50. Also Pilotage $ 60, inwards and outwards the same. A sum of from $ 5 @ 600 is also usually required by the Hong-merchant, for securing a Cargo-ship, to defray fees and charges usually incurred by him. On French and other Foreign vessels the charges are slightly varied. The several fees paid to the Hoppo &c. on Rice laden ships amounting to $ 939.80., by a decision of the General Chamber of Commerce, are to be considered a charge on the vessel, as also the sum of $ 210—paid to the Linguist—making the whole charge on a Rice-ship, $ 1189.50—Besides Pilotage inwards and outwards.

RATE OF EXCHANGE AND PRICE OF BULLION.

	s.	d.
On London or Liverpool, 6 months sight private Bills	4.	7. @ 4. 8.
Government Bills 10 @ 30 days	4.	5. @ 4. 5½.
United States Bank Bills 6 months sight	4.	7. @ 4. 8.
Bills under advances made on goods by the E. I. Company's Agents.	4s.	7d.
E. I. Company's Agents Bills on Calcutta 30 ds. sight C. Rs. 212		
E. I. Directors Bills 60 ds. sight, and private 30 ds. C. Rs. 216 @ 218.		
Private Bills, on Bombay, „ Co's. Rs.	218.	

Gold, 98 a 100 touch, in leaves $ 23.75 per Tael weight.
Sycee at Lintin &c. large Ingots 97 a 99 touch 7 per Cent premium } very
„ „ „ „ small 96 a 98 „ 6½ per Cent „ } scarce.
Spanish Dollars Pillar Ferdinand, „ „ 1 per Cent „
„ „ Old Carolus IV. „ „ 12 per Cent „
South American Republics „ „ par. to 1 per Cent „

Freight to London, Liverpool, &c. per Ton. 50 cub: feet £ 4.10 @ £ 5. to foreign Europe, American and British Ships, none. to United States, American Ships Per Ton. 40 cub. feet. „ 25 $

DELIVERIES OF OPIUM AT LINTIN.

FROM 1ST APRIL TO 30TH NOVEMBER 1838.

	IN NOVEMBER.			FROM APRIL TO OCTOBER INCLUSIVE.		
	Chests.	Price.	Value in Dollars.	Chests.	Value in Dollars.	Stock 1st Dec.
Patna ..... old.	50	520	26,000			198
„ ..... new	239	550	131,450	5,361	2827,510	2328
Benares ..... old	11½	500	5,750			99½
„ ..... new	86	515	44.290	1,587½	766,330	661
Malwa	817	530	433,010	6,409	3,366,038	2679
	1203½		640,500	13,357½	7,359,878	5,765½

Total of deliveries in the 8 months beginning 1st of April=14,561 chests, value. So. Drs.: 8,000,378.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

The interruption to the trade was withdrawn on the 1st inst., so far as concerns shipping off, and the discharging of vessels which had already commenced. The Hong-merchants refuse however to secure any other vessels, pending their discussion with authorities as to their liabilities (and there are nearly 20 vessels with full cargoes) and as the Tea and Silk-men will not come to terms the trade may still be considered virtually suspended, and it will require all the watchfulness and exertions of foreigners to frustrate the attempts wich the Hong-merchants, no doubt, are now making to fetter the commerce with further restrictions.

IMPORTS.

In Cotton Goods and Woollens, we have not heard of a single transaction; the former are quoted nominally the same, but without demand. Spanish Stripes, have rather declined, as also Longells, except *scarlets*.

Rice.—Without any alteration in its depressed state. The Manila Government have prohibited the exportation from the apprehension of a failure in the crop, but this will be attended merely with inconvenience to vessels touching there for cargoes, to save the Canton Port charges, without any effect on this market.

Cotton.—About 2000 bales of *Bengal* cotton ex *Eliza* of middling to fair quality were sold in the early part of the week at 10.1, and a small lot of inferior *Cutchoura* at 8.5, and one or two small parcels of Bombay at 8 3 @ 8.7, but the market generally continues dull

Opium.—There is absolutely nothing doing, and we therefore withdraw our quotations. There have been no further edicts during the week, from which to gather the intentions of the authorities. Deliveries to the 22nd were, Patna old 6, new 29; Benares new 47; Malwa 192; Total 274 chests.

EXPORTS.

Raw Silk.—One or more small parcels have arrived, and we think there is an inclination in the holders to listen to more favorable terms.

Tea.—The partial opening of the trade has had no effect upon the Tea market, it continues quite inactive.

Canton, 5th January, 1839.

moral discrimination, (as to the evils of opium,) as the Chinese Government and people now occupy, the separation can be effected most easily by dividing the community locally into two parts—an opium agency and a general agency.

Post. 2nd. Let it be granted—that the general agency remain where it lawfully is, and that the opium agency withdraw to Hong Kong, or (if a floating residence be disliked, and it be well to keep up the present broad distinction between master and man in the drug service,) to Macao, where the trade can be carried on under the Portuguese name, fame, and protection.

Then. 1st, As the *whole* trade would afford the same dividend, to be divided among the same dividees (every whole is equal to all its parts and *vice versa*) no loss would result from the plan contemplated.

Memor. It is not for a moment supposable that pecuniary objections could weigh against considerations of honor or duty, yet it tends to satisfaction, to bring our mathematics to the support of our consciences.

2nd. A quiet separation being thus made by mutual consent, (personal choice being determined by *ira*, or superior affection for the drug, fondness for ladies's society, or conscientious scruples &c. &c.) the residents remaining at Canton, should proceed to avow their honest convictions.

3rd. To make these avowals effectual, a joint memorial should be prepared and sent to the Governor, making known to his Excellency, that the foreign community having undergone a spontaneous ferunentation, had at length become perfectly cleansed from the "black commodity." and that henceforth, his Excellency must seek for the offensive "scum" referred to in sundry Edicts, somewhere on the "outside waters".

4th. A second "Edittio Expurgata" of the same should be published for transmission to constituents in Europe and America, (Turkey always excepted) with suitable comments, adopted to suit their minds (in the midst of Christmas festivities) as to any apprehensions of an agrarian division of property taking, or having taken, place near the factories, between the 3rd and 12th December.

These considerations, will, I trust, evince the feasibility and propriety of the plan. Q. E. D. &c. &c.

Not being prepared with a proper peroration, Mr. Editor, I adopt one (no plagiary I hope) from the Oratio prima in Catalinam.

"Quare, P. C., * secedant improbi, secernant se a bonis, unum in locum congregentur; muro † denique, *id quod sæpe jam dixi*, secernantur a nobis: desinant *insidiari* domi suæ consuli, circumstare tribunal Prætoris urbani, malleolos comparare &c. &c." All which I thus translate for the benefit of the unclassical reader "therefore, Mr. Editor, let the Opiumsmen secede, let them separate themselves from the legal traders, let them congregate together: let us have the barrier between us ‡ (as I have said before) let them cease to worry their own superintendent, let them be done scolding the Governor, let them hush about hunting-whips and rattan shields and life preservers. &c. &c.

For the rest of this prophetic exhortation, I must refer to Cicero.

Forgive me, Mr. Editor, if I am uncharitable (to others or to you) in quality or quantity. If so, I plead, as the "Oratio secunda" has it, "non est ista mea culpa, sed temporum."

your &c.
C. R. ‡

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Sir,

Permit me to ask thorugh the medium of your columns, whether it is not in the power of the Superintendents to compel the Capt. of a British Ship to take letters. It must be fresh in your recollection that about a month since, a British ship literally *sneaked* away and the Captain refused to take letters: and as the proceeding might be repeated, the question thus publicly asked may perhaps attract the attention of the Superintendents.

The point is not without importance, now that the foreign Trade is liable to be suspended at any moment.

Your obedient servant.

Canton, 3rd January, 1839. A. B.

CANTON PRESS.

Saturday, 5th Jany.

We intended to have reviewed in this number the occurrences of the year now past, but Capt. Elliot's documents, as well as a rather long correspondence, force us to confine ourselves at present to the more pressing occurrences of the first week of this present year. The events in December caused many gloomy forebodings as to the future, but we cordially wish that they will soon be dispelled and that to our friends and readers the year just begun may be one of happiness and prosperity. In so far it has begun well as on the first day of the year the shipping, which had been suspended during three weeks, was resumed, partially at least, all such ships as had been secured by Hong-merchants previous to the seizures of Opium in Canton, being permitted to load and unload; but the Hong-merchants still refuse to secure the newly arrived. The Opium boats have all left the river, and such of the Passage boats as arrive, are only permitted to pass the Bogue with a pass from the officers there. Meanwhile we understand that many of the proprietors of these boats have tendered them to the Chamber of Commerce, to run under a licenee from that body, on condition of the boats being destroyed should they be detected in any smuggling transactions, and, to enable the Chamber to do so without incurring pecuniary responsibility, a deed of sale is to be deposited with the Chamber Tenders for boats of not less than 25 tons only will be received. We may therefore hope that the river-trade will cease, if only the Chinese authorities will be watchful at the Bogue.

We perceive that our cotemporary of the *Register* is pleased to assume as written by us, a few remarks we published last week, headed, *from a correspondent*. The heading these remarks in this manner was meant to show that they were not written by us, and that we did not pledge ourselves to the opinions therein expressed. We published them as we do other communications made to us either in shape of a letter or otherwise, and which though we may dissent from them, we deem it but fair to admit in our columns as shewing the objects under discussion under different aspects and also as affording other members of the community the means of making known their opinions. We endeavor, personally to obtain upon all public questions the best information, and then offer our candid and sincere comment on them, and, though we may have a secret preference for our own lucubrations, we are by no means so wedded to our own opinions, as not to think other people's worth consideration. This latter, we are sorry, is not the case with many of the opinions put forward, within the two last numbers particularly, of the Register. It is altogether an untenable position of that paper that "the general trade continues stopped owing to the hostility of Capt. Elliot to the presence of the passage boats in the river," and that "the riot on the 12th is not more intimately connected with the *inside* than with the *outside* opium trade." Several days before Capt. Elliot came to Canton, in the evening of the 12th December on which the riot occurred, the trade had been stopped by the Hong merchants in consequence of opium smuggling having been detected. (*vide Canton Press, 8th December*) and the Hong merchants declared that it should not be reopened until all the boats were gone. We are therefore at a loss to know what on earth Capt. Elliot had do to with the stoppage of the trade, or in what manner his hostility to the boats prolonged that stoppage. That the riot on the 12th was caused by the smuggling in the foreign factories having been detected, no one can deny, for the Viceroy, in his answer to the Chamber of Commerce expressly says "that the penalty of death to which Mo Lankin had subjected himself, was the result of the pernicious introduction of opium *into Canton by depraved foreigners*. I commanded *therefore*, that the criminal should be led out to the ground of the thirteen factories adjoining the foreign residences, and should there be executed." This execution, which was to take place in front of our houses, *because opium had been smuggled into Canton*, was resisted, and the riot, as every body knows, followed.

Thus far, it will be seen, that the assertions of our Cotemporary are wholly untenable; the occurrences, however, of the last year, as well as those within the last month only have materially altered the prospects of the Opium-trade, even that outside and if, as there appears to us every reason to suppose, the Chinese Government continue their hostility to it, there is no saying how far the general trade may be influenced by it. That the Lintin trade has for a number of years existed without being essentially troubled, or without causing trouble to the foreign trade generally, is no reason why it may not become the source of persecution hereafter. The circumstances under which it now exists are very different from those of former years. We all know that year after year the quantities have encreased, until last year they exceeded 26,700 Chests. At the beginning of this trade, from the quantities being more less, and from the vice of smoking being much less general, it created not the attention of the rulers, but the evil grew little by little; until it became evident to every observer; the attention of the Government was called to it, and though the local authorities succeeded for a time to set at naught the Imperial orders, the vice increasing continually, all the energies of the Government were roused for its suppression, and the higher officers at last are now obliged to lend their active aid. It may therefore, with every show of probability, be predicted that the measures of the Government, not only against the river-trade, but against that outside also, will be more energetic, and that, if their preventive service is found ineffective, they may possibly have recourse against the trade of the foreign merchants in Canton, who are well known to direct the outside Opium trade. But even, without this, if the Government merely follows up its measures, there is every prospect of the consumption of the drug during this year to be not half of what it was last. We shall next week publish a proclamation by the Vice-roy, by some supposed to be from his own pen, and said to be a production of great literary merit, which want of space does not permit us to publish in this numb r

The Official Notice from H. M. Chief Superintendent, as well as the letter from *Britannicus*, and the hoisting of the Union Jack have called our attention to the proceedings of that officer. We sincerely regret that the notice which Capt. Elliot gives should be so very unsatisfactory to most of H. B. M. subjects, but that it so is by no means singular, since it leaves them altogether in the dark by what means Capt. Elliot has at last succeeded in establishing a communication with the Vice-roy through the Kwang-chou-foo and the Kwang-chou-he. The extracts from this correspondence with which Capt. Elliot has favored the community are carefully garbled from letters which contain, so at least we are assured by the well imformed, many curious things, such as the expression of Capt. Elliot's fear of reprimand from his own sovereign if the Vice roy does not through the Kwang chou-foo etc send him his sealed orders which he hopes there can be no objection to, since he has found out that inferior officers always address the Vice-roy by *pin* instead of *lung* on which latter mode of communication he had hitherto erroneously insisted, but that in future he shall always use *pins*. To this the Vice-roy, we believe, answers by expressing his surprise that he (Elliot) should have been so ignorant as to think him-elf the Vice-roy's equal, though he should have known better, being a servant of a king *who himself had been reverently submissive*. Upon receiving this letter, of which we may be able in our next to lay a copy before our readers, having been disappointed in our hopes to obtain it in time for simultaneous publication with Capt. Elliots" notice, the superintendent on Sunday last hoisted his flag.

That a Consular Agent of a foreign power, in addressing an officer of such high rank as the Vice-roy of two provinces, should do so in the same manner in which officers of rank among the Chinese address him, appears unobjectionable, it is only a matter of surprise that this has not been done long before. There are two ways of addressing the head of the provincial government here, viz., by employing the term *Tsze* or document from an *equal* to an *equal*, called by our correspondent "Britannicus" *a letter*. The second manner is by making use of the character *pin*, or document from an *inferior* to a *superior*, translated by our correspondent, *a petition*. The Vice-roy says, that it is permitted to none, save and except to foreign KINGS to employ the character *Tsze*, in other words to treat him on a footing of *equality*: and excepting *Kings* all foreigners whatsoever must use the character *pin*, or in other words address him as their *superior*. Now Lord Napier on his arrival, and afterwards Capt. Elliot, when he went to the City gate accompanied by Mr. Gutzlaff, insisted on communicating with the Vice-roy on a footing of *equality*: Capt. Elliot early in 1837 abandoned this pretension, and communicated with the Vice roy in the style of the Vice roy's *inferior*. After a few months had elapsed, he again took it into his head to renew his old pretention to *equality*, and now again for the fourth time he has changed his ground, and admits himself to be very much the Vice-roy's *inferior*! This is the strange inexplicable inconsistency of which our correspondent "Britannicus" complains, and we certainly think that such vacillating conduct, such tergiversation on the part of its representative here, can impress the Chinese authorities with no very *favorable* idea, of the *wisdom* of the British Government.

Having thus fully considered this matter of etiquette which has been set at rest by Capt. Elliot's submission, we proceed to consider the policy of the Superintendent's proceedings, and we fear that any jury of his countrymen empanelled to try the merits of his acts would give a verdict against him. We have already stated that Capt Elliot happened to be at Whampoa, when the riot of the 12th occurred, that he then came to Canton, and immediately commenced his labors to open a communication with the Vice-roy direct. The opportunity was favorable to his pretensions, he offering to the Chinese Government his assistance in driving the smuggling boats from the river. It is therefore not a matter of surprize that the Vice roy should have availed himself of these offers, and conceded, to obtain his cooperation, a point, to him, of little importance, but hitherto withheld. Whether Capt. Elliot's threats were really of use in making the Opium boats leave the river, or whether these would have left without his interference, may be a matter of doubt and as such we will give him the credit of having been really instrumental in putting down an abuse which had put in jeopardy the whole trade of the place, and which, if allowed to continue, must have disgraced the character of the community. Thus far, giving him the benefit of the doubt as to whether his acts contributed to it, have the Superintendent's proceedings been of use; but it may be asked whether, to obtain this momentary good, he has not involved himself in greater difficulties than ever. he has stated to the Vice roy that his Government disapproves of the smuggling of Opium on the river; is he prepared to inform the Chinese government that the same are H. M.'s sentiments with regard to the Lintin trade? We should think not. That the Vice-roy will very shortly require of him to order those ships away, we have, considering circumstances at present, little doubt, and what will then be Capt. Elliot's answer? Why, that his authority extends only to the Bogue, and that he has none over his countrymen outside. Will not then probably the Vice-roy treat him with such scorn, as to require of him a.. .o haul down his flag? All this we are almost certain must happen. Much better had it been for Capt. Elliot had he assisted his Co-Superintendent, Mr. Johnston in *doing nothing* at Macao, and better probably also for the British community, many of whom, we believe, share on this subject the sentiments of our Correspondent Britannicus.

Another part which appears to us very unsatisfactory is Capt. Elliot's declaration is that "it is out of his power to publish his instructions. it is at the same time his duty to promulgate (as he has always done and always will). whatever it may concern the interests of Her Majesty's subjects should be generally kuown". Capt. Elliot then goes on to state that, her majesty's government will give no countenance to proceedings of the kind (i. e. smuggling on the river), and he requests it may be plainly understood that he is conveying the unequivocal sentiments of his instructions. All this reads very odd—surely, there can be no objection to publishing such part of his instructions as bear on the subjec! his countrymen would follow his injunctions much more readily were they morally assured that such instructions do exist, and if they knew their precise nature.

We now arrive at another knotty point which seems to require elu idation On the 14th December 1838 Capt. Elliot gave public notice that the office of the chief superintendent of the trade of British subjects in China had been *abolished*, and that Capt. Elliot had been appointed chief of the commission. Accordingly, in a subsequent public notice dated 31st December, concerning the extension of the powers of the superintendent to Macao and Lintin, we find it signed by Charles Elliot and A. R. Johnston, as *Superintendents* of the trade &c., only. Yet, shortly after, Capt. Elliot resumes the abolished title of chief superintendent, and takes it now on every occasion. How far can the orders in council directed to the chief superintendent be applicable at present, that office having been abolished, and can Capt. Elliot be considered as invested with the powers the orders in council entrust to an officer holding an office since abolished, as we have shown, according to public notice from the superintendents? Considering this matter carefully, we cannot help coming to the conclusion, that the powers entrusted by H. M. on the chief superintendent are now inabeyance, and that the functions of the holder of the present title are nothing more nor less than those of a consul. We should like on this subject to have the views of some intelligent correspondent.

We are obliged to our Correspondent A. B., for his communication from Manila regarding the temporary prohibition of rice exportation, owing to a failure of the crop there, and to the high prices of that grain caused more by speculation of the natives than actual scarcity.

Another correspondent, who also signs A. B., puts the question whether by the English law all vessels are not obliged to take letters for their port of destination. We believe that by the English law all merchant vessels are obliged, under severe penalty, to take letter bags from the Post or Consular Offices. In the United States the law or practice is different; there commanders of vessels may refuse taking letters, and, we confess that to us this appears preferable and more equitable since a ship being private property, her owners should be entitled to her exclusive use, and the benefit the e from arising. If secrecy be required we see no reason why her owners should not refuse taking letters, in the same way as on land letters may be sent by coa ' to outstrip the regular post. These remarks apply not of course to general cargo ships, nor to the retention of letters, when once taken, at the port of destination. The English law on this subject is often evaded as well here as elsewhere, and we presume successful prosecution for the penalty would be a matter of much difficulty in most cases.

We are glad to learn that the Namhoy yune has required the professional services of Doctor Parker, and has already several times met him at Howqua's house. He has derived much benefit from Doctor Parker's treatment, in which he is said to place implicit confidence, and as proof of this, he has, a day or two since, also sent his son to the Doctor for the cure of Asthma from which he suffers The establishment of the Ophthalmic Hospital in Canton, independent of the relief it has already afforded to thousands, cannot fail to attract the favorable attention of the Chinese in general, and we now see an officer of high official rank so far waive the feelings of superiority over and contempt of foreigners, they are so fond to express on all occasions, as to apply for the Doctor's advice, a tacit acknowledgment that in medicine at least the barbarians are considered superior to the civilized sons of Han.

The inhabitants of the Imperial hong were alarmed by a fire breaking out in a chimney in one of the factories, on the 1st of this month, at half-past six in the evening. The engines were however soon on the spot, and the fire was stifled in its birth which was fortunate, the wind being high at the time. Another fire broke out at Fa-tee on Thursday night last, and is said to have de troyed a number of houses. The fire was distinctly visible from the terraces on the Factories.

"Formation of a Seamen's friend's Society at Canton. A meeting of residents was held yesterday 4th at No. 2 American factory, for the purpose of organising an Association in behalf of seamen visiting the port.

R. Turner, esq. having been called to the chair, the design of the Association was stated by Mr. King, followed by Rev. Dr. Parker, and the Rev. Mr. Bridgman.

The Association was then formed by unanimous resolution, and a committee of ten appointed to draft regulations, to be laid before an adjourned meeting, on Monday the 7th at 11 A. M."

We are obliged to a friend for the above short sketch of the proceedings at the meeting, we having been prevented, to our regret, from being present. The meeting on Monday next will, we hope, be as well attended as the important end in view requires.

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* Scilicet, P. C. pro Preli Cantoniensis.
† Scilicet, murus anglice nominatus, the Macao barrer.
‡ Forsitan, Cicero zedirivus [Quære]

THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 4. No. 19. Canton, Saturday, 12th January, 1839. No. 175.

Opium Smokers.

A discourse warning people against the pernicious effects of Opium smoking, by Scholasticus solitarius (Ganchoo-sâng.)

The following is an anonymous discourse, deprecating the use of opium, which is posted on almost every street of the town. Altho' the author gives himself out to be "a secluded scholar" it is supposed by many to come from the pen of the Viceroy himself. It is beautifully composed and would be no discredit to the first scholar of the land. We have taken a good deal of pains to translate it, but confess that we have not done justice to the beauty of the original, nor indeed is it in our power to do it justice. No language on earth, for pith, brevity, terseness, harmony of style, and apposite expressions, can be compared to the classic language of China! We must therefore beg our readers not to judge of the merits of the original, by the poverty of the translation. Indeed with the exception of admitting that it conveys *something* of the *meaning* of the original, it may be said of it, what a famous sinologue said of a somewhat similar performance, "frigida est et insulsa, nec aliter cum stark opiesaphe (log. sermone) componi potest, quam Thersites cum Achille!"

Of all the evils that afflict mankind, the greatest are those which he perversely brings upon himself. In his life, he not only builds up a line of conduct, that leads him to a miserable death, but contentedly sinks down to the lowest of his species, and becomes an object of hatred and scorn to his fellow men. Having perversely brought these evils upon himself which lead him to a miserable death: when he dies, no man pities him! contentedly sinking down to the lowest of his species, and becoming an object of hatred and contempt to his fellow men he is pleased with his depravity, which is not the original nature of man: to be not of the original nature of man then, and to die unpitied, is what belongs to reptiles, wild beasts dogs and swine, certainly not to the human species!

Why do I thus express myself? reptiles and wild beasts possess no knowledge, they are not aware of the infelicity of a miserable death, and they take no steps to guard against it! dogs and swine never heard of the expressions, right and wrong, glory and disgrace: they quietly receive the kicks and curses of man, and they remember not his insults with a blush of shame! Therefore it is, that men who by their own act have reduced themselves to a similar footing, are upbraided with being as reptiles, wild beasts, dogs and swine; and tho' they may be unwilling to submit to such degrading epithets, yet are they unable to shake off these appellations which have been so happily applied to them! But there are men still more brutish than the brutes! reptiles, wild beasts, dogs and swine, do not corrupt the morals of the age so as to cause one anxious thought to spring up in the breast of our gracious sovereign: Now however there are *men* who do so, who consequently are beneath reptiles, wild beasts, dogs and swine, and these *men*, are *the smokers of Opium!*

It is worthy of remark, that opium smoking commenced by one or two careless worthless fellows, who mutually instigated each other to this vicious indulgence, simply by way of amusement! When people begin to smoke, they at first observe no evil effects produced by it; when they have smoked for some time, they then require what is called *renovation*: when the time for renovating comes, if they do not smoke, then the hands and feet become weak and palsied, the mouth drops, the eyes become glazed, rheum flows from the one and slaver from the other, they are subject to complaints which resemble, phlegm, asthma and convulsive fits: when they arrive at this stage of the disease, every atom of human reason appears to have left them: You may beat them, scold them, curse them and insult them, yet will they not get up to give you any rejoinder! This is the first view showing how baneful opium is to human life!

And having smoked it still longer, the constitution begins to give way, the interior gradually decays, thousands of worms and maggots gnaw the intestines, their face becomes discolored, their teeth black, their appearance like charcoal, their shoulders rise to their ears, their necks shrink in, the thrapple protrudes, and their whole figure is hateful as that of a ghost or devil (which is the reason why they are called *A peen kwei* or opium smoking devils) and in fine they insensibly hug their bane, till death overtakes them in the very act! This is the second view that I present of the horrors of opium!

Further, people who are in the habit of smoking opium, require the most costly viands to nourish them, and of these costly viands, the *renovating item* is the most costly of all! Day by day it goes on encreasing from one and two mace, to five and six mace, there is no certain rule, but they reckon a mace of opium as among their necessaries of life. A man's wealth, as well as his strength, has it's bounds: even a rich man may not always be able to fill or replenish this leak in the cup, how much less then a poor man? The evil habit thus leads to one cruelly neglecting the comfort of his father and mother, and leads to his unfeelingly exposing his wife and children to cold and want, he cares not for his morning or evening meal, but to do without his opium, were impossible! This then is the third view that I present of the evils of opium!

Moreover, opium smokers, by indulging chiefly in their baneful habit at night-time, waste many candles and consume much oil. Till morning they do not sleep, and while the sun shines upon the world, and other men rise to go to work, the opium smoker alone is still in his slumbers! Thus by not getting up till midday in constant succession, the *employé* neglects his public duties, the scholar flings aside his book, the workman's occupation goes to ruin, the merchant drains his substance, the soldier and officer become slothful and impotent, and the servant lazy in obeying his master's commands: thus then, by it, time is mispent, duty neglected, wealth dissipated, life lost, and families overtaken by destruction! this is the fourth view that I present of the pernicious effects of opium!

Now, in reference to these four points of view in which I have shown opium to be a great calamity, it is not that people don't *see* it, it is not that people don't *know* it, but still such is the fact that with all this staring them in the face, they mutually hasten, they mutually urge each other to their bane, and contentedly yield up their lives, to it's noxious influence! As the waters of the great river flow to the east, and day by day roll on without ceasing, so we find of this evil habit, when it first began, that those who smoked, avoided the gaze of other men, they kept their shame secret and feared to avow it; *now* however it is taken in public, and even served up as a treat to guests and strangers! At first, none but slaves and the vilest of the vile smoked it; *now* however it has infected the capped and gowned gentry of the land! At first it was merely used by the people of Canton and Fokien and those parts which border on the sea, *now* however it has gone east and west, it has crossed the frontiers into Tartary, nor is there a province of the empire where it has not found it's way! At first none but a few depraved wretches of the male sex used it, and *now we find* that even Bonzes, Taou priests, married women, and young girls are addicted to the life-destroying drug. In every item! in every respect! is the evil becoming daily more grave, more deeply rooted than before! so much so that it's baneful influence seems to threaten little by little to degrade the whole population of the Celestial Empire to a level with reptiles, wild beasts, dogs and swine! When the people of our Empire shall have been degraded to this brutish level, then the three relations will be annihilated,* the nine laws or punishments will cease to act, the five businesses of life will be utterly neglected, man's reason at an end for ever, and unnumbered woes will arise! From the time that there ever was people until now, never, never, was there a calamity, which, in it's first beginnings so bland, so bewitching, threatens to consume all things with its blaze-like as this fearful drug!

Above, our sovereign, and his virtuous ministers brood over this national misfortune, and lament the havoc it has made: below, all good men, and all disinterested employe's exert themselves to counteract it's effects, yet are they unable to arrest it's progress! When one reflects on all these things, even granting that the final sentence of the law should be awarded to those men who have caused such disasters, who is there that may lift up his voice and say, "it would not be right so to do?" Nor does the evil stop here. Those foreigners by means of their poison dupe and befool the natives of China! It is not only that year by year they abstract thereby many millions of our money, but the direful appearances seem to indicate a wish on their part, utterly to root out and extinguish us as a people!† I repeat, that from the time of our becoming a nation until now, never did any evil, at first so bland so enticing, blaze so fearfully as does this dreaful poison!

My countrymen of China well know the dangerous position they stand in, yet they contentedly hug their bane which brings on them ruin and death! Thus it is, that by land and by water, in the public markets and in the mountain passes, those who sell opium, are to be met with by hundreds, and by thousands at a time! These are all so many cut, throat ruffians, as careless of their own lives, as of those of others; they go about with their swords and spears all prepared, in order to prosecute with violence their illegal calling: equally depraved are the police and soldiery, for they, in order to turn their employment to good account, pretend that they are searching for the prohibited drug, and under this excuse turn the baggage of the lawful traveller upside down, and subject good people to every species of annoyance. These evils and abuses day by day become more wide-spreading, more deeply-rooted, and they are entirely brought on by the *smokers of opium!* When I reflect upon this, it seems to me, that, though every one of these said opium-smokers should be exterminated, yet would not their death be sufficient to atone for the crimes they have committed, for the evils they have brought about!

Now I have heard that our gracious Emperor, after mature consultation, is about to take this abandoned class of his subjects and utterly cut them off! the necessity of the case imperiously calls for it, and reason strongly justifies the measure! Why is it that I thus express myself? Why, because a crime committed against an individual, against his property, or against a fraction of the community, is a small matter compared with one which threatens to put the whole Empire in a blaze! and amidst a calamity which thus affects the country from one end to another, is our sovereign lord to sit quietly looking on and see it raging, without putting forth the rod of his power to punish and repress! Moreover such are the dictates of reason that guide mankind: where there are those who degrade themselves to a level with reptiles, wild beasts, dogs and swine, their fellow men despise them: where their fellow men despise them, they also reject and cast them off: thus misery is superadded to misery, and looking upon them like birds of prey, we may hunt them down, or as herbs, we may root them up, without the least feeling of pity or compunction! it is only they, who have brought this woe upon themselves!

Now although happiness is built upon a foundation, misery has also a source from which it springs, and amidst the discord of those warring principles it belongs to those above, to seize the opportunity of bringing forth good out of evil! In reference to this, Chin Tung foo has said, "When the bulk of "the people are joyfully hastening to their ruin, "and when it is not in the power of gods or devils "to change their course, *man can do it!* and if it be "asked me, how can man change their course? I "reply, by killing-in order to stay killing!" (i. e. by putting a few to death, as an example and warning to others.) Now therefore in reference to the opium smokers, if we do not impose those laws upon them, they will die from the pernicious properties of the drug:—if we do impose these laws upon them, then they will die under the hand of the executioner:—but it seems better that a few should perish under the hand of the executioner, with the prospect of being able to arrest the evil, than that they should die from opium and our race become exterminated!

Again: there are appearances in nature as if heaven‡ and earth at times repent of unnecessary severity; moreover the holiest of men trembles while punishing wickedness, if he has not distinctly warned the parties before hand. Obscure individual that I am, not being in the situation of the high officers of government, I cannot presume to know or regulate their plans, and for me thus to obtrude my impertinent advice, may justly be reckoned unto me as a crime! But I look upon ye all as of the same species with myself, as my brethren of the human race: in the midst of my retirement I have thought of your situation with grief and pain: and I deeply pity you, seeing the terrors of the law about to take hold of you! I have therefore composed a short discourse, which with the kindest bowels of compassion, I offer up for your perusal, earnestly hoping that my brethren will give good heed to the faithfulness of my intentions, and deeply ponder upon my words! It is to the following effect!

Every man who is endowed with the gift of reason, knows to prize his life above all things: from the time our feeble body is a carce a cubit high, if it be wounded, we mourn and weep! In childhood, when traversing a dangerous road at dead midnight, we tremble and mutually warn each other to beware; whatever enticement may be held out, we reject it with suspicion and feel alarmed to proceed: this is, *because we fear to die!* And when grown to man's estate, whatever is noxious to our persons, we endeavor to avoid with the utmost anxiety; if we cannot succeed in avoiding it, we feel sorrowful and perhaps repair to a temple to implore divine aid. From childhood till old age, without distinguishing between the virtuous and the depraved, the noble and the base, the object of all our active exertions by night and by day, the object for which we rack our minds with the most intense anxiety, is merely to obtain what will benefit us, and avoid what will injure us; to follow after happiness, to shun misery, and *nothing more.* If we are overcome by dangers or sickness, we are sad: if informed that we are about to die, we are sorrowful: such is the nature of man, and *opium smokers* offer the only exception! These run after their death! these sit contentedly on the brink of danger! even as the silly moth, which keeps fluttering round the candle which consumes him! Among men, there is no one who does not like the idea of making his name famous or honorable: if you upbraid a man with being depraved, he gets angry: if you still further insult him, by telling him that his heart is cruel as that of a wild beast or bird of prey, that he is deficient of knowledge as the reptile that crawls on the ground, and that he cannot be classed as one of the human species: methinks that at language of this kind, his eyes must "like stars start from "their spheres! and each particular hair must stand "on end like quills upon the fitful porcupine"! He must put himself in a posture of defiance, and hurl back the reproach with a curse! But opium smokers are alone different in this respect! They, it is true, do not *wish* to receive such insults, but not wishing to receive the name, and doing that which induces the appellation, is very much the same as sitting down contentedly under the reproach. Therefore it is, that they who smoke opium and clearly know that it is destroying their life, are guilty of folly: they who smoke opium, and know that while they do so, it is sullying their name and reputation, are lost to every sense of shame! and those who associate with the lowest of the low, the vilest of the vile, and who in the company of such, turn day into night, have forgotten every rule of decency and propriety! To smoke opium, and not to look after the comfort of your parents, is to play the part of an undutiful child! to smoke opium and give no heed to the instruction of your son, is not fulfilling your duty as a father! to smoke opium and care not tho' your wife suffer cold and want, is what no kind husband would do: to corrupt the manners and customs of the age, and entail calamities upon posterity, is to be a robber, of the world: to violate the laws, to break thro' the regulations, and not to repent of your crime, is the conduct of a rebel: to take the intelligent and educated mind of a Chinese, and prostitute it so as to be duped by distant foreigners, with their corroding poison; to heap up unnumbered crimes, to refuse to awake from your delusion, and to die with it in your embrace, shows that ye know not reason, and that your hearts are like those of the brutes!

Now then ye who smoke opium! look at the nine foregoing crimes that ye commit! and when ye take up the opium pipe to smoke, do one and all of you put the hand upon the heart, and ask yourselves: Do I deserve death, or not? ought I to leave off this hateful vice, or not? People who have rebelled against high heaven, who have injured their fellow men, who have opposed reason, who have trampled on the five relations of mankind, who have set at defiance every rule of decency and propriety: methinks that tho' our sovereign's laws may not slay them, yet that heaven and earth, Gods and spirits, must exterminate them with their avenging lightning! And though you may escape our human punishments, think you that you can escape the punishment of heaven! although you have human faces and dress like men, tho' your houses may overflow with wealth and you may fare on dainties every day, yet looked as you are with every species of guilt, I can find no difference between you and reptiles, wild beasts, dogs and swine! can ye bear a reproach of this kind, without starting with horror! without the cold sweat trickling adown your foreheads!

Before I finish, a word to you who are mandarins, and employe's in government offices. It belongs to you to rule the people! You try their crimes, and you awar l their punishments! Let me ask of you, supposing you were called upon to judge *your own* crimes in this respect, pray by what law or statute would you judge them? And ye who are scholars and learned men! Ye have already studied a great many works! Ye know what propriety is! Let me then ask of you, supposing you were called upon to give an opinion of *your own* conduct in this respect, pray under what standard of propriety would you class it? For the operative, for the merchant, and for every class and description of the people, are there laws made and punishments annexed,—but for you!.....

Tang, Viceroy of Canton &c. &c. proclaims to the Hong merchants for their full information.

Whereas on the 21st day, of the 11th moon, of the 18th year of Taoukwang, (6th January 1839) the foreign merchants Jardine and others presented a petition to the following effect.

"To H. E. the Viceroy of Canton, &c. &c., a respectful petition.—The undersigned foreign merchants beg respectfully to lay before H. E. the Viceroy the following facts. There are now 17 vessels at Whampoa which the Hong merchants, one and all, refuse to secure, though they have been there for weeks. There are also now six vessels at Lintin and in Macao roads, the commanders of which have applied to us to know whether they can be secured, and we wait your Excellency's reply to this, to be able to give them an answer.

"We further beg leave to bring to your Excellency's notice that for many months past we have experienced so much difficulty in getting respectable Hongs to secure ships, that we have been under the necessity of applying to the poorest hongs; and instances are not wanting of property there deposited having been sold, and the proceeds dissipated without our having given any directions for the sale. As a remedy for this evil we would humbly suggest to your Excellency the propriety of ordering the Hong merchants to secure ships in rotation, beginning by the senior Hong, and returning to it after each Hong has secured one ship, as was formerly the case with the Company's ships.

"The burthen of securing ships would, by this plan, be equally divided among the members of the Cohong, and the foreigners would be certain of having their vessels secured by paying the usual fees to the securing hong. We remain etc. *Signed by most of the foreign merchants.*"

And this coming before me the Viceroy, I find that it is the old regulation, that when foreign merchant ships come to Canton to trade, they must cast anchor at Whampoa, when the senior Hong merchants must in rotation take upon themselves the management and control, and proceed with the said security merchant to examine clearly the said ship or ships: if there is no opium on board, then the security merchant is to produce his bond, which is to be handed up to the authorities, when after mature consideration, permission will be given to open the ship's holds. And now again it appears that I, the Viceroy, have given these same instructions in an edict, viz, that the senior Hong merchants take upon themselves the control and management of the foreign ships by turns, and proceed with the said securing merchant to examine if there is no opium on board, which done, the security Merchant is to produce his bond, have it handed up to (the Hoppo) and await permission to have the holds opened; all this is on record.

Now however according to what is stated in the petition, I find that there are no less than seventeen ships anchored at Whampoa, and have been there for several weeks, and yet are not secured! How is this then that the security merchants have not secured them? it really is matter of amazement to me!

I therefore unite the circumstances and issue this edict, and when the edict reaches the said Hong merchants, let them instantly examine into

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* The three relations, (or bonds) viz, prince and people, father and son, husband and wife.

† Many Chinese are under an impression that it is our object to take their country by means of opium.

‡ Heaven is said to repent of severity by the Chinese e. g. supposing heaven to have visited the land with long drought, when the refreshing rain falls, this is said to be a proof of heaven repenting, and vice versa. The meaning of the author is, that as heaven has been cruel in permitting the opium poison to rage over the land, perhaps he will relent and bless the vigorous measures we are now taking to put a stop to it.

the facts stated in the petition, and let me know why it is that these ships have been there so long without being secured, and how it is, that having received my previous edict, they did not think fit to obey! Whether it is that the said foreign ships have been smuggling opium, or whether it is that the Hong merchants have been borrowing the plea, that *they were examining*, to be obstinate and put difficulties in the way. I hereby limit *three days*, within which they must petition, and inform me of the real circumstances of the case, that I may examine and act accordingly. Do not make any false excuses in order to gain delay!

Communicate this edict to the said foreigners, that they wait quietly till the affair has been investigated into, and the commands issued. Do not let them again come to annoy me thus!

A very special edict.

Taoukwang, 18th year, 11th moon, 23rd day.

Canton, 7th January, 1839.

SEAMENS FRIENDS SOCIETY.—Agreeably to public notice, an adjourned meeting of the association was held at the American hong No 2 at 11. A. M. the 5th inst.

Mr Turner being in the Chair, the report of the provisional committee, appointed to draft a constitution, was read, and after discuss on and some amendments, was unanimously adopted.

The following gentlemen were then chosen as the committee for the ensuing year, viz: Messrs. Bridgman, Turner, J. M'Gowan, Leslie, Wetmore, How, Low, King, & Trademan.

It was then resolved that the following gentlemen be requested to act as agents for the association, viz:

At Whampoa, the commodores (ex officio) and Dr. Holgate.

At Lintin, Captains Parry and Gilman.

At Macao, Dr. Anderson, and Capt. Rickett.

The committee were them instructed to notify the British and foreign Sailor's Society, the American Seamen's friends Society &c. &c. of the formation of the association, and to transmit to them, along with copies of the constitution, assurances of their best support in any measures they may take (especially by the mission of chaplains), in behalf of the seamen coming within the Chinese waters.

Notice of the committee's first meeting was then given, and after thanks to the chair, the meeting adjourned.

CAPT. ELLIOT'S CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE VICE-ROY.

* Tang, Vice-roy of Quangtung and Quangse &c. &c. proclaims to the Hong-merchants for their full information:

Where as on the 7th day, of the 11th mon, of the 18th year of Taoukwang (23d Dec. 1838) the English Superintendent Elliot petitions to the following effect.

"A duly prepared petition, because of people opposing the laws involving those who keep the laws, and thereby putting life and property in danger, the petitioner prays that a distinction be made, protecting these and punishing those, viz.

"The said Superintendent has lately heard, that because of people dealing in prohibited articles, a stoppage of the Trade has been brought about. He finds on examining into it's rise and progress, that it began at first by a sampan conveying on board Opium with a view to profit, and having been so lucky as to escape being taken or examined, the evil custom kept gradually going on, this one imitating that one, until the sore became ripe, and this contraband trade came to be looked upon as a mere matter of course. Now it appears that a discovery has taken place, and while it is right that the sampans abide the consequences, it is only to be feared that the fair dealing merchant may be involved by this stoppage of the trade. But if we allow the grain and the common stone (i. e. the wheat and the tares) to be burned up together, and as for those who keep the laws, if we look on and see them about to lose property and life, and see the good name of our country disgraced, not only will the rectpectability of our said country and her mandarin regubtions be thus lost, but the capital and goods of her merchants and subjects be diminished, and we strangers residing in the inner land, will be without a rule or method for transacting a single affair, which would be without benefit, or any thing but advantageous. Now in reference to this, "assembled mosquitoes make thunder" (i. e. every body talking so, the noise cannot but be heard) and he who controls them, finds it is exceedingly difficult to grasp his rod of authority. The most important and fatal consequences would certainly follow, were he who breaks the laws to be permitted to reap profit as he desired, while he who keeps the laws, is to be involved in ruin! This has led to a contention or struggle between the good and the bad, causing unnumbered evils to come forth, and the appearances of blood to spring up in abundance; these appearances, I say, are not only what your inner land does not allow, but what our own country will not easily pardon. Moreover thinking of these things morning and night, my anxious heart is not at peace, and from the vehement desire that I feel to do away with these abuses, I cannot indeed lay my head upon a tranquil pillow!

The object of this is to state that on the 2nd day of the present moon (18th Dec) I the Superintendent, took all these circumstances and laid them clearly before the foreigners, and as for these said sampans which belong to my native country, I limited three days, within which they were forthwith to leave the port. Now however the term is expired, and it does not appear that the said sampans have obeyed orders, and gone away. I the Superintendent wish to compel them, but I have no *clear instruction* (lit. luminous document) to hold in my hand; therefore is this business very difficult to take up and transact. I have no resource but fervently to request your excellency, that you will have the goodness to order the Quang-chow-foo and the Quang-heep to send me a mandarin chop stamped and sealed up, conveying your excellency's orders to me the Superintendent, which I in my turn will then be able to declare (to my countrymen) causing them to believe my words. If there are those who still insist on pursuing their irregularities as before, then let the laws of the inner land deal with them as sternly as they list, my own country cannot have a syllable to say in their behalf: it is they themselves who bring all these evil consequences contendingly upon themselves, and they cannot say that I the Superintendent have not clearly warned them before hand! The laws of our own country deal towards those who oppose them, with the utmost severity, in their principle or basis, is quite the same as those of the central land.

If your excellency will have the goodness to give me the powers I have requested, then I the Superintendent will forthwith again cause these sampans to leave the port, I will not allow the smallest fraction of one to loiter about: if the people of any of these sampans are obstinate and fractious and will not go away, then I have to request that your excellency will send a Weiyuen (or specially appointed officer) whom I the Superintendent will accompany, and we shall set to work with sober seriousness. We shall know how to draw a line of distinction between the good and the bad ships, taking these and driving them out, in order that those may not be involved in the consequences of their guilt. In reference to the stamped and sealed document that I have requested from the Quang-chow-foo and the Quang-heep, should this be granted, it is not foolishly begged for that I the Superintendent may use it to make a noble and honorable man of myself by means of it, but it is that I may have distinct orders, and if any such important business such as this should happen, then the Superintendent being in the predicament of having no power or authority, will not be able to undertake any thing. If however I receive these clear orders, then looking up with respect to your excellency, I may as it were borrow a portion of your excellency's dignity, and the *Chief minister* of my native country, as well as her merchants can all believe be this sign that I have received your excellency's command, and moreover the law breakers knowing this will fear and tremble! If any little every day matters of no importance occur, then it is proper that I respectfully submit to the old estab i-hed regulations, and as before receive your commands thro' the Hong-merchants; but if the affair be (like this) out of the common run I cannot but earnestly request, that your excellency will examine into the circumstances of the case, and grant me that authority which is requisite and proper for thus prosecuting my public avocations. This is an argument applicable to both ancient and modern times, and my prayer is upon no account urged for any private or selfish views.

Now again I the Superintendent beg to state clearly, that *I have just heard (for the first time?)* with deep respect, that in accordance with the rules and ceremonies of the Heavenly dynasty, when ever any mandarin of the second rank has occasion to send a public document to your excellency, he uses the style and form of a *petition*. That this is the rule, *my native country never respectfully heard of before*, which is the reason why I the Superintendent did not dare take it upon myself to write for a long time to enquire after your excellency's health and repose: Now however because the affair is urgent, on one hand I feel grieved for the *respectability* of my native country, on the other hand I feel anxious about it's subjects, therefore it is that I don't shrink from the rebuke of my country and in the meantime venture to address you. Now I must earnestly beg of your excellency, that you will desire the Quang-chow-foo and the Quang-heep, to take up all the circumstances connected with the writing of the word or title of *petition* (and consequently cause to me in an edict, that I may thus be able to transmit it to my native country in order thereby to avert the anger or scolding of my sovereign, and afterwards I can always use the term petition, by which means our public business will be conducted with safety and tranquillity, and those within and those without may enjoy peace and harmony. If I act thus, I will be able on one hand to discharge my duty as a faithful subject to my native country, and on the other hand to fulfil my trust as an employé in protecting and rewarding the good and virtuous.

Again I have heard that a seizure of Opium took place on the 17th of the 10th mon (3rd Dec.) This was entirely the fault or crime of Lang, and had no reference to his two coolies Taw a ying and Chan a he. Ines told them to go to the river's side and carry for him some boxes of silver (dollars) which shows that these said two men knew nothing whatever about the contents: If your Excellency will only have the goodness to forgive them and let them go, then all my fellow countrymen will feel delighted and extol your goodness and justice for ever and ever! This I petition your excellency &c. &c.*

Now all this coming before me the Viceroy, I find that this said Superintendent Elliot, has received commands from the sovereign of his country to proceed to Canton for the due managing of his country's merchants and sailors, to constrain the rogues by his sway, and to extirpate their vices and defects. *If he has received such commands, it necessarily follows that he must have authority, how comes it then that these sampans oppose the regulations? that they toil illegally into port? that he cannot make all the foreigners believe him? that he should find any difficulty in driving them out? this is really what I cannot understand!* nevertheless as it appears by the facts mentioned in the foregoing petition, where he states distinctly—"that not only does the central land not permit such proceedings, but that even his own country will not tolerate them, and that he "wishes speedily to get rid of the evil practices &c. &c." this shows some disposition to take away the bad, in order to secure the good, which proves that he possesses sense and intelligence. Moreover, as he does not screen himself behind the difficulty of the case by saying that he has no power or authority, under these circumstances a bigotted adherence to rules and forms which would leave his good intentions unsupported would be far from correct. I therefore grant what you petition for, and thereby desire the Quang-chow-foo and the Quang-heep to give you the stamped orders you ask for, as rendered necessary by the circumstances of the case, and having received these orders, you have a reason or authority for putting them in force; afterwards in any communication relating to ordinary occurrences, you must as before receive your orders thro' the Hong-merchants, you may not bring forward this as a rule or precedent. You the said superintendent must take these sampans and drive every one of them clean out, you must never, never, permit them to return more. If they dare refuse, do you immediately inform me of the same in a true petition, that I may set to work accordingly. I the Viceroy hold it my hand the sceptre of the two broad provinces; when any thing out of the way occurs, I have superabundance of power; I suspect that these sampans will not require of me the labour of one anxious thought! When these sampans shall have gone, the cargo ships may forthwith open their holds as before, indeed I had given orders that the trade was to be stopped for any great length of time. You the superintendent have no occasion to feel any anxiety about the matter.

In reference to that part of your petition where you speak about the different foreign countries sending up their documents for the information of the mandarins of the Heavenly dynasty, with the exception of their Kings (of whom it is permitted to *employ* the word *letter*, every person else, must use the term *petition*. This is a most important form to be observed between those within and those without, and hitherto it has never been exceeded but with the utmost disloyalty. The said superintendent is not a stupid man, how can he make such an excuse as that he did not know it? *moreover the sovereign of your country has hitherto been respectfully submissive*, and you his inferior officer ought to look up to him as your model, and (respectfully and submissively like your master?) discharge your duties according to the station you hold! If you do this, it is what you will be praised and exalted for; now that your good should be taken for evil and (instead of praise and exaltation) be imputed to you as a crime, this is still further what the said Superintendent has no occasion to feel the smallest anxiety about!

In reference to Taw a ying and the oth r criminal, these men are of the common people of our central land, that they be cheerlessly unto these words, and took opium upon their knees (i. e. involved themselves knowingly) they have already distinctly confessed, and now I have again desired the Anchia-sze to examine into the real facts of the case. We of the Heavenly dynasty are exceedingly careful in inflicting our punishments, we look it to and examine the real circumstances of his crime, that we may neither commit laxity or injustice! again in reference to this, you have no occasion to intercede in their behalf.

Writing these circumstances, I issue this my edict and when it reaches the principal security merchants let them forthwith communicate the same to the said Superintendent that he distinctly knows it. Do not oppose A special edict!

Taoukwang 18th year, 11th moon, 9th day.

Canton, 25th December, 1838.

* The Editor of the C. P. is authorized by the translator of the foregoing to state, that it is not improbable that some slight mistakes may have found their way into his translation, but that any corrections or amendments from Mr. Morrison, will be inserted in the next number.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Sir,—Having observed an exceedingly scurrilous letter in your last paper signed "Britannicus," I beg to offer you a few remarks upon it.

That writer states in the outset of his letter that his intention is merely to review the *public* conduct and character of the British Senior Superintendent. Such review of any public servant's conduct or character, is a thing perfectly consonant with the liberty of the press, but while the English as well as we from the other side of the Atlantic should guard this holy *palladium* with the utmost jealousy, yet ought we to be equally cautious not to make it run to license. What I particularly dislike in "Britannicus" is his writing in the style of a lacena, while all the time he professes to hold in respect the doctrines of the lamb. By nature on this occasion to keep clear of all such wolfish spleen and hatred, all such naughty words and phrases, which, to use a well turned expression by of a correspondent of your's some two twelve-months ago, can proceed only from "the paltry malice of a disappointed smuggler." Perhaps my British brethren will pardon a foreigner interfering in their concerns, but when I observe a strong party feeling running through a community of the same nation, perhaps it may be a good deed for a stranger entirely unbiassed to step in, and perform the part of a peacemaker. If he can effect this, the good produced, will overbalance the guilt of unasked for interference.

My sentiments have been for some time before the public, and only in your last, I had the pleasure to demonstrate by mathematical infallibility, that the Opium Trade was a great evil. My confession of fealty, or political creed then, in reference to the Opium question, is summed up in the three following articles.

1st. I am opposed to the Opium Trade *in toto*, the prime object of my life being to do *good* to my fellowmen, not *evil*.

2ndly. I am still more opposed to bringing up Opium in boats to Whampoa, as in addition to the other evils connected with Opium, we have seen it with our own eyes cause a temporary stoppage of the trade, a circumstance that may daily occur should it again be resorted to: we have seen it cause the degradation of an innocent Hong-merchant, and very nearly the expulsion of an equally innocent foreign merchant, and should the river trade be again resorted to, the very same scene may again be acted over, and we may not get out of the scrape so easily. I further object to the river trade as it brings a number of people about Canton, who, to use the mildest phrase, are no additions to the respectability of the foreign community: and lastly I object to it, as we have no right to keep the Hong-merchants in perpetual *terrorem*, for the simple reason that we would not like *them to do to unto us*. Nor is it just and right that one man, or two or three men, in order to make a few dollars to themselves, should put in jeopardy the whole foreign trade. Combining all these circumstances, I think that Capt. Elliot deserves the thanks of the community for having driven out these Opium boats, nay more, that his duty would require him to oppose their entrance, should this ever be attempted again.

3rdly. Still more am I opposed to bringing up Opium in ships. How can any man advocate a system, where commanders of ships, otherwise honorable men enough, are in the habit of forfeiting their word of honor either actually given or implied? It is known that before a ship can be secured, the Captain must sign a bond that he *has no* opium on board. Well, it is very possible that at *that precise moment* he may not have opium on board, though afterwards he takes a few hundred in any quantity. Meanwhile the wretched Hong-merchant, implicitly relying upon the foreigner's good faith, looks upon the treacherous bond as ample security, but one day or other a disclosure takes place, and the Hong-merchant is hurried from his family to the public prison, he loses his liberty, he is mulcted of his property, and so severe are the laws now on that point, that such a discovery would go near to touch his very life! And where is the man who can stand up to defend a system of morals, a code of honor like this? I should certainly think the British Superintendent bound to see that no more doings of this kind are carried on in the ships of his country, as was the case last year!

I have therefore clearly demonstrated that Capt. Elliot, is entitled to the thanks of the community for the good that he has done.

Britannicus remarks something about the British flag being stained with dishonor.—Begging Mr. Britannicus' pardon, I think this arrant nonsense. Why, what is a flag? A few square yards of party-coloured bunting, nothing more. It don't matter ten cents whether it be hauled up or down! I can call this portion of Britannicus' letter nothing but sheer "mad barking," mere idle rhodomontade, and not worthy of further notice. Equally so is that portion of it where he says that the Vice-roy states to Capt. Elliot, that the King or Queen of his country has hitherto been *reverentially submissive*, or some such expression. Why what is that after all? Has not the Vice-roy said so a dozen times before of the whole of us? Words are but wind, Mr. Editor, and the Chinese characters are like our own, mere black marks up in a white ground; Capt. Elliot showed his great good sense in treating them with the contempt they deserved. Again Britannicus calls upon Capt. Elliot in a very rude manner to produce his *orders or instructions*. But from the days of Sir John Falstaff until now, no man was ever bound to give a reason on *compulsion*. Were I Capt. Elliot I would refuse to show my orders until requested to do so with *due civility*. Sir! cries Britannicus, you have disgraced your country by the vacillating way in which you have conducted your correspondence with the Chinese authorities! Have not you shifted your course four times? Well, an' suppose I have, quoth Capt. Elliot, you would not sure y have me sail in the wind's eye of my instructions, would you? Produce your instructions! you frustrates Britannicus. Pll do nothing of the kind first coolly yet politely respon's the Superintendent.

Tis then is where the grand difficulty lies—ou-ht Capt. Elliot to produce his instructions, or not? Mr. Editor, will you grant me one thing? Has not a man a right to do what he will with his own, Mr. Editor? Grant we but this *axiom* sir, and I will make the conclusion as clear, as clear, Sir, as one of my own *postulates*. I say boldly that he has, they are *his* orders, they are *his* instructions, and I don't see what on earth any other man has got to do with them! It is written in the Book, "I on shalt not speak evil of the ruler of thy people" and I think that any Englishman plays a most unjustifiable part, who gives Capt. in Elliot the slightest annoyance, or offers to put any illbred obstructions in his way. Moreover, has not Capt. Elliot acted openly and fairly? Has he not told you, that if he injures you, the Courts of Law are as open to you, as is the London tavern? and that he will be prepared to give all comers the most *legitimate* satisfaction that he can wish for? Law in England, it is true, is a little expensive, but no one ever ventured to impugn the honor of an English Court, and the results of a lawsuit *there*, are quite as satisfactory in the main, as they are in any other civilized country.

I see moreover that the Editor of the Register has somehow or other managed to obtain a copy of the British Superintendent's correspondence with the Viceroy. I don't know that this is quite proper. Can't the Superintendent lay on his own private correspondence with the authorities, without the whole *arcana* of his diplomacy being rudely exposed to the public gaze? Besides does not he say, that he will tell the public as much as he thinks will do them good to know? or words to that effect? Now what reasonable man can wish for more? Politics are a vasty deep, Mr. Editor; when a man launches his skiff thereon, it is hard to say when he will gain the shore again. Politics confuse an Englishman's or American's head quite as much as Opium does that of a Chinese. Now the Viceroy remarks very sensibly to the Canton people, that they cannot both smoke Opium and attend to their business, equally kind is Capt. Elliot to his countrymen, who wishes them to pursue their mercantile transactions, to "catchee number one large proff," and not bewilder their heads in the mazes of Chinese politics and correspondence. For this Capt. Elliot merits the public thanks of the community, instead of being bayed at and worried by snapish curs like Britannicus. It is true that at the public meeting he held at the Company's hall about a month ago, he told us he held the instructions of his government upon the subject in his hand, and again in his correspondence with the Viceroy it is said that he has *none*, this I confess looks at first a little like a contradiction, but have not the least doubt that the mo-sent it meets Capt. Elliot's eye, he will explain it to the satisfaction of every body.

Now then, Mr. Editor, being about to conclude this letter I cannot do better than to throw the whole into the form of a mathematical demonstration, especially seeing that my last was so well received by the public.

Axiom. That Capt. Elliot is a very good, upright, and clever man.

Postulate 1st. Let it be granted, that all good and upright men approve of the measures that Capt. Elliot has taken.

Postulate 2nd. Let it be granted, that none but disappointed Opium smugglers, such as Britannicus, offer thereto the slightest opposition—then will follow:

The major consequence, that Capt. Elliot should be rewarded by the community with some *solid* mark of their esteem and approbation—and,

The minor consequence, that Britannicus and his smuggling adherents should be tarred and feathered.

Your most obedient servant.

CICERO REDIVIVUS.

CANTON PRESS.

Saturday, 12th Jany.

Another edict against the smoking of Opium has been issued by the Viceroy during the week, as will be seen from our columns, and the Opium trade continues absolutely stopped. It is, however, rumoured that in many parts of the country the police have met with resistance when intending to search houses, and it is even said that in a town in this province, the people have bid open defiance to the government—have not only not permitted the attempted search after opium—but have, to shew the little esteem in which they hold the Government orders, openly posted over their shop doors "*Opium sold here.*" This boldness appears to be almost incredible, and this report needs confirmation to be believed. It is also confidently asserted, that the Governor of the Province of Pe-che lee has addressed a strong memorial to the Court (and of this document several copies have reached Canton, though we have as yet not been able to obtain one) representing the injustice and illegality of awarding the punishment of death to Opium-smokers, and denying the right of the Government to make any such sanguinary laws. It also appears that among the Chinese these rumours or accounts have caused a belief in a speedy abatement of the Government's severity against the Opium-trade; we, for the present see nothing to justify such a belief, for though the severity against the smokers may be relaxed, it does not follow that equal leniency will be shewn to dealers, and, in fact, two men were seized in a painter's shop in old China-street, only a few days ago, charged with having concealed opium there. It is perhaps not so much the severity of the government's measures against the dealers in opium, as the abuses these measures give rise to that cause them to be looked upon unfavorably by the Chinese in general. so much so indeed, it is said, as to have caused the determination in Canton to be general among them, to oppose forcibly any attempted search. It is said that for the sake of extortion, the police-runners them selves, or their friends, manage to hide some balls of Opium in a man's house—then denounce him to the authorities—are permitted to search—and of course find the Opium where they concealed it. An instance of this happened lately in a village near the Bogue. A young man was celebrating his marriage, and among the party feasted, were some who clandestinely entering his bedroom,

(SEE SUPPLEMENT.)

NOTICE.—The connection heretofore existing between the Firms of RUSSELL, STURGIS & Co. at Canton and RUSSELL & STURGIS at Manila is this day terminated, and they will hereafter constitute separate and distinct concerns.

JOHN W. PERIT retires from the Business.

WARREN DELANO Jr. will continue the Canton House under the same Firm, on his separate account and responsibility until further notice.

The business of the MANILA HOUSE will also be continued under the same Firm as heretofore by GEORGE R RUSSELL, RUSSELL STURGIS, and HENRY P. STURGIS, with Mr. JOSIAH MOORE, who has this day been admitted a partner.

JOHN W. PERIT.
GEORGE R RUSSELL.
RUSSELL STURGIS.
HENRY P. STURGIS.

Canton 1st January 1839.

ADVERTISEMENT—The undersigned has been appointed Agent in Singapore for the sale of the works published by the "SOCIETY FOR THE DIFFUSION OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE" as also Agent for the sale of Chamber's Edinburgh Journal, and the other publications of Messrs W. and R. Chambers, Edinburgh. He has lately received copies of most of the above works, including *Penny Magazine*, *Penny Cyclopedia*, *Chambers Journal* etc. which are for sale at the London publishing prices, exchange at 4s 2d, per dollar, or 2 cents per penny. He will also be happy to receive orders for and undertakes to procure at the London publishing prices at the above exchange, *without any charges added*, any of the publications of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge and of Messrs W. and R. Chambers,—as any other works parties may wish to order, provided the price be paid at the time of ordering, or guarantee be given that the work or works will be received and paid for on delivery. On the arrival at Singapore of the works ordered, they will be handed over to such agents as the parties may appoint to receive them—or be forwarded direct by earliest opportunity, at the expense of the parties.

Orders in China may be left with Rev. E. C Bridgman, or J. R. Morrison Esq. Canton—and S. W. Williams Esq. Macao—with whom Catalogues of the D. U. K. Society's publications may be seen. Catalogues may also be seen at the Morrison Education Society's Library, Canton—and at Macao.

J. H. MOOR

Singapore 29th October 1838.

NOTICE.—The very superior, new and fast sailing schooner "PARADOX," lately arrived from Java, has spacious accommodations for Passengers, and is now put on the line of the Canton Packets. For passage or freight, apply at Canton to HOOKER & LANE. at Macao

Canton, 13th November, 1838.

NOTICE.—MR. THOMAS EDMOND is authorised to sign for our Firm per Procuration.

BIBBY ADAM & Co.

Canton, 15th October, 1838.

NOTICE. — Is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Agents are ready to receive bonafide Tenders for Advances on Bills of Exchange, secured by Consignments to England of Tea and Nanking Raw Silk, in the manner prescribed in a paper entitled, "Terms and Conditions for making Advances in China," at the rate of Four Shillings and Seven pence (4s. 7d.) per Spanish Dollar.

Until further Notice, Twenty five per Cent of the same will be made in cash, and the residue in Bills on the Supreme Government of India, at the rate of Two hundred and twelve (212) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, payable thirty days after sight.

(Signed.) J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. I Company.

Canton, 24th November, 1838.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Treasury is open for the receipt of Cash for Bills upon the Supreme Government of India at the Exchange of Two hundred and twelve (212) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, and payable thirty days after sight.

(Signed.) J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company.

Canton. 24th November, 1838

NOTICE.—FOR SALE at the Canton Press Office, THE CHINESE HONG-MERCHANTS AND THEIR DEBTS, price one dollar.

GENERAL RATES OF AGENCY COMMISSION IN CHINA; on English letter paper, price 10 cents.

NOTICE—Parties intending to apply for INSURANCE in any of the undermentioned offices are requested to notify the same in order to have the Vessels duly surveyed before any cargo is put on board.

(*Signed*) DENT & Co.
Secretaries. UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY.
Agents BOMBAY INSURANCE Co.
" TROPIC INSURANCE Co.
" CALCUTTA INSURANCE Co.

Canton 1st November 1838.

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL INSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above society can grant Policies on Goods payable in London, Calcutta, Bombay, or Canton.

MACVICAR & Co.

Canton, 6th October, 1838.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are authorised to grant Policies payable in Calcutta, London, Batavia and Canton. A cash payment of five per cent on the amount of premium per each risk will be made to all parties giving risks to this office; and Policies are made payable at 30 days when the premium is paid in cash at a *pro rata* exchange, and at two months and longer periods when paid by a Bill on the same terms at which the Policy is payable. DANIELL & Co.

Agents in China, Asiatic Marine Ins. Office.

Secretaries in Calcutta Messrs. Fergusson Brothers & Co.
Agents in London Messrs. Forbes Forbes & Co.
" in Batavia Messrs. Wilson Smiths & Co.

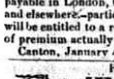
Canton, 9th November, 1838.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Subscribers are duly constituted and appointed Agents for this Company, and can grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta, Canton, Bombay, Madras, and elsewhere—parties contributing business to the office, will be entitled to a return of five per cent on the amount of premium actually paid in.

Canton, January 4th 1838. WETMORE & Co.

FOR LONDON.



THE Ship INGLIS, of 1,000 tons, Capt. ROUTH, will have immediate despatch having the greater part of her Cargo engaged, for freight apply to DANIELL & Co.

Canton, 9th January, 1839.

FOR SALE, OR CHARTER TO ANY PORT IN INDIA.

THE Ship L' ESPERANCE, now lying at Whampoa. For particulars apply to S. VAN BASEL TOE LAER & Co.

Canton 11th January, 1838.

FOR LONDON.

THE fine new ship CRESCENT, Captain GOLDIE, will sail with all despatch For freight apply to MACVICAR & Co.

Canton 12th January, 1839.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE fine new fast sailing ship PENANG, Captain LAWSON, will have early despatch. For freight apply to MACVICAR & Co.

Canton 12th January, 1839.

FOR SINGAPORE AND MADRAS.

HAVING the greater part of her Cargo engaged, the FRANCIS SMITH, Captain EDMONDS. For freight or passage apply to MACVICAR & Co.

Canton 12th January, 1839.

FOR FEIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE ST. VINCENT, Captain JAMES MUDDLE. Al, 410 tons per register Apply to LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 3rd January, 1839.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE New Clipper SYREN, Captain ALVES, daily expected, and will have quick despatch. For freight apply to HEERJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE.

Canton, 15th December, 1838.

FOR LONDON.

THE well known fast sailing AI, ship EUPHRATES, Capt. WILSON, has the greater part of her cargo engaged, and will have immediate dispatch after she commence loading. Apply to JAMIESON & HOW.

Canton, 15th December, 1838.

FOR BATAVIA AND ROTTERDAM.

THE Dutch Barque JAVA, H PETERS, Commander. For freight apply to SENN VAN BASEL TOE LAER & Co.

Canton, 5th December, 1838.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL OR LONDON.

THE fine fast sailing ship the JAMAICA, 350 tons Capt. M. MARTIN. Apply to DANIELL & Co.

Canton, 23rd November, 1838.

FOR LONDON.

THE fine first class Ship the VISCOUNT MELBOURNE, of 650 tons, Captain WM. DRAYNER, her second voyage. For freight and passage apply to DANIELL & Co.

Canton, 9th November, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE Ship "SULIMANY," Capt. A. J McFARLANE, will meet with early despatch from Whampoa. For freight apply to NANABHOY FRAMJEE.

Canton, 29th October, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE Ship BOLTON, Captain YOUNG, will leave Whampoa with all despatch. For Freight apply to D. DORABJEE. Powshong No 4.

The "Bolton" carries an experienced Surgeon, and has spacious accommodations for Passengers. For Passage apply to CAPT. YOUNG, or to JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

Canton, 25th October, 1838.

FOR SALE AT WHAMPOA.

A quantity of KENTLEDGE, for particulars apply to MACVICAR & Co.

Canton 12th January, 1839.

FOR SALE

LAFITTE CLARET in cases of one dozen each. LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 3rd January, 1839.

FOR SALE.

THE undersigned have just received an assortment of the following viz. LINEN DAMASK, NAPKINS and TABLE CLOTHS, COLORED DAMASK, TABLE COVERS of newest patterns, LINEN DUCKS and DRILL, DAMASK COUNTERPANES and STRIPE VERANDAH TICK.

HOOKER & LANE.

No. 1 British Factory,
1st December, 1838.

MADEIRA WINE.

Messrs. NEWTON GORDON MURDOCH & Co. have on sale, deliverable in Canton,

"THE FINEST OLD LONDON PARTICULAR MADEIRA," at prices as under

Hogshead	.. .. ..	$ 125
Quarter cask	.. .. ..	" 65
Half do.	.. .. ..	" 35

"OLD LONDON MARKET MADEIRA,"

Hogshead	.. .. ..	$ 100
Quarter cask	.. .. ..	" 52
Half do.	.. .. ..	" 28

Apply to JA: INNES.

Canton, 25th October, 1838.

FOR SALE.

ON board the BELLE ALLIANCE at Whampoa A FEW TONS OF COALS. Apply on board or to Mr PASSINGHAM at Markwick & Smith's.

Canton, 18th October, 1838.

ON SALE.

BEER in HOGSHEADS, Just landed in good order. To be had at the Godowns of BIBBY ADAM & Co,

Canton, 7th September, 1838.

ON SALE.

MANILA PANCHADO SEGARS at 8 $ per box. Apply to EDMUND MOLLER.

ON SALE.
At the CANTON PRESS OFFICE

THE second and third volumes of the CANTON PRESS NEWSPAPER AND PRICE CURRENT, at 12 $ per file.

BILLS OF LADING, BLANK POWERS OF ATTORNEY, BLANK RESPONDENSIA BONDS OPIUM ORDERS, all neatly printed and on Europe paper.

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DIRECTIONS for using the LOGARITHMIC TONNAGE ROD, as invented by Mr. STANSBURY.

At the price of 10 cents each, Statements of AMERICAN IMPORTS & EXPORTS for 1837 & 38, and at 15 cents each, these together with BRITISH IMPORTS & EXPORTS on one sheet of Postpaper.

LINGUISTS REPORTS.

TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press and Price Current, For one year payable in advance..... $ 12
For six Months..... " 7
For three " ..... " 4

Single numbers of the Canton Press and Price Current, may be had at the Office No. 3, British Factory, at 30 cents, and Price Currents at 10 cents each.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—British *Isabella*, Robertson, from Leith and Lombock. *Young Queen*, ——, from Manila. French *Courrier de Manile*, Geoffroy, from Manila.

PASSENGERS.—Per *Young Queen*, Messrs. Stair Dalrymple, W. Walkinshaw and Captain Templer. Per *Courrier de Manile*, Mr. James Shillaber.

SAILED OR DESPATCHED.—British *Fazel Rahahny*, Keys. for Singapore. This day Amer. *York*, Meyer, for Newyork. British *Hereford*, Resburn, for Manila.

PASSENGERS.—Per *Bombay Castle*, omitted last week. Mr. and Mrs. C. Lyall and family. Messrs. T. Scott and Gifford.

The *William Jardine*, for London will be despatched in a few days

We have to notice the total loss of the Port. Schooner *Anna*, on the west coast near Tien-pac on the 21st Novbr. The crew was saved, and has arrived at Macao in a Chinese boat.

LATEST DATES, from ENGLAND. 4th Aug. & *George IV.* UNITED STATES, 10th July via England. CALCUTTA, 25th September & *Chelidra*. BOMBAY, 4th October & *Donna Pascoa*. SINGAPORE, 1st November & *Donna Pascoa*. JAVA, 3rd November & *Jane Brown*. MANILA, 22nd December & *Young Queen*.

VESSELS EXPECTED.—From ENGLAND, *George IV, Premier, Arabian*. CALCUTTA, *Emma Eugenia, Syren, Eleanor, Benecoolen, Heroine.*

SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

Vessel's Name.	*Flag.*	*Commander.*	*Tons*	*Where from.*	*Consignees.*
John Bull	British	Ormond	398	Liverpool	Fox Rawson & Co.
Trenton	Ameri.	Hallet		Boston	Russell & Co.
Moffat	British	Bolton		Batavia	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Mary	"	Macaulay		Bombay	Daniell & Co.
Canada	Ameri.	Hicks		Liverpool	Wetmore & Co.
Inglis	British	Routh	1300	Bombay	Daniell & Co.
Euphrates	"	Wilson	617	Liverpool	Jamieson and How.
V. Melbourne	"	Drayner	650	Bombay	Daniell & Co.
Patriot Queen	"	Hoodley		Calcutta	Dent & Co.
Vansittart	"	Macqueen		Bombay	Turner & Co.
Penang	"	Lawson		Liverpool	Macvicar & Co.
Bolton	"	Young		Calcutta	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Wm. Jardine	"	Crosbie		Batavia	"
Alex. Baring	"	St. Croix		London	Russell & Co.
Covington	Ameri.	Holbrook		Liverpool	Wetmore & Co.
Orestes	British	Smith		Madras	Dent & Co.
Belle Alliance	"	Doxford		"	"
Bengal	"	Morton		Calcutta	Jamieson & How.
Sulimany	"	Macfarlane		Bombay	Nanabhoy Framjee.
Heratio	Ameri.	Howland		Liverpool	F. S. Hathaway.
Oriental	British	Wilson		Bombay	Dirom & Co.
John O'Gaunt	"	Robertson		Liverpool	Turner & Co.
Crescent	"	Goldie		Liverpool	Macvicar & Co.
Eliza	"	Lay		Calcutta	Dent & Co.
Indus	"	MacFarlane		Bombay	Turner & Co.
Sultana	"	Page		"	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Westminster	"	Mollison		Fort Jackson	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Reliance	"	Marquis	1515	Madras	Dent & Co.
Earl of Clare	"	Scott	910	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Duke of Lancaster ..	"	Hargrave		Bombay	Turner & Co.
Ann Gales	"	Giles		Manila	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Ceylon	Ameri.	Chaffer		Batavia	Russell & Co.
L'Esperance	Dutch	Lindstedt		"	S.van Basel toe Laer & Co.
Eucharis	French	Costey	285	Manila	Dent & Co.
Thomas Perkins ..	Ameri.	Graves	590	Soerabaya	Gordon & Talbot.
Orwell	British	Collard		Madras	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Mary Ann	"	Jones		Java	"
Jamaica	"	Martin		London	Daniell & Co.
J.N. Gossler	Ameri.	Davis		Gibraltar	F. H. & J. Tiers.
Jiva	Dutch.	Peters		Soerabaya	S. van Basel toe Laer & Co.
Elen	British	Dixon	352	Manila	Dent & Co.
Frederick Huth ...	"	Toby		Singapore	Turner & Co.
Parrock Hall	"	Canney		Bombay	"
Francis Smith	"	Edmond		Calcutta	Macvicar & Co.
Van Couver	Ameri.	Hallet		Boston	Russell & Co.
Omega	"	Hilliert		New York	Gordon & Talbot.
Asia	"	Coles		Boston	Russell & Co.
Eliza Stewart	British	Miller		London	Wetmore & Co.
Hindustan	"	Redman		Madras	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Chelydra	"	Small		Calcutta	Dent & Co.
Donna Pascoa	"	Hullock		Liverpool	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Girard	Ameri.	Drinker		Philadelphia	F. H. & J. Tiers.
Tigris	British	Titherington		Liverpool	Dent & Co.
Ingleborough	"	Buckle		Liverpool	Fox Rawson & Co.
Rosalind	"	Crouch		London	Turner & Co.
Malabar	"	Southward		Bombay	Russell & Co.
Jane Brown	"	Dunlop		Glasgow	Jardine Matheson & Co.

SHIPPING AT HONG-KONG &c.

The following Ships are stationary at Lintin &c. The *Jane*, Wm. Clark; *Lord Amherst*, Wm. Dodd; *Aurelia*-Gregorio; *Psyche*, Keunedy; to Dent & Co. The *Hercules*, Parry; *Austen*, Rees; *Col. Young*, Baylis; *Jardine*, Strachan; to Jardine Matheson & Co. The *Lintin*, (Am.) Gilman; to Russell & Co. The *Agnes*, Gallie; *Mermaid*, Wallace; to D. & M. Rustomjee. The *Isabella*, D. Ballingall; to Markwick & Smith. Brit. *Mithras*, Pike; to H. Rustomjee. *Rosa*, Ribeiro; to H. Elgar.

Vessel's Name.	*Flag.*	*Commander.*	*Tons*	*Where from.*	*Consignees*
Governor Findlay	British	Jauncey	274	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Rose	Ameri.	Foster	143	Lima	Russell & Co.
Mavis	British	T. Watson	160	Calcutta	Cowasjee Eduljee.
Anna	Port.	Thomas	166	Damaun	H. Rustomjee.
Ternate	British	Walker		Bombay	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Pearl	"	Beddie		"	Macvicar & Co.
Corsair	"	Porter		Singapore	Lindsay & Co.
Thistle	"	Florence		Manila	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Lambton	"	Hart		"	"
Attaran	"	H. Jackson		Calcutta	Markwick & Smith.
Sir E. Ryan	British	Pybus		Calcutta	Dent & Co.
Virginia	"	Whiffen		"	Lindsay & Co.
Bencoolen	"	Tait		Singapore	Fox Rawson & Co.
Maulmien	"	Pike.	175	Calcutta	Heerjeebhoy Rustomjee.
Henry Clay	Ameri.	Byworth		Callao	Dent & Co.
Porcia	"	Swift		Callao	Russell & Co.
Omega	British	Strachan		Singapore	Jardine Matheson & Co.
John Gilpin	Ameri.	Lewis		Callao	Wetmore & Co.
Ruparell	British	Butler		Bombay	A. & D. Furdonjee.
Francis Stanton ..	Ameri.	Lefavour	392	Manila	Russell & Co.
Lady Hayes	British	Paterson		Sidney	Jardine Matheson & Co.
St. Vincent	"	Muddle	410	London	Lindsay & Co.
Isabella	"	Robertson		Leith	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Young Queen	"	——		Manila	"
Courrier de Manile	Fren.	Geoffroy		"	Geoffroy

THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

A breviations (Pl.) Pecul. (Cy.) Catty. (Pce.) Piece. (Pr.) Pair. (Cht.) Chest. (Yrd.) Yard. ($) Spanish Dollars. (T.) Tael. (M.) Mace. (Cn.) Candarin. (Ch,) Cash. Comml. Weights. 16 Taels, 1⅓ lb. avods.—1 Catty.—100 Catties 133⅓ lb avods, 1 Pecul.—16 Pls. 80 Cys, 1 Ton.—84 Cys, 1 Cwt.—¼ Cy. 1 lb.—Money weight.—10 Cash. 1 Candarin.—10 Candarin, 1 Mace, 1 Tael.—1 Tael, 580 Grains Troy.—1 Span. dollar 7 Mace 1 cn. 7 ch.

VOL. 4. No. 19. **Canton, Saturday, 12th January, 1839.** **No. 175.**

IMPORTS.

	PER.	PRICES.	REMARKS.
COTTON MANUFACTURES.			
Cambrics - - 40 yds. -	P[ce].	$ 3. a 4	
Chintzes - - 28 ,, -	,,	3 a 5	
Handkfs. Monteiths scarlet -	,,	1.75 a 2.	dull.
,, ,, blue - -	,,	1.25 a 2	
Long-cloths white 40 yds. 36 in	,,	3½. a 5.	
,, ,, 80 ,, - -	,,	7½. a 10.	
,, grey - 40 ,, 38 in	,,	3½. a 4½.	Large stock
,, ,, - 60 ,, 38 in	,,	5½. a 6½.	
,, ,, - 80 ,, 38 in	,,	7. a 8½.	
Am. brown Cots. 30 ,, 36 in	,,	2 10 a 2.50	
Cotton yarn Nos. 16 @ 28 in	Pl.	22 a 30	Large stock and
,, ,, ,, 30 @ 42 in	,,	30 a 36	little demand.
Calcutta - - ,, 18 @ 24 in	,,		None.
WOOLLENS.			
Broadcloth Ex. Sup[r]. 60@62 in	Y[rd].	90 a 2 80.	
,, Span[h] Stripes 60@62 in	,,	1.25 a 1.40.	
,, Supers - - 58@60 in	,,	80 a 90.	
,, Worsters - - - -	,,	60 cts.	
,, Worleys - 25 yds. in	Pce.	11 a 11½.	No sale.
,, Sup[r] Selet. Cutgslarge	Pl.	30 a 40.	Cts. dull.
Flannel - - - - -	yd.	15 a 20.	
Camblets, double 55 yds. 30 in	Pce.		
Fine singles - - - -	,,	20 a 22.	dull.
Second - - - - -	,,		
Dutch - - - 40 yds. 33 in	,,	22 a 24	
,, - - - 40 ,, 28 ,,	,,	20 a 22	
Bombazets - - - - -	,,	7 a 8	
Longells scarlet - - -	,,	9½ a 9¾	
Assorted colors - - -	,,	8 a 8½	
Woollen yarn - - - -	,,	70 a 90	Limited demand.
COTTON.	Tael.		
Bengal old or inf[r]. - -	Pl.	8 5 a 10 2	
,, sup[r] and fine - -	,,		
Bombay old or inf[r]. - -	,,	7. a 9.	
,, sup[r]. and fine - -	,,		
Madras - - - - - -	,,	7.5 a 9 5	
Manila - - - - - -	,,		None.
METALS.			
Copper Shea's. 16 oz. @ 32 oz.	Pr.	$ 3½.	
,, S. American slab -	,,	24.	None.
,, nails assorted - -	,,	40.	
,, old - - - -	,,	18.	
Dead English Pig - - -	,,	5½ a 6	
,, Spanish ,, - -	,,		
Iron Bar 1 @ 3 in - - -	,,	2.50	
,, Rod ¼ @ in - -	,,	3¼ a 3½	
,, Nailrod ¼ and under	,,	4 a 4½	
,, Hoop. - ½ @ in -	,,		
,, Scrap - - - -	,,	1. a 1.26	Not Saleable.
Steel English - - - -	,,		
,, Swedish - - - -	Tub	3½ a 4	
Spelter English - - -	Pl.	5½ a 5¾	
Tin Plates - - - - -	Box	8¼ a 9½	
Quicksilver - - - - -	Pl.	110 a 115	
SKINS Rabbit - - - -	100	60. a 65.	
Beaver - - - - - -	each	4. a 6.	
,, Fox - - - - -	,,	1. a 1.15.	
Otter-Sea - - - - -	,,	40. a 55	
,, ,, tails - - -	,,	2.50 a 3	
,, Land - - - - -	,,	5. a 7.	
Seal - - - - - -	,,	2. a 2.50	
OPIUM Patna old 1836	Ch[t].		
,, ,, - 1837	,,		No trade and for
,, ,, new - -	,,		the season of the
Benares old - 1837	,,		year h eavy stock
,, new - - - -	,,		
Malwa old - - - -	,,		
,, new - - - -	,,		
Turkey - - - - - -	Pl.		Little demand.
RICE Bengal - - - -	,,	1.30 a 1.40	
,, Java - - - - -	,,	1.20 a 1.30	
,, White table- - - -	,,		
,, Manila - - - -	,,	1.20 a 1.30	
STRAITS PRODUCE &c			
Bird's nest, fine white - -	Cy.	30.	
,, ,, inf[r]. ,, - -	,,	11. a 16.	
,, ,, black - - -	,,	1½. a 5.	No demand.
Bees Wax - - - - -	Pl.	26. a 28.	
Betel nut - - - - -	,,	3½. a 3¾.	
Cloves Mauritius 22 @ 24	,,	34.	Molucca.
,, Mother - - -	,,	10. a 12.	Overstocked.
Camphor Baroos - - - -	C[t].	6. a 25.	
Gambir - - - - - -	Pl.	2½. a 3.	
Mace - - - - - -	,,		
Nutmegs - - - - - -	,,		
Pepper - - - - - -	,,	7. a 7½.	
Rattans - - - - - -	,,	3. a 3½.	In demand.
Tin Banca - - - - -	,,	24.	
,, Singapore &c. - - -	,,	23.	First quality.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Amber large 1st quality -	Cy.	3. a 13.	
,, small fragments -	,,	20 cts a 1½.	
Asafœtida - - - - -	Pl.	4½.	
Bichdemar - - - - -	,,	6. a 25.	
,, good - - - -	,,	25. a 36.	
Cochineal - - - - -	,,	180. a 220.	
Coral large beads or pieces	Cy.		
,, fragments - - -	Pl.	40. a 50.	
Cow Bezoar - - - - -	Cy.	16. a 25.	No demand.
Cudbear - - - - - -	Pl.	12.	
Cutch Pegue - - - - -	,,	4. a 4½.	
Elephants Teeth or Ivory -	,,	70. a 100.	
,, ,, cuttings -	,,	60. a 65.	
Fish-maws - - - - -	,,	23 a 55.	
Flints - - - - - -	,,	40 cents.	
Ginseng crude - - - -	,,	65.	
,, clarified. - - -	,,	90.	
Mother of Pearl Shell - -	,,	9. a 10.	
Myrrh - - - - - -	,,	3. a 4.	
Olibanum - - - - - -	,,	3½. a 8.	Large stock.
Putchuck - - - - - -	,,	15. a 16	little demand.
Rose Maloes - - - - -	,,		
Saltpetre at Lintin - - -	,,	6.	
Shark's fins - - - - -	,,	15. a 30.	
Smalts - - - - - -	,,	40. a 55.	Limited demand.
Stock fish - - - - -	,,	3½. a 4.	Large stock.
Thread Gold and Silver -	Cy.	40 a 45	
Wood Ebony Mauritius - -	Pl.	3.	
,, ,, Ceylon - -	,,	2.	dull.
,, Sandal Indian - - -	,,	14 a 19	
,, ,, Timor - - -	,,	8 a 12.	
,, ,, Sand[l] Islands -	,,		
,, Sapan. ,, - -	,,	1.50	

EXPORTS.

	WT. in T.	PRICE	REMARKS.
SILK MANUFACTURES.			
Camlets blk. 18 yds. by 24 in	30	$ 12	
,, col'd ,, ,, by ,,	28	13.	
Hkfs. 4-4 black Levantine fringed	17	5 20. a 6.30	
,, 7-8 ,, ,,	15	4.50 a 5.60	
Hkfs. 7-8 cross barred - -	11	5.30 a 5.40	
,, Sarsnet, Nankin silk			
,, ,, Canton - - -	—	5.20	
Hkfs. white Pongee 32 in	18	6.50	
,, ,, ,, 30 ,,	16	5.80	
,, figured ,, 32	20	8.10	
,, ,, ,, 30 ,,	18	7.20	
Levantines col'd 30 yds. 24	24	11.50	
,, ,, 30 ,, 29	32	15. a 15.50	
,, black ,, ,, 24	27	11.	
,, ,, ,, 29	30	14. a 15.	
Satins Levantines 30 29	33	14.50 a 15.	
,, ,, ,, 24	30	13.	
Lutestrings mixt 18 ,, 24	18	6.50	
,, black ,, ,, 29	28	9.50 a 9.75	
Pongees white 30 ,, 30	30	10.	
,, ,, 30 ,, 29	29	9.75	
,, ,, 30 ,, 32	32	11.	
Szechuen 18 ,, 19	27	3.60 a 3.75	
Sarsnets black N. 30 ,, 29	27	9 70	
,, ,, C. ,, 29	25	8	
,, ,, ,, 29	22	7.	
,, white 30 ,, 30	34	14.25 a 14.5	
,, colored 30 ,, 29	21	11.80 a 12.	
,, crossbarr'd 30 ,, 24	18	9.20 a 9.30	
Satins black 18 ,, 29	44	14.50 a 15	
,, ,, 18 ,, 29	36	11. a 11.50	
,, colored 18 ,, 29	33	16.	
,, high ,, 18 ,, 29	36	17.	
,, damasked crimson	38	17 a 17.50	
,, ,, colored	38	16. a 16.50	
Senshaws Nank. blk 29 29	40	14.50	
,, ,, colored ,, ,,	33	15.50	
,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	36	16 20	
,, Canton black 29 ,,	33	8.90 a 9.40	
Sewing silks assort. colors. 1st	Pl.	4.25	
,, ,, black - - -		3.85	
Shawls crape 7-4 embrd. -	7	3.40	According to
,, ,, 55 @ 58 in -	3½	2.90	embroidery.
,, 8-4 Satin figd. 63 -	5	1.80	
,, 7-4 ,, ,, 58 -	4	1.50	
,, ,, damasked silk 54 @ 57	4	1.85	
Water silks col'd. 18 y. - 29 in	32	14.50 a 15	
BLACK TEAS.	Pl.	Tael.	
,, Bohea Canton - -	,,	None.	
,, Fokeen - - -	,,		
,, Congou Sung. k'd. -	,,		
,, Bl. Lf. & Pck. k'd	,,		
,, Campoi - - - -	,,		
,, Souchong - - - -	,,		
,, Hung muey - - -	,,		
,, Pekoe - - - -	,,		
,, Ning Yong - - -	,,	19 a 22	
,, Ankoi - - - -	,,		
,, ,, Pouchong - -	,,	22 a 25	
,, Orange Pekoe - -	,,	26 a 40	
,, Caper - - - -	,,	22 a 25	
GREEN TEAS.			
,, Twankay - - - -	,,		
,, Skin - - - - -	,,		
,, Hyson- - - - -	,,		Canton Tea.
,, Young Hyson - -	,,		21
,, Imperial - - - -	,,		31
,, Gunpowder - - -	,,		31
RAW SILK. Canton No. 1	,,	T. 280	
,, ,, ,, 2	,,	270	
,, ,, ,, 3	,,	250 a 255	
,, ,, ,, 4	,,		
,, ,, ,, 5	,,		
Nankin Taatlee - - - 8	,,		
,, Taysaam- - - -	,,		
SUGAR RAW. Canton 1st.	,,	T. 5.3	
,, ,, ,, 2d.	,,	4.8 a 5.	
,, Pingfa - - - -	,,	6.2	
,, Candy Canton - -	,,	6.6 a 6.8	
,, ,, Chinchew -	,,		
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Alum - - - - - -	,,	1.85 a 1.95	at Macao.
Aniseed star - - - -	,,	10½	
Camphor - - - - -	,,	53 a 54	
Cassia at Whampoa - -	,,	10¼ a 10½	
,, Lintin - - -	,,		None.
,, buds - - - -	,,	14 a 15.	
Canes bamboo - - - -	1000	10 a 14	
,, Wangees - - -	,,	7 a 12	
China Root - - - - -	Pc.	3½	
Cubebs - - - - - -	,,	17 a 18	
Dragon's blood - - - -	,,	80 a 100	
Galangals - - - - -	,,	3½ a 3¾	
Gamboge - - - - - -	,,	65 a 70	None good.
Glass beads - - - - -	,,	17 a 22	
Glue - - - - - -	,,	9 a 11	
Ginger in Jars - - - -	Case	5 a 5½	
Harrall or Orpiment - -	Pl.	15 a 16	
Lead white - - - - -	,,	9 a 10	
,, red - - - - -	,,	10	
Mo. of Pear' Shells Sooloo large	Pl.		
,, ,, blue edged small	,,		No demand
Musk warranted- - - -	Cy.	45 a 60	
Nankeens, blue 10½ yds. 13 in	100	92	
,, 9½ yds. 12 in - - - -	Ps.	85	
,, Canton made - - - -	,,	79	
,, ,, large - - - -	,,	82	
,, ,, small - - - -	,,	65	None.
Yellow yds. in 1st. st.	,,	79 a 80	
,, ,, ,, 2d ,,	,,	66 a 70	None.
,, ,, ,, 3d. ,,	,,	58	
,, small ,, ,, - -	,,		
,, white ,, ,, - -	,,	55 a 85	Wanted.
Oils Aniseed - - - - -	Cy.	1.10 a 1.20	
,, Cassia - - - - -	,,	1.65	
Rhubarb - - - - - -	Pl.	None.	
,, Dutch cut- - - - -	,,		
Soy in Jars - - - - -	Case	5 a 8	
Tobacco in baskets - - -	Pl.	14 a 16	
Tortoiseshell - - - -	P.		
Turmeric - - - - - -	,,		
Vermillion 80 catties - -	Box.	76.	

N. B. OF IMPORTS ALL DUTIES ARE PAID BY THE PURCHASER, AND OF EXPORTS BY THE SELLER BOATHIRE IS PAID BY THE SELLER.

RATES OF INSURANCE AT CANTON.

On first class vessels in the 10th Canton and Union Offices of China, & various Agents of Offices established in Calcutta and Bombay.

	GOODS TREASURE		GOODS TREASURE		GOODS TREASURE
Bombay - - - -		Singapore - - - -	1	Hol. or Hamburg - -	3
Ceylon - - - -		Manila - - - -	1	Spain or Portugal - -	3
Madras - - - -		Mallacca - - - -	1	America U States - -	2½
Calcutta - - - -		Penang - - - -	1½	Chili or Peru - -	3
Rangoon - - - -	2½	Batavia - - - -	2	Mexico - - - -	3
Mauritius - -		Gt. Britain via Sg	3	E. coast of China - -	1
Australia - - -		,, direct - - - -	2½	Lintin &c. - - - -	1
Sand. Islands - -		France - - - -	2½		

pm.
do.

Note. Above rates are from 20th Oct. to 20th April annually: during remaining 6 months the premiums are somewhat higher. Risks on Blocks are @ 9 per Cent per annum, @ 4½ for 6 months, @ 2½ for 3 months and @ 1 per month.

The Local Insurance Offices grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta and Bombay, or in Canton.

WHAMPOA PORT CHARGES, &c.

1st class ves. measg. 1600 cubits & upwards pay		0.7824756 of a Tl. per cubit.	
2nd ,, ,, ,, 1200 do. & under 1600	,,	0.7221091	,, ,,
3rd ,, under 1200 do.		0:5062343	,, ,,

N B. The cubit is 14½ inches: measurement is taken on each entry of the vessel with cargo (except Rice) and is from the Poremast to the Mizen mast, or tiller head in Brigs; and across at the main mast; these are multiplied together for the above products.—The largest class pay from $ 4300 to $ 4320; 2d class from $ 3200 to $ 3780; 3rd class from $ 3700 and under. The Cumsha; or Present Fee is paid by all vessels 1600 Taels or $ 2223. Linguists fee $ 173½ and Comprador's fees $ 50. Also Pilotage $ 60, inwards and outwards the same. A sum of from $ 5 @ 600 is also usually required by the Hong-merchant, for securing a Cargo-ship, to defray fees and charges usually incurred by him. On French and other Foreign vessels the charges are slightly varied. The several fees paid to the Hoppo &c. on Rice laden ships amounting to $ 339.50., by a decision of the General Chamber of Commerce, are to be considered a charge on the vessel, as also the sum of $ 2.0— paid to the Linguist—making the whole charge on a Rice-ship, $ 1189.50— besides Pilotage inwards and outwards.

RATE OF EXCHANGE AND PRICE OF BULLION.

	s d.
On London or Liverpool, 6 months sight private Bills	4. 8.
Government Bills 10 @ 30 days	4. 6½.
United States Bank Bills 6 months sight	4. 7. @ 4. 8.
Bills under advances made on goods by the E. I. Company's Agents. 4s 7d.	
E. I. Company's Agents Bills on Calcutta 30 ds. sight C. Rs. 212	
E. I. Directors Bills 60 ds. sight, and private 30 ds. C. Rs. 216 @ 218.	
Private Bills, on Bombay, ,, Co's. Rs.	216.

Gold, 98 a 100 touch, in leaves @ 23.75 per Tael weight.
Syee at Lintin &c. large Ingots 97 a 99 touch 7 per Cent premium. } very
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, small 96 a 98 ,, 6½ per Cent ,, } scarce.
Spanish Dollars Pillar Ferdinand, ,, 1 per Cent ,,
,, ,, Old Carolus IV. ,, 1½ per Cent ,,
South American Republics par. to 1 per Cent ,,

Freight to London, Liverpool, &c. per Ton. 50 cub: feet £ 4.10
to foreign Europe, American and British Ships, none.
to United States, American Ships Per Ton. 40 cub. feet. 25 $

DELIVERIES OF OPIUM AT LINTIN.

FROM 1ST APRIL TO 31ST DECEMBER 1838.

	IN DECEMBER.			FROM APRIL TO DECEMBER INCLUSIVE.			
	Chests.	Price.	Value in Dollars.	Chests.	Value in Dollars.	Stock 1st Jany.
Patna .....old.	6	500	3000	5,650	2 984,960	134½
,, ...new	33	540	17,82 0			1957
Benares .....old	—	—	—	1,685	816,370	56
,, ...new	47	490	23,030			558
Malwa	200	480	96,000	7,226	4,199,048	3319½
	286		139,850	14,561	8,000,378	6,025

Total of deliveries in the 9 months beginning 1st of April = 14,847 chests, value, $ s. Dis.: 8,140,228.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

No change has yet taken place in the state of foreign trade, the Hong-merchants being unwilling to secure ships without some guarantee on the part of foreigners that there shall be no smuggling of Opium or Sycee on board. and on the part of the government exemption from the degrading punishment lately inflicted on one of their body in the event of smuggling by foreigners. Matters are expected to be arranged within a few days. There are nearly 20 ships still unsecured with cargoes on board.

IMPORTS.

There has been an entire stagnation in all descriptions of goods and we have not heard of a single transaction in COTTON GOODS or WOOLLENS which are all however said so be in less demand, particularly LONGELLS.

METALS.—IRON and LEAD maintain their prices.

COTTON.—The sales have been on a very limited scale during the week. Some *Bengal*, we hear, was disposed of at some improvement on previous prices and good *Bombay* is rather firmer. *Madras* on the contrary has declined 1 @ 2 mace. The estimated stock in China at the present date, including all the late arrivals, consists of about,

Bombay,	Bengal,	Madras,	Total.
50,000	16,000	20,000	86,000 bales.

OPIUM.—No alteration whatever in the Canton market, severe measures and seizures still continuing, and the news from the coast is quite as unfavorable, some trifling sales merely being reported to the westward.

EXPORTS.

NANKING SILK.—No prices yet fixed, but the holders seem inclined more nearly to approximate to the view of buyers.

TEA.—Good and fine *Congous* have been settled by the Hong-merchants to some extent at from 24 a 30 Taels, and inferior at 21, but these can scarcely be considered as the established rates, the teamen generally demanding higher prices. It is not likely however that they will succeed in obtaining them. Some *Souchongs* and *Pekoes* have we hear, also been bought, Exports of Tea since the 1st July 1838: To America *Souchong*, 2899; *Pouchong*, 1089; *Pekoe* 46; *Orange Pekoe*, 127; *Hyson*, 1448; *Young Hyson*, 13174; *Hysonskin*, 1152; *Gunpowder*, 2350; *Imperial*, 1800; Total 4161 Piculs black and 20,124 Piculs Green Tea. To England, *Fokien Bohea*, 135; *Canton Bohea*, 355; *Congo*, 32,964; *Caper*, 197; *Souchong*, 2056; *Campoy*, 122; *Ankoi*, 523; *Hong muey*, 1158; *Pekoe*, 540; *Orange Pekoe*, 2519; *Hyson*, 5782; *Young Hyson*, 3373; *Hysonskin*, 3261; *Twankay*, 4862; *Gunpowder*, 3821; *Imperial*, 1642; Total 61,102 Piculs black and 22,246 Piculs green Tea.

EXCHANGE.—The Superintendent's bills were purchased at 4. 6½, so that the exchange on England generally may be considered to have advanced.

FREIGHTS.—From the delay in opening the Tea-market, and the uncertainty of procuring freights, several vessels, we understand, are purposing to proceed to India.

CANTON, 12th January, 1839.

Supplement to the Canton Press, No. 19, of 12th January, 1839.

concealed under it a small quantity of Opium. On the morrow police runners entered the house, and charging him with dealing in Opium, took it, with the young man, before the magistrate, who ordered him to be thrown into prison. The aged father of this young man, hearing of what had happened, immediately went to the Magistrate, protested in the strongest terms that his son had never been engaged in the smuggling of Opium, and offered his own bail and that of many of his friends, that his son might be released. The magistrate treated these assurances with contempt, on which the old man, in despair, dashed his brains out against the table and expired on the spot. The young wife of the prisoner then appeared to implore the release of her husband, but her intreaties meeting with no better success than those of the father, she in presence of the magistrate cut her throat. An account of these proceedings is said to have been forwarded to the authorities of Canton, and this must lead to strict investigation. Many similar instances of the dishonest practices of magistrates and police-runners are related, but none where the consequences have been so tragical.

"What Ben, my old hero, is this your renown?
Is *this* the new go?--kick a man when he's down.
When the foe *has knocked under* to tread on him then
By the fist of my father, I blush for thee, Ben."

Such is the quotation which heads some remarks in the Register, reproving us for having published a document from the Viceroy in our last paper, in which that functionary in coarse terms abuses H. M. Chief Superintendent. The Register, in imputing to us want of generosity, not only forgets that Capt. Elliot is not a fallen foe, but one, who *by his own shewing* has been triumphant in his late attempts to establish a direct correspondence with the Chinese authorities, that he has hoisted his flag, and that the end at which he has so long aimed has been gained, whether "to his own honor or to his nation's fame" is another question. However, the object of our having published the document in question seems to have been misunderstood; we by no means, approve of the uncourteous language of the Viceroy--we merely intended thereby to shew, what humiliations H. M. Superintendent has been exposed to previous to the consummation of his late *brilliant* success--to convince our readers that his temper is not easily ruffled--and to prove that, after having been so scurvily treated, he, to gain his object, nevertheless did not scruple to entreat the favorable notice in his behalf of his contemner

"Foul! foul!" all the lads of the fancy exclaim
CHARLEY SHOCK is electrified--BELCHER spits, flame--
And MOLINEUX -ay, even BLACKY cries "shame."

We omitted noticing in our last the melancholy death of Capt. Johnson, late of the Kellie Castle. It appears that while on his passage to Hong-Kong in the boat *Lancet* on the morning of the 29th December, between midnight and one o'clock, in the Capsuy-moon passage, he was knocked overboard by the main boom, and drowned. Capt. Johnson leaves a widow and two small children to deplore his untimely loss.

Want of space obliges us to disregard the recommendation of the *Register*, when quoting from it "to do it the justice to make a full and not a garbled quotation." We must continue to select, as occasion requires, such parts of its editorials only as may call for comment; for the remainder the curious are of necessity referred to the columns themselves of our cotemporary.

It will be seen, from the correspondence between the Viceroy and the foreign merchants, that the Hong merchants, are on the 7th instant required by the former to state within three days the reasons why they still refuse to secure the ships. We have, on a former occasion, stated that the cause of this refusal of the Cohong to secure ships newly arrived, was the treatment one of their body has recently suffered, and that they intended, until assured by the Governor that they were in future not to be subject to such degrading punishment, not to secure any newly arrived ships. The term allowed by the Governor has expired, but we do not hear that the matter has been mended, while other representations, complaining of the detention of the ships thus caused by the Hong merchants refusal, have been sent to the Viceroy within the last two days, and it is hoped that these reiterated complaints, coming from so many different people, will at last have the desired effect. One of these representations was presented at the City gates on Thursday last by a number of Commanders of ships now at Whampoa. It is generally expected that the Hong merchants will soon be obliged to withdraw their pretensions.

We have published a translation of the correspondence between Capt. Elliot and the Viceroy, of which H. M. Superintendent published extracts in our last paper. We have already at length referred to these documents on a former occasion, and have now merely to state, that Capt. Elliot's petition is translated from the copy contained in the Viceroy's answer, and that we suppose that in the document sent to Capt. Elliot, the names of the Kwang chow foo and the Kwang heep have been substituted for those of the Hong merchants as contained in our translation. In fact, Capt. Elliot's insisting on this change must have caused the delay in the delivery of this letter to which we alluded a fortnight since.

We understand that seven foreign passage boats have been tendered to the Comittee of the Chamber of Commerce, to avail themselves of the licence under the guarantee of that body. Several two masted boats, in attempting to pass the Bogue have lately been fired into, and one of them had one of her masts carried away by a shot. Others, with one mast, were allowed to proceed after having been furnished with a pass from the officers at the Bogue.

Manila, 22nd December, 1839.,

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.—On the 18th Inst. we received by the Rafaela London papers till the 28th of July. In the Times of the 10th of that month, it is stated under the head of "Madrid correspondence," that the Spanish Government had appointed Senor Lardizabal to supersede General Camba in the government of the Philippine Islands, under the pretext of General Camba having caused his wife to be interred with almost royal honours, and that the principal authorities of the place having declined to give their consent, he had treated them with the greatest indignity.

In the arrangements that were made for the interment of his Lady, it is quite notorious that the Governor took no further share, than to depore the irreparable loss which he had sustained—and in which melancholy duty he was joined by every one who enjoyed the honour of her acquaintance: and moreover, all the authorities of the Island and people from the neighbourhood, showed how sincerely they condoled with him in the loss he had sustained. The same funeral honours were paid to his deceased Lady—that would under similar circumstances have been paid to the General himself—and all the authorities attended the obsequies without opposition; with the exception of Don Jacobo Gil de Aballe, the suspended sub-inspector of Artillery. This person is reported to have said to the 2nd Officer of his brigade that such salutes did not correspond to the quality of the deceased; and he must have referred the case to the home Government, as on the 21st May last, a royal order was received in reply in which Her Majesty graciously approved of the expenditure of ammunition &c. &c., incurred in paying funeral obsequies to the deceased Lady of the Captain General of the Philippine Islands.

It is moreover important to know, that posterior to this, when the document was reclaimed from General Camba which authorised the expenditure of powder on the occasion of the said funeral, the General replied that he wished to pay the amount, until the pleasure of her Majesty should be known on the subject; and it is notorious that in March last he remitted to the sub inspector pro: tem: of Artillery something more than 67 dollars, which it appears was the value of the ammunition, as rendered by the said sub-inspector.

Whatever may have been the intention of inserting this tissue of falsehood in the Times, it must tend to disgust even the enemies of General Camba, who reposes tranquilly under the high reputation he has acquired for decision and zeal in the service of his Queen and country. Certain it is that the General on learning the purport of the article in the Times, merely remarked that his Government had no occasion to make use of ridiculous pretexts to justify his recall—that Her Majesty had only to issue her commands, and that his sense of duty as well as his inclination insured instant obedience.

Lew, Namhoy Yune &c., issues the following received from Tang, Governor of the two Kwang Provinces &c., for the purpose of urgently admonishing all opium smokers, instantly to flee the allurements of the drug, and to break off the vile habit; that his affection for his people may be manifested.

The use of opium corrupts the morals, ruins the reputation of families, eats away the substance, and shortens the span of life. The dreadful injury it inflicts were known by all; but formerly none feared the consequences of using it, the punishments being mild and the laws seldom enforced. The majesty of heaven is now roused to anger, and the most rigorous measures will be adopted. Both the civil and Military Officers have received the Imperial Commands; will any of them dare to slumber! Death will now quickly follow apprehension; repent then, my people, do not still remain blind to fear!

I the Governor have thought deeply and oft, upon the subject.—Rich and poor noble and mean, tyros and veteran smokers must all break off the habit.

The rich from their superior wealth are objects of envy to numbers, who will turn informers against them to Government for the sake of reward. Their neighbors will secretly inform against them and their servants guide the officers to their doors; Every path is fraught with dangers; every step lead to a precipice! Do not then ye rich delay to break off the habit.

The poor who have difficulty in gaining their daily meal can surely spare nothing wherewith to purchase the drug. Formerly when it was cheap they were enabled to purchase, but it is now so dear that they cannot. Do not then, ye poor, delay to break off the habit.

The nobles, whose bodies are clothed in rich vests and caps, and from whose mouths flow out the words of refinement, endeavor to conceal their vice from the world. Are such, as they, men! Their spirits will accompany them to the death that will follow their apprehension. They will disgrace both their ancestors and posterity. Do not, then, O nobles, delay to break off the habit.

Of the lower orders (putting aside all prostitutes and play-actors, whom I consider as no better than the pigs and dogs) many gain a profitable livelihood as followers and attendants of the Government Officers; but if they do not soon heal themselves of the habit, who will trust them as followers! What officer will employ them as soldiers and police! Let them not delay, then, to break themselves of the habit.

In Novices in the vice who are merely occasionally seduced by the example of others, the mania is not deep-seated, and one day's resolution will cure them of their longing. Yesterday they were aprobate to day respectable men, with no further fear of the society of the good. Do not then, ye novices, delay to break yourselves of the habit.

With veteran smokers the task will be difficult. They plead that death will be the consequence of their breaking off the habit; let them, however, consider that a continuance of it will *eventually* kill them, and their death by the law will follow their apprehension. They are thus sure of meeting their death by one of these means; and supposing that their leaving off the drug *should be* fatal to them, which is far from being certain, their death would not be dishonorable. Do not then, ye veterans, delay to break off the habit.

You soldiers who enjoy pay, your bodies belong to the army. Your first duty is to preserve your strength for the performance of your military exercises; your next, to save your pay for your families. By indulging in the vice your strength is wasted, your character blasted and your pay squandered; do not delay, then, to cure yourselves of the habit.

I have also thought that, although it is very difficult to warn *all* by edict, at the same time, yet relations and friends might easily accomplish this, by each warning and advising the other, in the different parishes and streets where there are smokers.

At present friends content themselves with laughing, and fathers and elder brothers although they feel angry at seeing their sons and younger brothers smoking, yet act as though they were blind instead of severely admonishing and forbidding. Some friends shew their resentment by shunning the society of such as smoke; and there are some fathers and elder brothers who will not take the trouble to warn and advise their sons and younger brothers. The laws are now dreadfully severe, and the crime will not escape unpunished: you friends, therefore, who sit quietly by and watch your friends rushing on to their death, without saying a word to warn and admonish, will entail disgrace on your neighborhood; and you fathers and elder brothers who calmly watch your sons and younger brothers walking to their ends, and yet forbear to warn and admonish, are wicked in the highest degree. While every man endeavours to break *himself* of the habit, do you fathers and elder brothers perform your duty by giving timely admonition and warning.

I now again issue this edict for the purpose of admonishing and instructing all soldiers and people. Instantly break off the vile habit that your lives may be safe; do not continue in the path of vice, lest you be caught in the web of the law.

Let some means be adopted to warn and check. Where there are town halls or ancestral temples let there be meetings held to consult and form regulations. Where there are neither let your superiors be consulted about the adoption of preventive regulations. Let fathers admonish and warn their sons, and elder brothers advise and warn their younger brothers; thus by mutual warnings and advice many may be reclaimed.

The laws are unrelenting and severe and 'tis easy to pass the barrier of life: the path of the opium smoker is dangerous as though it were beset by a raging fire with no outlet for escape. There is but little time for reform; and when overtaken with punishment, you will learn, too late, the magnitude of your former crime; repentance will then avail you nought.

Let all instantly obey: do not oppose.*

January 7, 1839.

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* The above being a very hurried translation, made from an imperfect Copy, numerous errors may have crept in for which the translator craves indulgence.

THE CANTON PRESS.

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Memorial.

Of Ke-shen Vice-roy of Peche-lee, recommending the Emperor to put a temporary stop to foreign intercourse with China.

I assert it as a fact, that what my country views with feelings of the deepest indignation and pity, is seeing the land overflown with foreign poison, and the people thereof, duped and befooled: and moreover I assert that this evil springs from our holding intercourse with foreigners, no less than from native traitors making light of the Laws!

It now appears that your majesty's minister Hwang Tseo-tsze of the Hung-loo Temple, has duly memorialized, praying your majesty *to take it upon yourself alone to decide* this important question,* but that your majesty, rather than act upon your own responsibility, has preferred to make due enquiries, and to examine into the circumstances of the case, and has ordered the acting Vice-roys and Fooyunes of every province, to embody their ideas on the subject in duly prepared memorials.

Your Majesty is now fully aware, that what the aforesaid minister recommended cannot be put in force, and you are now looking around you, for some more easy, more feasible plan. The sage plan required, I beg to say, is nothing more than to act on the principle of straightening the stem (that the branches may also be straight) and purifying the fountain (that the stream may also run clear)! And, if it be asked me, how may this be done? I reply, *by wise measures defeating the schemes of the foreigners*, and having done this, you have merely to bend down their back, and pin them by the collar: support the people of your country with kindness, and the common people, being kindly treated, will not merely have smiling faces, but also grateful hearts: draw the laws tightly around the traitors, and those traitors being thus hemmed in by the net of the law, will lose heart and their spirit will desert them!

I beg the liberty of explaining myself. Let us in the first place take up the subject of our sycee silver leaking out of the country by means of these foreigners, and discuss it. This commodity then is the most valuable production of our inner land. At present the Opium that these foreigners bring is not bartered for other commodities, but exchanged alone for sycee silver. Taking the amount (of Opium sold) during the last 30 or 40 years and adding it up, it comes to several thousand myriad myriads, † (100,000,000,000). These hundreds of thousands of millions of taels, if distributed among the people of our central land, would be no small amount, and here we see it leaking out to the distant foreigners, among whom seven or eight tenths of it remain! I have examined and found, that the several hills we used to have abounding in silver ore, from the time of the Sung dynasty (A. D. 960—1279) the Yuen dynasty (A. D. 1279—1333) the Ming dynasty (A. D. 1368—1644) and until now, have all been utterly exhausted. Only at Ke-nan near Kin-chow, there is a mountain belonging to the Burmese where there is a large mining establishment; and beyond the boundaries of Kwangse, there is the Sung-sing mountain which belongs to Cochinchina where there is another mining establishment. The ore in these mines is very abundant, but as they do not belong to China, the natives are unacquainted with the process of smelting. They only send a merchant (perhaps like one of the Hong-merchants here) to receive the duties, and allow people from China to work them (for their own account). Both places employ annually about 60 or 50 thousand labourers, and the money they annually extract, does not exceed two millions of taels, which they remit to our inner land. It is indeed a most difficult article to be obtained! Now then, we see that the outside foreigners have, in the course of several tens of years, taken away from us more than we could make up again (by means of the two aforementioned mines) in a thousand years, and in return for their most deadly drug, they have been obtaining our most valuable production! It is by reason of this that in it's salt taxes and transit duties, Peking is short 100,000 taels, Keang-nan, Che-keang and other places 100 or 150,000 taels; in Tartary there are only bills or notes, and the Che-foo and Che keen magistrates are late in making their remittances! There is not a department in which the evil is not felt! this is indeed the extreme of knavery and cunning craftiness!

Again, in reference to the foreign money that these said foreigners bring, it is all boiled with, and reduced by quicksilver. If you wrap it up, and put it past for several years without touching it, it will become moths and corroding insects,§ and their silver cups will change into feathers (or wings). Their money is all of this species, and if we leave it for four or five hundred years, I'm sure I don't know what it will change into at last! If you take foreign dollars and weigh them, their weight is 7 mace 3¼ candareens, but on putting them into the crucible, they only yield 6 mace 3 candareens of pure silver, thus on making a calculation we find that they lose 1 mace and 3 cash: what sort of trash can they be made of! Yet we find that in Keang-nan and where the river Hwae runs, (i. e. Honan and Chekeang) and all to the south, these dollars are used in Trade and circulate most abundantly! we even find them at a premium when compared with sycee silver! and this is really what I cannot understand!

Moreover it is a fact, that we Chinese possess a rod of authority with which to chastise the foreigners at all times: and yet so far from using this rod of authority to constrain them, to be bit and duped by them! this is indeed a circumstance to be much lamented! The rod of authority that I allude to, is to be found in the articles Tea and Rhubarb!

Of all the countries that lie to the N. W., Russia is the largest by far, and the people of that country, as well as those of all other foreign countries cannot by any means do without these two articles. The reason of this is, that their climate is rough and rigorous, the sun and wind both fierce and strong; day by day they subsist on beef and mutton; the digestion of this food is not easy; their bowels are bound up, and they speedily die. Therefore it is that every day after meals, they take of this divine medicine (i. e. Tea and Rhubarb) in order to get a motion in their bowels.

The great western Ocean (or Portugal) is distant from our country a hundred thousand Chinese miles (i. e. 30 000 English miles) and these articles are no less necessary to them: England is a little nearer, and they stand equally in need of them. Now however the traitorous merchants of the inner land, covet their woolens and camlets, watches and curiosities in order to make a little profit by them, and thus they carry on trade with them, hoping to realize their expectations. But, little do our merchants know that these foreigners have pondered deeply to provide measures against distant misfortune! They have (in their country) heaped up a supply (of Tea and Rhubarb) for ten or twenty years, so that when prevented from carrying on trade with us they may experience no calamity, and may not have occasion to sit with their hands bound (as it were) waiting patiently for their death: indeed it may be said that their plans are complete in the extreme! Now, *altho' I admit both the wealth and the power of these foreigners to be very great*: yet in these two important articles alone are they quite at fault. They have wished to buy them in order to plant and grow them themselves, and yet they cannot realize their hopes, the ground and the plant being quite unsuitable:—thus then a kind providence seems to have put the rod into our hands, by which we may curb and restrain these distant foreigners.

My humble view then of the matter is this, that in order to stop the deluge of opium poison that is now over flowing the country, large proclamations should be posted up at the ports and custom-houses, rigidly prohibiting for the meantime intercourse with the foreigners. Let us stop until the opium evil be entirely cut off, which will be several years after this, and the stock that they have on hand will gradually become exhausted, when they will again come before us, with the most abject language, begging and praying for the reopening of their Trade; we may then wait patiently until they have begged us a second and a third time, when we may open to them a side of the net, and, as a proof of extraordinary goodness, permit them to trade with us again. Still, these two aforesaid articles, ere they leave the *port must be paid for in sycee Silver*, they must neither be bought with (their false) foreign money, nor bartered for commodities; if any man oppose this law, let him suffer one grade less then decapitation (i. e. death by strangling.) Thus, in the course of a few tens of years, the sycee silver that previously went out of our country in payment for opium, will gradually return to us without any difficulty: and in like manner will the spurious foreign money, go back gradually to the places whence it came! This is the real way to ward off the ills of the foreigners by wisdom! this is the sage law that is to hem in the native traitors!

As to stopping the flow of opium poison, by means of killing every person who smokes it, on the principle, that there being now no longer any person to use the drug, no more of the drug will come; thus cutting off the stream, in order to stop up the source: this plan, I say would be imitating the former example of Kaou lew pa (Europe? or Kalapa? i. e. Batavia?) and taking a lesson from the previous wisdom of the Cochin-chinese, without being aware that the circumstances of the case are widely different! Because, at the time that Bombay had intercourse with Cochin-china, the attempt of the people of the former place, to induce those of the latter to smoke, did not succeed; the Cochinchinese having rendered their scheme abortive at the very outset, so at the first prohibition, the evil instantly stopped. It has however been current among us now, for several tens of years, and throughout the whole of the eighteen provinces! how then is it possible, were a similar command now given, that it would have the same effect? Perhaps in the two provinces of Keang nan and Che keang, where the people tremble at the laws and cherish a wholesome dread of punishment—perhaps there, there might be a Chow district or a Heen district that would not dare to disobey, but you could not take these as a rule for the rest! There are for instance the provinces of Hoo kwang, Honan and Sze chuen; in many of the Chow and Heen districts live the Meaou tsze barbarians indiscriminately mixed with our own people; our settlements and their fastnesses are studded in and out, out and in, like a dog's upper and under teeth fast locked, and these Meao tze have never submitted to our laws! Again in Kwang se are the five districts of Kwei lin foo, Lew chow foo, Ping nan foo, Woo chow foo and Tsin chow foo, where the Chwang barbarians (or Chwang koo laou urh) are much more numerous than our own people in the proportion of seven of the former to three of the latter: and at Sew jin, Shih pae and Teen ho they are still more fierce and fiery: if these barbarians smoke opium‖ they will not consent to stoop their heads and be tamely bound, but must assemble in great numbers and give downright battle: and this is a circumstance that we cannot but feel anxious about!

Moreover as regards the people of Fokien, Canton, and all along the coast, these people are accustomed to the use of arms, they have many plans for getting out and coming in, and moreover those among them who smoke opium are very numerous; if these fly off and escape to the little islands of the sea, the foreigners may supply them with food and clothes, and by means of that be continually finding out what is going on among us: and in some barren and secluded parts, when our mandarins, soldiers, and police cannot go by reason of the byepaths, they (the foreigners) may wish to take part with (or form a treaty with) these *runaways—and if these assembled brigands once rise, our forts on the land roads would be found were idle contrivances!* This causes one still more anxiety than the rebelling of the Chwang barbarians!

As regards the smokers of Opium, these consist of noble and base, rich and poor, worthy men and depraved wretches, good and bad; for those among them who are idle and slothful, stupid and impotent, who work evil and do harm, I have not a word to say. But then those who are the leal-hearted descendants of loyal ancestors! who have worn with honor the civilians' cap and the soldiers' armour! who are imbued with literature and refinement! perhaps rich people who adorn politeness, who give up all for the service of their country, and who take delight in doing good! men whose character is upright, whose conduct is irreproachable! who may be Sew tsae, Keen sang, or Ken jin, and possess the most astonishing talent! or secretaries and clerks in public offices who love justice and act purely! or perhaps the most beautiful, the most refined, the most accomplished of our women! or perhaps virtuous widows, chaste as the icicle itself! down to the husbandman, mechanic and merchant who keep their place and conduct themselves well! if such persons I say, are for the mere whiffing of a pipe of opium to fall into the net of the law, then the clanking of bonds and fetters will be heard in every high way! the prisons will be so crammed as not to leave an inch of space! moreover those who require to take a large quantity of opium to *renovate*, will not be able to await the reply from the board of punishments (confirming or annulling their sentence) but will die off by thousands and tens of thousands at a time! Now in the instance of a rebellion, when we levy soldiers to exterminate the rebels, when we have "clipped their wings" and massacred their wives and children, it only amounts *to a few* hundreds or a few thousands of people after all, and there the affair ends! But on the other hand as regards opium smokers, if you wish to annihilate them, let us look at the provinces of Fokien and Canton alone, where, out of every ten men, some seven or eight smoke opium, and I fear that even, should you butcher to death eighty or a hundred thousand people, yet would you be as far from effecting your object as ever! Again, if afterwards you are obliged by circumstances to loosen the severity of the law, then those who have already suffered the awful penalty, have suffered unjustly: if you change it to a new statute, then those whom you now put to death, have been murdered! But the foundations (of the government) of my native country, are laid on benevolence and kindness! we are exceedingly careful in awarding punishment! so much so that even so small a thing as a single life cannot be taken away, without a minute investigation into the circumstances previously, and afterwards the warrant for execution receiving the Imperial rubric: therefore it is that our laws and punishments have now attained a state of perfection that they never had before! In consequence of this, for these last two hundred years, has this country been steeped with the dew of vast prosperity (from your majesty's family occupying the throne) and the line of succession of your majesty's descendants promises to be long: now however by a single word, hurriedly and unadvisedly to convert the whole of your Empire into one vast prison! This I say is what *never may be done!*

Moreover, the people of the land are your majesty's children. Having received the opium poison from the foreigners, and having been foolishly seduced to smoke it, their property is utterly exhausted, and their very lives are in great danger. Think you, that they do not bitterly repent of their folly? but alas! being deeply sunk with the infection, they have no means of getting rid of it! Again, the holy son of heaven (i. e. your majesty) is the father and mother of the people! You, knowing perfectly the circumstances of the case, should feel compassion for their folly, should pity them struggling in the waters! Your majesty should therefore take this unfortunate people, covered as it were with boils and sores, lift them upon the couch, and point them out the path that leads to a happy old age: how can your majesty ever assume the unbecoming attitude of an executioner, flourishing about your axe, and threatening to butcher your own children, while you contentedly permit the poison-spreading plans of foreigners from afar?

To sum up the whole in one word: the lives of the people *must not* be looked upon as grass and reeds; the affections of your people *must not* be alienated from you; the most valuable commodity of the central land *must not* be permitted to leak out; the outside foreigners *must not* be permitted to trade with us on such easy terms, and the whole of our sea-coast, *must not* be so slothfully guarded. Along the whole range of our sea coast, say, Leaou-tung, Pihchelee, Shantung, Keangnan, Chekeang, Fokien, Kwangtung and Kwangsee, we must first place strong garrisons, and have numerous patroles constantly on the alert. At the mouth of every ferry, pass, or creek belonging to the central land we must take like precautions, to make of these as it were our horns of strength, so that the foreigners may not come peeping and spying about: and then we shall have large and clear proclamations, announcing that we do not permit them to hold intercourse with us. Thus then will Opium in the course of time leave off coming; thus will the Hong-merchants no longer be able to act with security; thus will the Opium brokers no longer lurk in their mysterious dens; and thus will no more "fast crabs" or "scrambling dragons" be required for the transport of the drug, which give us so much trouble in the catching. As for the Opium that has already entered the inner land, there is no occasion to take the trouble of seizing and destroying it. As for those who smoke, let them continue to smoke, or let them leave it off, just as they please. After a year or even after half a year, when they know that no more will come, then those who sell it, will seek out some other means of livelihood, and those who smoke it, will take measures to secure their shattered constitutions: thus then by going to work leisurely and without any violent urging of matters, will the whole of the empire be made cheerfully and contentedly to follow after their lawful calling.

This will realize the saying, that the people should be fostered by kindness; and the doctrine of straightening the stem that the branches may likewise be straight, and purifying the fountain that the stream may also run clear, is all contained in these suggestions! By following up these suggestions, we shall rejoice for ten thousand years amid peace and plenty! and will not this be a good plan?

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* This is a very remarkable expression. In the original it is, "like Heaven alone violently to decide" or, as Heaven hurls his bolt without consulting any one, so does the minister Hwang Tseo tsze wish your majesty to give forth the edict. *This is entirely opposed to the CONSTITUTION of China*, the Emperor being bound to consult with the high officers of state before deciding any important public measure, quite as much as our own King or Queen requires in similar cases the consent of both Houses of parliament.

† This is literal: the meaning of course is, that, having the foreigners in your power, you may dictate your own terms.

‡ There is some prodigious mistake here. Even allowing the foreigners to have abstracted every year for the last forty years 10,000,000 taels of sycee (and they have done nothing of the kind) it could only amount to 400,000,000 taels.

§ When one reflects that this nonsense is written by one of the most learned and talented mandarins of China, one might suppose that he was hoaxing the good-natured Emperor, were it not that jokes of that kind would be attended with fatal consequences in China. Is it not possible that the memorialist may have in his possession some mutilated translation of the scriptures? and seeing such passages as Matt: 6 and 19, Lay not up *for yourselves treasures* on earth where *moth* and *rust do corrupt* &c. &c. and Prov. 23 and 5, *Riches* make themselves *wings and fly away* &c. &c. may have taken them in their literal acceptation?

‖ The Chwang Koo laou urh are said to be fond of Opium to excess.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Dear Sir,

About a fortnight ago I had the pleasure to address you in a long letter, wherein I reviewed Capt. Elliot's *public* character and conduct, down till the day, (unluckies ills?) when the crestfallen British flag was for the fourth or fifth time hoisted in front of the Foreign factories. In that letter I pledged myself to the public to carry on the work I had undertaken, and I now accordingly resume my task. Before commencing this third act however, let me say a few words in my own behalf, as the notice of my hostility to Capt. Elliot seems to be very much misunderstood. I am not "a disappointed opium smuggler" as mentioned by some, neither am I a private and malicious enemy of the Superintendent's as insinuated by others. Quite the contrary. My difference with Capt. Elliot is on *public* grounds, and on *public grounds alone*: I repeat, and these public grounds are reduced to *one* point, viz the manner in which Capt. Elliot has carried on his correspondence with the Chinese authorities, and has compromised (as has thereby made of) the honor and dignity of his country. On this point I declare myself his *deadly foe*, but neither insidiously, nor maliciously. The charge is made openly, the public press affords weapons of defence quite equal to those of the attack, and if the Superintendent can only shake off the charge of *great inconsistency* that has been fastened upon him, no one will be more ready, more happy to apologize, than will the "scurrilous writer Britannicus."

The Editor of the Canton Register has drawn a contrast between the public conduct of Lord Napier and that of our present Superintendent, unfavorable to the *latter*. In this I perfectly *coincide*. There was an open, manly frankness in every thing which that nobleman said, in every measure which he undertook, which, while many differed with him as to the propriety of his measures, yet commanded the confidence, the respect, the admiration of the whole. Capt. Elliot is exceedingly different from his lordship: he, as a public man, is by no means frank, his manner is by no means confiding, neither does it inspire confidence in it's turn. Lord Napier produced his instructions, and without waiting to be called upon to do so, read them aloud to the assembled public. Capt. Elliot, after having been repeatedly called upon to do the same, either avoids the question, or meets the request with a flat denial. Lord Napier begged for the opinion of the community as to the line of public conduct that he should pursue: Capt. Elliot appears to treat the opinion of the community with the most ineffable contempt. While the latter sits down contentedly and admits the sovereign of his country to be *the respectfully submissive* tributary of China, Lord Napier hurled a similar insult at the then Viceroy with his open defiance! In one word, while with the one *every* thing was fair, straight and above board, with the other, *every* thing seems crooked, inexplicable, and mysterious!

Before proceeding to review Capt. Elliot's late extraordinary correspondence with the Viceroy, I may make an observation or two regarding the *circumstances* which have brought the said correspondence irregularly before the public eye. Capt. Elliot, in his address to the British Subjects, tells them with the most perfect *sang froid*, "that he will consider it his duty to promulgate "(as he has always done, and always will) *whatever* "*may concern the interests of her majesty's subjects* "*should be generally known*" This is very singular language to be addressed by their Superintendent to the Canton community! These latter include many gentlemen, in no ways inferior to Capt. Elliot himself, in family, in education, in talent, in property: and I feel sorry to add, that some of those whom he would like to keep in the dark, appear to possess a much higher

sense of the honor and dignity of their country, than the man who is purposely paid to uphold the same. Capt. Elliot in this way sets himself up as a kind of *political* pope: to *us* his lair babes, he doles out the *milk* of Chinese diplomacy, while, like his prototype the Holy Father, he insists on reserving the *strong meat* to himself. The picture assumes a still darker shade, when what Capt. Elliot wanted by a political juggle to get out of the way, has been dragged to the light and found to contain matter as offensive to the feelings of individual Englishmen, as degrading to the country that gave them birth! Why, what scarcity have we that the man who wished to keep us in the dark regarding the *real facts* of his late correspondence, will act with more candour and openness towards the *ignorant minister* whose confidence he enjoys? With us his explanation merely amounts to: "I have carried my point! I address the Viceroy "in the same way as does "the Kwang chow foo!" Not a word is said about the very mean way in which this half measure had been obtained: no notice is taken that in order to be able to send home a Kwang chow foo's *chop*, he had stooped to accept a document which bore in it's face the damning blot, that his own sovereign had been *respectfully submissive* to the Emperor of China! nor is a syllable breathed than in the granting of that very chop, his own word had been called in question by the Viceroy! And I again ask, what pledge have we that he has been with more explicit to the minister, under whose rule he now holds his appointment? Most likely he may have sent *him* the same garbled extracts that he has of his generosity supplied *us* with, handing him up at the same time the stamped and signed Chinese *chop*? thus rubbing as it were the rim of the cup with honey, that the ill-informed Lord Palmerston may swallow unwittingly, the bitter dregs of the humiliation of his country! Whoever it was that sent Capt. Elliot to publish these said garbled extracts, played not the part of his true friend! I appeal to any or every man of common sense! How much better had the whole of that correspondence been laid before the public under the pen of the highly gifted Morrison, than that such a document as the one which appeared in your last, should meet the public gaze! which document, without wishing to attribute any motive of wilful mistranslator, seems yet too highly colored, and appears to smack strongly of the feeling of party! Again, is Capt. Elliot so ignorant of Chinese politics as not to know, that their mandarins can hold no *secret* communications with people of other countries? The said document was given by the Viceroy to Capt. Elliot for the *express purpose* of being communicated, aye, every letter of it, to us for *our* information and instruction, and if any gentleman doubt the fact, has merely to ask the question of the Viceroy, whether he intends his Edicts to the English superintendent to be looked upon as *public or private* communications: nay more, if the said applicant will only state the fact, that Capt. Elliot insists upon regarding them in the *latter* point of view, I make little doubt, that the Viceroy will furnish us with certified copies of the same thro' the Hong merchants.

To proceed with our intended review of Capt. Elliot's correspondence. That gentleman states (I prefer quoting from the Register) "I have just now heard that "officers of the second rank, when addressing your excel-"lency, use the character PIN, petition; a fact of which "my country is still ignorant, therefore I have not la-"tely dared to write to Y. E. &c. &c." This is perhaps one of the most extraordinary assertions recorded in history! In your last or last before leading article a clear distinction was drawn between the characters, *Tzu* a letter and *Pin* a petition, and further by the kindness of a friend I am now enabled to lay before the public the definitions of these two important characters, on the high authority of the illustrious and lamented Dr. Morrison. (The numbers point out the characters as arranged in his valuable Syllabic Dictionary, published at Macao 1819)

No. 8,567 PIN. ancient-ly read LIN commonly used to denote a clear statement of any affair made to a superior. PIN, is to state to a superior, whether verbally or by writing: whether *petitioning* something, or giving *information* of: whether from the people to an officer of government, or from an *inferior officer to a superior several degrees higher* &c. &c.

No. 11,340 TSZE. To deliberate &c. &c. Documents which pass between the higher officers of Government, who are nearly equal in a province, are called *tsze*. Tsze wan, an official document from an equal officer &c. &c.

Now, does Capt. Elliott really mean to tell the public, that after having been in the society of two of the first sinologues of the age, for upwards of *four years*: after having made more than one attempt to carry on correspondence with the Viceroy as his equal, and, in doing so, sustaining more than one mortifying repulse: after having cudgelled his brains during all that time to find some other or other of communication with the Chinese authorities: and, finally, after having been for some time a student of the language himself: after all this I say, does he really mean to tell us that he has only now made the amazing discovery, that officers of the 2nd rank, when addressing His Excellency, use the character PIN! ! Credat Judaeus Apella! why, granting what he says to be strictly and literally true, it is certainly one of the most singular instances of *obtuseness* to be met with in the annals of mankind! mark what the Viceroy says in reply.—"The said superintendent "is not devoid of understanding! why then does he evade the question and pretend ignorance, as to the official forms!" But, adds Capt. Elliott, my country is not yet acquainted with the fact! more shame upon you then, and upon the rest of the commission, ery I, that you did not inform them of the fact years ago! For it is a fact that every boy who has dabbled six months in Chinese knows as well, as that an apple is not an oyster, or (as the Spaniards say,) that the moon is not made of *ponde horae*! If the commission have been as wanting in informing their country of other matters as of this, it is but another lamentable proof, how little they are worth the expense that poor John Bull pays for them! Why, here by their own showing, have they been keeping the two countries in hot water for upwards of *four* long years, had they but looked into Dr. Morrison's Dictionary under the word *pin*, they would have found information that might have spared them many a bitter word, and many an anxious thought!

Again the superintendent petitions, "I now earnest-"ly entreat Y. E. to order the Kwang-chow-foo and "the Kwang-chow-hee to combine the writing and cir-"cumstances of this petition (or as C. P. to take up "all the circumstances connected with the writing of "the word or style of *petition*) in a proclamation to "me, and then I shall be able to send the said procla-"mation to England, which will preserve me from the "censure of H. B. M." I wish that Capt. Elliot for his own sake as well as for our's had said nothing of the kind. This sentence has not only exposed the *first personage* of our country to the rude remarks of the Chinese mandarins, but brought something very like a sneer upon himself.

Again, "then hereafter I shall be constantly em-"powered to write *petitions* on public affairs &c." and, "in the constant occurrence of trifling matters I shall "be able to obey in accordance with the former regula-"tion, as the *hong-merchants* may continue to transmit "your Excellency's orders. &c." To this the Viceroy replies, "I order the Quang chow-foo and Hee *under the* "*peculiar circumstances of the case*, to deliver to you a "sealed proclamation, which when you receive it, shall "be your authority. Hereafter in occurrences connect-"ed with common matters, the orders are to be transmit "ted as before thro' the *Hong-merchants; this proclama-*"*tion may not be dragged in as a precedent*. &c. &c. The mighty matter then gained after all, is merely a *mandarin chop* to drive away the boats, and when the work is done, Capt. Elliott takes the same humble part in the train of the Hong-merchants, which he occupied two years ago! Or in other words after the Viceroy has made a convenient tool of him to effect a certain purpose, he puts him aside with contempt! If Capt. Elliott is so fond of getting these *chops* to send home to his govern-ment, I would beg to suggest to him the propriety of driving away the Lintin ships; were he only to effect this! I could promise him another from the Viceroy, nay perhaps a *yellow chop* from the Emperor himself!

One more extract, and I have done. Will the unprejudiced reader have the goodness to peruse the following extracts which I have placed vis-a-vis that their discrepancy may be still more apparent.—

Canton Register 8th Jany 1839.—"I desire to put in for-"ce severely coercive measu-"res towards them, but I am "nonplused being without "any clear precedent or in-"structions on which I can "depend, which occasions "me the greatest difficulty to "my management of this "affair &c. &c."

Canton Press 12th Jany. 1839. "If the superintendent wish to compel them but I have no *clear instructions* (lit luminous document) to hold in my hand, therefore is this business very difficult to take up and transact &c." and will Capt. Elliott have the goodness to explain to the public, whence arises this very awkward contradiction?

To those who have done me the honor to read over this and my former letter carefully, I beg to submit the following idea of what I consider Capt. Elliot's instruction to be and to *have been*. Of course in this respect every man has perfect right to think for himself, and either adopt these opinions, or let them alone as he sees fit. It is certainly a very curious proceeding that a *private* individual, "should take up and unite circum-"stances" to get at the orders given by government to the Superintendent, when every thing would be much more plain, more clearly known, would he only condescend to explain the matter himself.

1st. When Capt. Elliot petitioned the Chinese government to come up, and *did* come up here in April 1837, I believe *he did it without any orders whatever*. Had he been so *commanded*, he could not have retired as he did on the 1st of December of the same year.

2dly. Altho' not *ordered* to come up here, yet I believe that the British Government approved of the act, such is of course represented home in the most favorable view possible.

3dly. That when he hauled his flag down 1st December, he did so *equally without orders*. The British Government's approval or disapproval of Capt. Elliot's previous conduct, could hardly be in his possession in the end of November 1837;—and in the public documents we have seen, and in the reports of debates in parliament, there is not the slightest allusion to any such orders.

4thly. That not long after he had hauled down his flag, he received letters from government strongly *approving* of his *previous* conduct in having opened up a communication with the Chinese government *upon any terms*, which accounts for the feverish anxiety which he manifested in all lest year to renew the intercourse, and,

Lastly, that on the 8th December he received letters from home, strongly *condemning* his rash measure in hauling down his flag. What the orders are, I am unable precisely to state, most likely telling him to address the Chinese Government on the same footing as do the consuls of other nations.

Thus then I believe that at this moment Capt. Elliot *has instructions* to communicate with the Viceroy of Canton by petition or otherwise, but they are probably couched in such strong terms of rebuke that he does not like to show them. Having received such instructions, he of course has most ardent wish to renew the intercourse, and accordingly we find him very ardroitly making use of the riot of the 12th December, as a plea for being *forced to petition* the Viceroy! But any man who will take the trouble to go over the correspondence carefully, will observe, from it's tenor, that he felt most anxious to hold *intercourse upon any terms*, and that the riot &c. &c., were merely used as a *stalking-horse*. Had it been otherwise, he required to petition the Viceroy just as much as he chose to publish it, and *no more*. What then becomes of the secret article, the latter part of his petition to the Viceroy? Of course that part also where he speaks of being afraid of the anger of his sovereign for opening the communication again by means of a petition, is mere diplomatic coquetry, and nothing else.

Next comes the important question: having reestablished his communication with the Chinese government, what plan does he intend to adopt in reference to the opium ships or Lintin fleet? The Viceroy called upon him *once before* to drive them away, and most probably will do so *again*. On the previous occasion Capt. Elliot tried to evade the question, and in doing so, got *floored*. Has he since that time learned any new excuse or evasion? or is he merely going to argue in a circle, to hew round the ring as it were with His Excellency? Our Superintendent really *seems* to have burnt out every "slough of despond" to plunge himself into with his eyes open!

For the liberty I have taken in reviewing the public measures and the public character of our Superintendent, I have no apology to offer. To canvass such measures, to examine such character, is the right, nay, is the *duty* of every free-born Englishman! If it be objected that such inquiry, such peeping behind the curtain, is such stirring into his nest exceedingly rude and ill-bred, I have merely to reply, that in our native country there is such a *rule* thing as a CONSTITUTION, which imposes very *ill-bred* restraints upon the THRONE itself! Nay, more, there is a still more *unmannerly* thing called a FREE PRESS, which like another Argus, watches these *ill-bred* restraints with the utmost jealousy! This said Free Press will not take for granted the word of the highest lord of the land, but is continually calling for documents and for evidence, and his craving, like that of the horse-leech in scripture, is very difficult to satisfy.

To the two parties which compose the community of Canton, I have just a word to say, before I take leave. To those who are perfectly satisfied with Capt. Elliot's mere *ipse dixit*, and content to be governed by him *more pecudum*, I would say, I wish you joy, for under the circumstances of the case, I think the governor and the governed exceedingly well matched. To those who are not content with Capt. Elliot's mere word, but wish to know a *reason* for every thing that he does, and to see a *voucher* for every transaction that passes thro' his hands (and the writer of this is one of those) I say, let us never rest, till we have his *orders*, his *instructions* laid before us, clear and distinct as the sun at noon-day, and, moreover let us take good heed, that no more *secret* correspondence, such as that just reviewed, pass between the English superintendent and the Chinese Viceroy.

I also take my leave of Capt. Elliot for the present, more in pity than in anger. I look upon him (to quote again from our great poet) as an instance of,

Vaulting ambition which o'erleaps itself,
And falls on th' other side!

Besides being a man of good intentions, I look upon Capt. Elliot as a man of considerable ability, or what is commonly called a *clever* man. But on the other hand, I boldly assert that he is deficient in a much more sterling commodity, and one that would have befriended him amid the trying circumstances he has been placed in much more than mere off-hand cleverness, and that is, *plain practical, sound, common-sense*. In this point of view I cannot consider Capt. Elliot as the *most* proper person to hold the situation which he now fills. Indeed I cannot better sum up the whole, than by borrowing the clever but homely similie of an able London paper, he is "like one of those *dandy whips*, who are continu-"ally driving the vehicle of the state into every *rut* and "*ditch*, in order to show with what tact they can right "themselves again: Whereas, the duty of the profess-"ed coachman is, to look *ahead* for these obstructions, "and *seize* them, to AVOID them!"

Yours,
BRITANNICUS.

Canton, 14th January, 1839.

CANTON PRESS.

Saturday, 19th *Jany.*

Below will be found a communication from the Hong merchants to the Chamber of Commerce containing the proposal of some regulations, to be adopted in future with regard to the shipping at Whampoa, to prevent the smuggling there of opium and Sycee. The regulations now proposed are less objectionable than those made by the Cohong in a paper dated 10th January, also addressed to the Chamber, and by that body refused to be received, and which were nearly to the following effect: "That if any vessel at Whampoa be convicted of having smuggled opium or Sycee she was to be broken up, or disposed of by sale after which she must leave the port directly. In case of any smuggled goods being discovered, these are to be confiscated and their owner to be mulcted in double their value. If vessels be found to smuggle by means of decked boats, these boats are to be broken up. If any vessel's trade has been stopped on account of smuggling, and be driven out of port, she must nevertheless pay the port charges. If payment of such fines or port charges be refused by either captain or consignee, then the Hong merchants are to pay themselves by retaining property to the amount mulcted of any, any one of their body may at the time have in his hands belonging to these parties. Moreover, if a vessel, to evade the fines should, without permission, leave the port and go to sea, she is to be fired at from the Bogue forts."

From the proposal made at present it will be seen that the vessel is no longer liable to seizure, but to a fine of $20,000, the smuggled goods to be confiscated and their owner to be mulcted only half their value instead of double, and that fines as well as the value of confiscated goods are to go towards the fund for paying insolvent Hong merchants debts. The trade though partially opened on the first of this month, was not completely so until last Tuesday, till when the Hong merchants refused to secure any newly arrived ships; but seeing that they could not hold out against the repeated petitions to the Viceroy for the unconditional opening of the trade, they at last consented to carry it on at present on the old footing, merely requiring from every consignee and commander a signed declaration that there was no opium on board of their ship, nor should there be smuggling of opium or Sycee on board of her whilst at Whampoa be permitted. For the future however they require a bond containing the regulations above referred to, whereby the consignee would bind himself in a penalty of $20,000. for smuggling, from a ship to his consignment. We should think that such bond cannot be given, as it would expose parties to false accusations, which in China are so rife whereever any thing is to be got by such. Besides, it seems to be quite sufficient to know that such is the penalty for transgressing the custom-laws, without giving a bond to that effect, nor do we see that such bond would do any good to Hong merchants. Let them, or the Hoppo's people be watchful, and, in case of detection, inflict the punishment awarded by these regulations; they have the means to do so; why expect of the accused self-condemnation?

We think it perpectly right that the degree of punishment for smuggling Opium or Sycee should be defined, and that such punishment should fall all on the offender alone, and not as it has done recently on both quilty and innocent, by stopping the whole trade, for if that is again resorted to in similar cases this trade will become one of the most uncertain in the world, and interests of immense amount daily perilled by parties who besides smuggling in Opium may have nothing to lose in Canton.

We publish a proclamation from the Namhoy yun to counteract the fears of the people about the searching of houses for Opium The feeling among the people against the police runners and soldiers seems to be very strong, and their suspicion of their honesty universal. In various parts of the suburbs, among others, on the bridge at the back of the Creek-hong, gates have been erected to prevent the police from entering without being previously searched—in fact no soldier is allowed to enter a house without being previously divested of all articles of dress save his shirt and trowsers, that he may not have Opium concealed about him, by means of which to denounce parties. On leaving the house he is again searched that he may not have stolen any thing. In some parts of this province the people have openly bid defiance to the mandarins, and the magistrate of the town of Choochou-fuh has withdrawn to Canton seeing his authority despised, whilst the people inscribe on their shop-doors "smoking dirt sold here." The Govern. or does not however seem to relax in his severe measures against dealers and smokers, and for some days past offenders in gangs of about forty (altogether it is said about 300 men) with iron shackles, some round their necks, others on both necks and feet, have been paraded through the various districts of the town. Many of these were well dressed people, and of respectable stations in life.

The Hong-merchants have also addressed a communication to the Chamber of Commerce, containing an edict from the Vice-roy against the outside shipping. this having been occasioned by a report from some naval officer, of a small foreign vessel engaged in the Opium- trade having been seen near Tien-pac. We do not publish the document itself as it is merely a repetition of many former similar ones.

The Cohong paid on Monday last the 14th instant the first instalment on the debt of the Kingqua Hong, of $ per cent.

We intended to have offered a few remarks on the very remarkable document, the memorial from the Viceroy of Pe che lee to the Emperor, as well as on *Britannicus*' letter, but find that we have no space for them.

It was with much pleasure we noticed in the second report of the *Morrison Education Society* just published the following passage:

"While the above pages were passing through the "press, the Trustees met, and appointed a Committee, "composed of gentlemen then residing at Macao, to inquire "into the state of the school there under Mrs. Gutzlaff's "management, with reference particularly to the last of "the above resolutions. By the report of this Committee "it appears:—That the present state of the school, as "regards its management and the progress of the scholars, "is very satisfactory: That the rumors, adverted to at "the general meeting, of the mode of procuring scholars, "or of obtaining blind children for instruction, appear to "have been greatly exaggerated; that at any rate Mr. "and Mrs. Gutzlaff seem to have been influenced, in the "measures which gave rise to such rumors, by the most "praiseworthy motives: That these measures having, "however, laid them open to misrepresentation, and being "calculated to have an unfavorable tendency, Mr. Gutz-"laff has given the fullest assurance, that they shall be "*wholly* discontinued. The Trustees under these circum-"stances feel justified in continuing the monthly contri-"bution, and have tendered it accordingly."

HAN, Kwang-chow Hee, and LEW, Namhoy-yuen, issue a perspicuous proclamation.

We have lately heard that the shopkeepers and inhabitants having listened to, and believed, idle reports that the police were about to search every house for Opium, because greatly alarmed and at the beat of a gong, assembled in the temples, in great numbers, to consult upon the affair.

The Opium law has long been prohibited by the laws, but recently the imperial orders have been dreadfully severe, commanding all offenders to be apprehended and visited with the heaviest punishment. Yet, what reason is there for supposing that every house in the city, whose lands are so broad and inhabitants so many, will be searched? If you are really virtuous people, quietly carrying on your business and obeying the laws, neither daily smoking, nor selling the drug for the sake of gain, why so scared?

You, who smoke or sell Opium, remember that the laws are ready, and repent of your crime. Instantly destroy all your crude and prepared Opium with the smoking pipes and other apparatus. If you deliver all these up to your magistrates, they will see that you are determined to reform, and we promise, will not punish your former error. But if you obstinately pursue your wicked courses, immediately proof is obtained, you will be apprehended; and your bodies being caught in the net of the law, repentance will be too late.

You must all know that the law forbids the assembling of a mob by beat of gong. Even on the high seas it is illegal, those therefore who do so in a large city, are truly rash and daring. We now issue a perspicuous Edict for the purpose of instructing our people in this matter. You shopkeepers and inhabitants of the several streets must all quietly obey the laws: do not rashly commit yourselves. If any idle and quarrelsome blackguards should attempt under guise of policemen, to search your houses, bind them and deliver them over to your magistrates, who will verily punish them with the greatest severity. We, your magistrates, on obtaining clear proof against Opium dealers, will send proper Officers and soldiers to search and apprehend, but we will not permit them to distress the innocent people. Do not then listen to idle reports, nor frighten yourselves.

If after this notice any one dare to assemble mobs, by beat of gong, in open defiance of the Imperial commands, the ringleaders will be apprehended and punished according to law.

Let all implicatly obey. Do not oppose our commands.

Taoukwang 18th year, 11th moon, 24th day. Let this perspicuous proclamation be suspended.

To the Honorable the Chamber of Commerce
&c. &c. &c.

A respectful communication.

Having lately received the strictest orders from Government against (dealing in) Opium and Sycee Silver, we resolved not to secure those vessels which have recently arrived unless some new terms were agreed to; but the objection raised by you several gentlemen, against them (that you have not yet had time to inform your employers, and the owners of vessels and cargo in your countries of these new plans for conducting business) are reasonable.

We now beg to send you a Copy of new regulations, which we request your Honourable Chamber will publish in the Newspapers for the information of the several gentlemen of your noble countries, that they may write to inform their employers and the owners of vessels and cargo, that next year all vessels coming to Canton will be managed according to the new regulations.

In the meantime those vessels which have lately arrived shall be managed in the old way: but the Masters and Consignees must really exert themselves to prevent their vessels bringing Opium or other contraband articles into port, or smuggling Sycee Silver out, that the harmony of the trade may be preserved.

Sincerely hoping (that you will agree to the request) which we now write, to make. We remain, with compliments, &c. &c.

The Hong-merchants.

January 16th, 1839

We have most respectfully to offer up for your lightning glance a list of terms for securing ships to be agreed to and the bond to be given as proof.

"Should any vessel at Whampoa bring up Opium or smuggle out Sycee, the trade of such vessel will, on a discovery and seizure being made, be instantly stopped, and she be driven out of the Port without a moment's delay. (Her owner) will be mulcted in $ 20,000 to be appropriated to the liquidation of the foreign claims.

"Should any vessel at Whampoa engage in smuggling any other kind of goods, her trade will, on a discovery and seizure being made, be instantly stopped: The smuggled goods will be sold, the pro-

ceeds confiscated, and the owner mulcted in half their value, to be appropriated to the liquidation of the foreign claims.

"No vessel at Whampoa must employ decked boats on penalty of her trade being stopped immediately the fact is discovered. On the boat being given up to our Chamber for destruction, we will petition that her trade may again be opened.

"The master and consignee of any vessel condemned to leave the port for her misbehaviour, must nevertheless pay up her Port charges; they must not on the plea of the ship being driven out, endeavour to evade the payment, on penalty of the most rigorous prosecution.

"Should the Captain and Consignee of any vessels demur paying any just mulct, their security merchant must inform the other merchants thereof, who will deduct the amount from the prices of any goods belonging to the parties.

"The boud to be worded as follows:—" A bond given as proof: We (A) master, and (B) consignee of the (flag) Ship (name) which has come from the port with a cargo of (C) to trade at Canton, do hereby guaranty that she has no Opium or other prohibited goods on board. Should she have decked boats she shall not employ them in smuggling out Sycee, or other goods; but should any such doings be discovered, we will cheerfully submit to be dealt with according to the regulations which we dare not endeavor to evade. In witness whereof we have signed our names to this bond to be held by you as proof."

S FEARON
Chinese Interpreter G. C. C.

STATEMENT.

Of Exports of Teas to Great Britain and the United States of Ameri a, since the 1st July 1838, up to this date.

	To G. Britain. Piculs	To U. States. Piculs
Fokien Bohea	195	
Canton Bohea	355	
Congo	52964	
Caper	797	
Souchong	2056	2933
Pouchong		1135
Camphoi	192	
Anchoi	523	
Hongmuey	1458	
Pekoe	940	46
Orange Pekoe	2512	127
Black	61162	4241
Hyson	5782	4608
Young Hyson	3373	14136
Hyson Skin	3261	2007
Twankay	4862	
Gunpowder	3321	2692
Imperial	1647	2062
Total	83408	27016

Total of Black Tea to Gt. Britain lbs. 8151933
Total of Green Tea to Gt. Britain lbs. 2966133
lbs. 11121066

Total of Black Tea to United States lbs. 565467
Total of Green Tea to United States lbs. 3036666
lbs. 3602133

Raw Silk shipped to Great Britain Piculs 1000
General Chamber of Commerce.

The Cargoes of the Wm. Jardine and Alex. Baring are not included.

NOTICE.—The connection heretofore existing between the Firms of RUSSELL, STURGIS & Co. at Canton and RUSSELL & STURGIS at Manila is this day terminated, and they will hereafter constitute separate and distinct concerns.

JOHN W. PERIT retires from the Business.

WARREN DELANO Jr. will continue the Canton House under the same Firm, on his separate account and responsibility until further notice.

The business of the MANILA HOUSE will also be continued under the same Firm as heretofore by GEORGE R. RUSSELL, RUSSELL STURGIS, and HENRY P. STURGIS, with Mr. JOSIAH MOORE, who has this day been admitted a partner.

JOHN W. PERIT.
GEORGE R. RUSSELL.
RUSSELL STURGIS.
HENRY P. STURGIS.
W. DELANO JR.

Canton 1st January 1839.

ADVERTISEMENT—The undersigned has been appointed Agent in Singapore for the sale of the works published by the "SOCIETY FOR THE DIFFUSION OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE" as also Agent for the sale of Chamber's Edinburgh Journal, and the other publications of Messrs W. and R. Chambers, Edinburgh. He has lately received copies of most of the above works, including *Penny Magazine, Penny Cyclopedia, Chambers Journal* etc. which are for sale at the London publishing prices, exchange at 4s 2d. per dollar, or 2 cents per penny. He will also be happy to receive orders for and undertakes to procure at the London publishing prices at the above exchange, *without any charges added*, any of the publications of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge and of Messrs W. and R. Chambers,—as any other works parties may wish to order, provided the price be paid at the time of ordering, or guarantee be given that the work or works will be received and paid for on delivery. On the arrival at Singapore of the works ordered, they will be handed over to such agents as the parties may appoint to receive them—or be forwarded direct by earliest opportunity, at the expense of the parties.

Orders in China may be left with Rev. E. C. Bridgman, or J. R. Morrison Esq. Canton—and S. W. Williams Esq. Macao—with whom Catalogues of the D. U. K. Society's publications may be seen. Catalogues may also be seen at the Morrison Education Society's Library, Canton—and at Macao.

J. H. MOOR

Singapore 29th October 1838.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Treasury is open for the receipt of Cash for Bills upon the Supreme Government of India at the Exchange of Two hundred and twelve (212) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, and payable thirty days after sight.

(Signed.) J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company.

Canton, 24th November, 1838.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Agents are ready to receive bonafide Tenders for Advances on Bills of Exchange, secured by Consignments to England of Tea and Nanking Raw Silk, in the manner prescribed in a paper entitled, "Terms and Conditions for making Advances in China," at the rate of Four Shillings and Seven pence (4s. 7d.) per Spanish Dollar.

Until further Notice, Forty per Cent of the same will be made in cash, and the residue in Bills on the Supreme Government of India, at the rate of Two hundred and twelve (212) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, payable thirty days after sight.

(Signed.) J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. I Company.

Canton, 15th January, 1839.

NOTICE.—The very superior, new and fast sailing schooner "PARADOX," lately arrived from Java, has spacious accommodations for Passengers, and is now put on the line of the Canton Packets. For passage or freight, apply at Canton to HOOKER & LANE.
at Macao

Canton, 15th November, 1838.

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL INSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above society can grant Policies on Goods payable in London, Calcutta, Bombay, or Canton.

MACVICAR & Co.

Canton, 6th October, 1838.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are authorised to grant Policies payable in Calcutta, London, Batavia and Canton. A cash payment of five per cent on the amount of premium per each risk will be made to all parties giving risks to this office, and Policies are made payable at 30 days when the premium is paid in cash at a *pro rata* exchange, and at two months and longer periods when paid by a Bill on the same terms at which the Policy is payable. DANIELL & Co.

Agents in China, Asiatic Marine Ins. Office.
Secretaries in Calcutta Messrs. Fergusson Brothers & Co.
Agents in London Messrs. Forbes Forbes & Co.
" in Batavia Messrs Wilson Smiths & Co.

Canton, 9th November, 1838.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Subscribers are duly constituted and appointed Agents for this Company, and can grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta, Canton, Bombay, Madras, and elsewhere as parties contributing business to the office, will be entitled to a return of five per cent on the amount of premium actually paid in.

Canton, January 4th 1838. WETMORE & Co.

FOR LONDON.

THE Ship INGLIS, of 1,000 tons Capt. ROUTT, will have immediate despatch having the greater part of her Cargo engaged, for freight apply to DANIELL & Co.

Canton, 9th Nuarc, 1839.

FOR SALE, OR CHARTER TO ANY PORT IN INDIA.

THE Ship L' ESPERANCE, now lying at Whampoa. For particulars apply to S. VAN BASEL TOE LAER & Co.

Canton 11th January, 1838.

FOR LONDON.

THE fine new ship CRESCENT, Captain GOLDIE, will sail with all despatch For freight apply to MACVICAR & Co.

Canton 12th January, 1839.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE fine new fast sailing ship PENANG, Captain LAWSON, will have early despatch. For freight apply to MACVICAR & Co.

Canton 12th January, 1839.

FOR SINGAPORE AND MADRAS.

HAVING the greater part of her Cargo engaged, the FRANCIS SMITH, Captain EDMONDS. For freight or passage apply to MACVICAR & Co.

Canton 12th January, 1839.

FOR FEIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE ST. VINCENT, Captain JAMES MUDDLE. AI, 419 tons per register Apply to LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 3rd January, 1839.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE New Clipper SYREN, Captain ALVES, daily expected, and will have quick despatch. For freight apply to HEERJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE.

Canton, 15th December, 1838.

FOR LONDON.

THE well known fast sailing AI, ship EUPHRATES, Capt. WIL ON, has the greater part of her cargo engaged, and will have immediate dispatch after she commence loading. Apply to JAMIESON & HOW,

Canton, 15th December, 1838.

FOR BATAVIA AND ROTTERDAM.

THE Dutch Barque JAVA, H. PETERS, Commander. For freight apply to SENN VAN BASEL TOE LAER & Co.

Canton, 5th December, 1838.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL OR LONDON.

THE fine fast falling ship the JAMAICA, 350 tons Capt. M. MARTIN. Apply to DANIELL & Co.

Canton, 23rd November, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE Ship BOLTON, Captain YOUNG, will leave Whampoa with all despatch. For Freight apply to

D. DORABJEE.
Powshong No. 4.

The "Bolton" carries an experienced Surgeon, and has spacious accommodations for Passengers. For Passage apply to CAPT. YOUNG, or to JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

Canton, 25th October, 1838.

FOR LONDON.

THE fine first class Ship the VISCOUNT MELBOURNE, of 650 tons, Captain WM. DRAYNER, her second voyage. For freight and passage apply to DANIELL & Co.

Canton, 9th November, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE Ship "SULIMANY," Capt. A. J. MCFARLANE, will meet with early despatch from Whampoa. For freight apply to NANABHOY FRAMJEE.

Canton, 29th October, 1838.

FOR SALE AT WHAMPOA.

A quantity of KENTLEDGE, for particulars apply to MACVICAR & Co.

Canton 12th January, 1839.

FOR SALE

LAFITTE CLARET in cases of one dozen each.

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 3rd January, 1839.

FOR SALE.

THE undersigned have just received an assortment of the following viz. LINEN DAMASK, NAPKINS and TABLE CLOTHS, COLORED DAMASK, TABLE COVERS of newest patterns, LINEN DUCKS and DRILL, DAMASK COUNTERPANES and STRIPE WEARNDEN TICK.

HOOKER & LANE.

No. 1 British Factory,
1st December, 1838.

ON SALE.

BEER in HOGSHEADS, just landed in good order. To be had at the Godowns of

BIBBY ADAM & Co.

Canton, 7th September, 1838.

ON SALE.

MANILA PLANCHADO SEGARS at 8 $ per box. Apply to EDMUND MOLLER.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED—Fr. *L' Aglae*, van Iseghem, from Manila.

SAILED on DESPATCHED. Brit *Wm. Jardine*, Crosbie for London. This day *Alex Baring*, St Croix, for London. *Sultana*, Page, for Singapore and Bombay, Amer. *Ceylon*, Chaffer, for Manila.

LATEST DATES, from ENGLAND, 4th Aug. & *George IV.* UNITED STATES, 10th July via England. CALCUTTA, 25th September & *Chetidra.* BOMBAY, 4th October & *Donna Pascoa.* SINGAPORE, 1st November & *Donna Pascoa.* JAVA, 3rd November & *Jane Brown.* MANILA, 22nd December & *Young Queen.*

VESSELS EXPECTED.—From ENGLAND, *George IV, Premier, Arabian.* CALCUTTA, *Emma Eugenia, Syren, Eleanor, Bencoolen, Heroine.*

SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

Vessel's Name.	*Flag.*	*Commander.*	*Tons*	*Where from.*	*Consignees.*
John Bull	British	Ormond	398	Liverpool	Fox Rawson & Co.
Trentou	Ameri.	Halbet		Boston	Russell & Co.
Moffat	British	Bolton		Batavia	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Mary	"	Macaulay		Bombay	Daniell & Co.
Canada	Ameri.	Hicks		Liverpool	Wetmore & Co.
Inglis	British	Routh	1300	Bombay	Daniell & Co.
Euphrates	"	Wilson	817	Liverpool	Jamieson and How.
V. Melbourne	"	Drayner	650	Bombay	Daniell & Co.
Patriot Queen	"	Hoodley		Calcutta	Dent & Co.
Vansittart	"	Macqueen		Bombay	Turner & Co.
Penang	"	Lawson		Liverpool	Macvicar & Co.
Bolton	"	Young		Calcutta	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Covington	Ameri.	Holbrook		Liverpool	Wetmore & Co.
Orestes	British	Smith		Madras	Dent & Co.
Belle Alliance	"	Doxford		"	"
Bengal	"	Morton		Calcutta	Jamieson & How.
Sulimany	"	Macfarlane		Bombay	Nanabhoy Framjee.
Horatio	Ameri.	Howland		Liverpool	F. S. Haithaway.
Oriental	British	Wilson		Bombay	Dirom & Co.
John O'Gaunt	"	Robertson		Liverpool	Turner & Co.
Crescent	"	Goldie		Liverpool	Macvicar & Co.
Elizs	"	Lay		Calcutta	Dent & Co.
Indus	"	MacFarlane		Bombay	Turner & Co.
Westminster	"	Mollison		Fort Jackson	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Reliance	"	Marquis	1515	Madras	Dent & Co.
Earl of Clare	"	Scott	910	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Duke of Lancaster	"	Hargrave		Bombay	Turner & Co.
Ann Gales	"	Giles		Manila	Jardine Matheson & Co.
L'Esperance	Dutch	Lindstedt		Batavia	S.van Basel toe Laer & Co.
Eucharis	French	Costey	265	Manila	Dent & Co.
Thomas Perkins	Ameri.	Graves	590	Soerabaya	Gordon & Talbot.
Orwell	British	Collard		Madras	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Mary Ann	"	Jones		Java	"
Jamaica	"	Martin		London	Daniell & Co.
J. N. Gossler	Ameri.	Davis		Gibraltar	F. H. & J. Tiers.
Java	Dutch.	Peters		Soerabaya	S. van Basel toe Laer & Co.
Ellen	British	Dixon	359	Manila	Dent & Co.
Frederick Huth	"	Toby		Singapore	Turner & Co.
Parrock Hall	"	Cannev		Bombay	"
Francis Smith	"	Edmond		Calcutta	Macvicar & Co.
Van Couver	Ameri.	Hallet		Boston	Russell & Co.
Omega	"	Hillert		New York	Gordon & Talbot.
Asia	"	Coles		Boston	Russell & Co.
Eliza Stewart	British	Miller		London	Wetmore & Co.
Hindustan	"	Redman		Madras	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Chelydra	"	Small		Calcutta	Dent & Co.
Donna Pascoa	"	Hullock		Liverpool	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Girard	Ameri.	Drinker		Philadelphia	F. H. & J. Tiers.
Tigris	British	Titherington		Liverpool	Dent & Co.
Ingleborough	"	Buckle		Liverpool	Fox Rawson & Co.
Rosalind	"	Crouch		London	Turner & Co.
Malabar	"	Southward		Bombay	Russell & Co.
Jane Brown	"	Dunlop		Glasgow	Jardine Matheson & Co.
St. Vincent	"	Muddle	410	London	Lindsay & Co.
Isabella	"	Robertson		Leith	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Young Queen	"			Manila	"

SHIPPING AT HONG-KONG &c.

The following Ships are stationary at Lintin &c. The *Jane*, Wm. Clark; *Lord Amherst*, Wm. Dodd; *Auracheo*, Strachan; to Jardine Matheson & Co. The *Lintin*, (Am.) Gilman; to Russell & Co. The *Agnes*, Gaffie; *Mermaid*, Wallace; to D. & M. Rustomjee. The *Isabella*, D. Ballingall; to Markwick & Smith. Brit. *Mithras*, Pike; to H. Rustomjee. *Rosa*, Ribeiro; to H. Elgar.

Vessel's Name.	*Flag.*	*Commander.*	*Tons*	*Where from.*	*Consignees*
Governor Findlay	British	Jauncey	274	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Rose	Ameri.	Foster	143	Lima	Russell & Co.
Mavis	British	T. Watson	160	Calcutta	Cowasjee Eduljee.
Anna	Port.	Thomas	166	Damaun	H. Rustomjee.
Ternate	British	Walker		Bombay	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Pearl	"	Beddie		"	Macvicar & Co.
Corsair	"	Potter		Singapore	Lindsay & Co.
Thistle	"	Florence		Manila	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Lambton	"	Hart		"	"
Attaran	"	H. Jackson		Calcutta	Markwick & Smith.
Sir E. Ryan	British	Pybus		Calcutta	Dent & Co.
Virginia	"	Whiffen		"	Lindsay & Co.
Maulmien	"	Pike.	175	Calcutta	Heerjeebhoy Rustomjee.
Henry Clay	Ameri.	Byworth		Callao	Dent & Co.
Porcia	"	Swift		Callao	Russell & Co.
Omega	British	Strachan		Singapore	Jardine Matheson & Co.
John Gilpin	Ameri.	Lewis		Callao	Wetmore & Co.
Ruparell	British	Butler		Bombay	A. & D. Furdonjee.
Francis Stanton	Ameri.	Lefavour	392	Manila	Russell & Co.
Lady Hayes	British	Paterson		Sidney	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Courrier de Manile	Fren.	Geoffroy		Manila	Geoffroy
L'Aglae	"	van Iseghem		"	Russell Sturgis & Co.

THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

Abreviations (Pl.) Pecul. (Cy.) Catty. (Pce.) Piece. (Pr.) Pair. (Cht.) Chest. (Yrd.) Yard. ($) Spanish Dollars. (T) Tael. (M.) Mace. (Cn.) Candarin. (Cb.) Cash. Commi. Weights. 16 Taels, 1⅓ lb. avods.—1 Catty.—100 Catties 133⅓ lb avods, 1 Pecul.—16 Pls. 80 Cys, 1 Ton.—84 Cys, 1 Cwt.—4 Cy. 1 lb.—Money weight.—10 Cash. 1 Candarin.—10 Candarin, 1 Mace, 1 Tael.—1 Tael, 580 Grains Troy.—1 Span. dollar 7 Mace 1 cn 7 ch.

VOL. 4. No. 20. ***Canton, Saturday, 19th January, 1839.*** **No. 176.**

IMPORTS.

	PER.	PRICES.	REMARKS.
COTTON MANUFACTURES			
Cambrics - - 40 yds. - in	P'ce	$ 3. a 4	
Chintzes - - 28 ,, - in	,,	3 a 5	
Handkfs. Monteiths scarlet	,,	1.75 a 2.	dull.
,, ,, blue - -	,,	1.25 a 2	
Long-cloths white 40 yds. 36 in	,,	3½ a 4½.	
,, ,, 80 ,, - -	,,	7½ a 9.	
,, grey - 40 ,, 38 in	,,	3½ a 4.	Large stock
,, ,, - 60 ,, 38 in	,,	5½ a 6.	
,, ,, - 80 ,, 38 in	,,	7. a 8.	
Am. brown Cots. 30 ,, 36 in	,,	2.10 a 2.50	
Cotton yarn Nos. 16 @ 28 in	Pl.	22 a 30	Large stock and
,, ,, 30 @ 42 in	,,	30 a 36	little demand.
Calcutta - - - 18 @ 24 in	,,		None.
WOOLLENS.			
Broadcloth Ex. Sup'fine 60@62 in	Yrd.	90 a 2 80.	
,, Span. Stripes 60@62 in	,,	1.20 a 1.35.	
,, Superfine 58@60 in	,,	80 a 90.	
,, Worsters - - -	,,	60 cts.	
,, Worleys - 25 yds. in	Pce.	11 a 11½.	No sale.
,, Sup'fine Sclet. Cuts large	Pl.	30 a 40.	Cts. dull.
Flannel - - - - -	yd.	15 a 20.	
Camblets, double 55 yds. 30 in	Pce.		
Fine singles - - - -	,,	20 a 22.	dull.
Second - - - - -	,,		
Dutch - - - 40 yds. 33 in	,,	22 a 24	
,, - - - 40 ,, 28 ,,	,,	20 a 22	
Bombazets - - - -	,,	7 a 8	
Longells scarlet - - -	,,	9½ a 9¾	
Assorted colors - - -	,,	8	
Woollen yarn - - -	,,	70 a 90	Limited demand.
COTTON.			
Bengal old or inf. - - -	Pl.	8.5 a 10.2	
,, sup. and fine - -	,,		
Bombay old or inf. - -	,,	7. a 9.	
,, sup. and fine - -	,,	7.5 a 9.3	
Madras - - - - -	,,		
Manila - - - - -	,,		None.
METALS.			
Copper Sheathing 16 oz. @ 32 oz.	Pl.	$ 34½.	
,, S. American slab -	,,	29.	None.
,, nails assort. colors.	,,	40.	
,, old - - - -	,,	16.	
Lead English Pig - - -	,,	5½ a 5¾	
,, Spanish ,, - - -	,,		
Iron Bar 1 @ 3 in - - -	,,	2½ a 3.	
,, Rod ¼ @ in - - -	,,	4 a 4½	
,, Nailrod ¼ and under	,,	3½	
,, Hoop. 1 @ in - -	,,		
,, Scrap - - - - -	,,	1. a 1.25	Not Saleable.
Steel English - - - -	Tub	3½ a 4	
,, Swedish - - - -	Pl.	5½ a 5¾	
Spelter English - - -	Box	8¼ a 9¼	
Tin Plates - - - - -	Pl.	125 a 130	
Quicksilver - - - - -	100	60. a 65.	
SKINS Rabbit - - - -	each	4. a 6.	
,, Beaver - - - -	,,	1. a 1.15.	
,, Fox - - - - -	,,	40. a 55	
Otter-Sea - - - - -	,,	2.50 a 3	
,, ,, tails - - -	,,	5. a 7.	
,, Land - - - - -	,,	2. a 2.50	
Seal - - - - - -	,,		
OPIUM Patna old 1836	Ch't.		
,, ,, 1837	,,		No trade and for
,, ,, new - -	,,		
Benares old - 1837	,,		the season of the
,, new - - -	,,		
Malwa old - - - -	,,		year h eavy stock
,, new - - - -	,,		
Turkey - - - - -	Pl.		
RICE Bengal - - - -	,,	1.30 a 1.40	Little demand.
,, Java - - - -	,,	1.20 a 1.30	
,, White table - - -	,,		
,, Manila - - - -	,,	1.20 a 1.30	
STRAITS PRODUCE &c			
Bird's nest, fine white - -	Cn.	30.	
,, ,, inf. - - -	,,	14. a 16.	
,, ,, black - - -	,,	14. a 5.	No demand.
Bees Wax - - - - -	Pl.	26. a 28.	
Betel nut - - - - -	,,	4. a 4½.	
Cloves Mauritius 22 @ 24	,,	34.	Molucca.
,, Mother - - -	,,	10. a 12.	Overstocked.
Camphor Baroos - - -	Cy.	6. a 23.	
Gambir - - - - -	Pl.	2½. a 3.	
Mace - - - - - -	,,		
Nutmegs - - - - -	,,		
Pepper - - - - - -	,,	6½. a 7.	
Rattans - - - - -	,,	3. a 3½.	In demand.
Tin Banca - - - - -	,,	23.	
,, Singapore &c. - -	,,	22.	First quality.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Amber large 1st quality -	Cy.	3. a 13.	
,, small fragments -	,,	20 cts a 1½.	
Asafœtida - - - - -	Pl.	4½.	
Bichdemar - - - - -	,,	6. a 25.	
,, good - - - -	,,	28. a 36.	
Cochineal - - - - -	,,	180. a 220.	
Coral large beads or pieces	Cy.	.....	
,, fragments - - -	Pl.	40. a 50.	
Cow Bezoar - - - - -	Cy.	16. a 25.	No demand.
Cudbear - - - - - -	Pl.	19.	
Cutch Pegue - - - - -	,,	4. a 4½.	
Elephants Teeth or Ivory	,,	70. a 100.	
,, ,, cuttings - -	,,	60. a 65.	
Fish-maws - - - - -	,,	25 a 55.	
Flints - - - - - -	,,	40 cents.	
Ginseng crude - - - -	,,	65.	
,, clarified. - - - -	,,	90	
Mother of Pearl Shell - -	,,	9. a 10.	
Myrrh - - - - - -	,,	3. a 4.	
Olibanum - - - - - -	,,	3½. a 8.	Large stock.
Putchuck - - - - - -	,,	15. a 16	Little demand.
Rose Maloes - - - - -	,,		
Saltpetre at Lintin - - -	,,	6.	
Shark's fins - - - - -	,,	15. a 30.	
Smalts - - - - - -	,,	40. a 55.	Limited demand.
Stock fish - - - - -	,,	3½. a 4.	Large stock.
Thread Gold and Silver -	Cy.	40. a 45	
Wood Ebony Mauritius -	Pl.	3.	dull.
,, ,, Ceylon - -	,,	2.	
,, Sandal Indian - -	,,	14. a 19	
,, ,, Timor - -	,,	8. a 12.	
,, ,, Sandal Islands	,,		
,, Japan. ,, - -	,,	1.50	

EXPORTS.

	WT. in T.	PRICE	REMARKS.
SILK MANUFACTURES.			
Camlets blk. 18 yds. by 24 in	30	$ 12	
,, col'd ,, ,, by ,,	28	13.	
Hkfs. 4-4 black Levantine fringed	17	5 20. a 6.30	
,, 7-8 ,, ,,	15	4.50 a 5.60	
Hkfs. 7-8 cross barred - -	11	5.50 a 6.	
,, Sarsnet, Nankin silk			
,, ,, Canton - -	—	5.20	
Hkfs. white Pongees 32 in	18	6 30	
,, ,, ,, 30 ,,	16	5.80	
,, figured ,, 32 ,,	20	8 10 a 8 50	
,, ,, ,, 30 ,,	18	7 20 a 7.80	
Levantines col'd 30 yds. 24 ,,	24	11.50	
,, ,, 30 ,, 29 ,,	32	13. a 13.50	
,, black ,, ,, 24 ,,	27	11.	
,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	30	14. a 15.	
Satins Levantines 30 29 ,,	33	14.50 a 15.	
,, ,, ,, 24 ,,	30	13.	
Lutestrings mixt 18 ,, 24	18	6.70	
,, black ,, ,, 29	28	9.50 a 9.75	
Pongees white 30 ,, 30	30	10.	
,, ,, 30 ,, 29	29	9.75	
,, ,, 30 ,, 32	32	11.	
,, Szechuen 19 ,, 19	27	3.60 a 3.75	
Sarsnets black N. 30 ,, 29	27	9 70	
,, ,, C. ,, ,, 29	25	8	
,, ,, ,, 29	22	7.	
,, white 60 ,, 29	34	14.25 a 14.5	
,, colored 30 ,, 29	21	11.80 a 12.	
,, crossbarr'd ,, 24	18	9.20 a 9.30	
Satins black 18 ,, 29	44	15 a 15.20	
,, ,, 18 ,, 29	36	11. a 11.50	
,, colored 18 ,, 29	32	10.	
,, high ,, 18 ,, 29	38	17.	
,, damasked crimson	38	17 a 17.50	
,, ,, colored	38	16. a 16.50	
Senshaws Nank. blk 29 29	40	14.50	
,, ,, colored ,,	33	13.50	
,, ,, ,, 29	36	16 90	
,, Canton black 29	33	8.90 a 9.40	
Sewing silks assort. colors.	Pl.	450 a 450	
,, ,, black - - - -		385.	
Shawls crape 7-4 embrd. -	7	3.40	According to
,, ,, 55 @ 58 in -	5½	2.90	embroidery.
,, 8-4 Satin figd. 63 -	8	1.80	
,, 7-4 ,, ,, 58 -	4	1.90	
,, ,, damasked silk 54 @ 57	4	1.85	
Water silks col'd. 18 y. 29 in	32	14.50 a 18	
BLACK TEAS.	Pl	Tael.	
,, Bohea Canton - -	,,		
,, ,, Fokeen - -	,,	None.	
,, Congou Song. k'd. -	,,		
,, ,, Bl. Lf. & Pek. k'd	,,		
,, Campoi - - - -	,,		
,, Souchong - - - -	,,		
,, Hung mucy - - -	,,		
,, Pekoe - - - -	,,		
,, Ning Yong - - -	,,	19 a 22	
,, Ankoi - - - -	,,		
,, ,, Pouchong - -	,,	22 a 25	
,, Orange Pekoe - -	,,	26 a 40	
,, Caper - - -	,,	22 a 25	
GREEN TEAS.			
,, Twankay - - - -	,,		
,, Skin - - - - -	,,		
,, Hyson- - - - -	,,		Canton Tea.
,, Young Hyson - - -	,,		21
,, Imperial - - - -	,,		31
,, Gunpowder - - -	,,		31
RAW SILK. Canton No. 1	,,	T. 280	
,, ,, ,, ,, 2	,,	270	
,, ,, ,, ,, 3	,,	250 a 255	
,, ,, ,, ,, 4	,,		
,, ,, ,, ,, 5	,,		
Nankin Taalee - - - 8	,,		
,, Taysaam- - - -	,,		
SUGAR RAW. Canton 1st.	,,	T. 5 3	
,, ,, ,, 2d.	,,	4 8 a 5.	
,, Pingfa - - - -	,,	6.2	
,, Candy Canton - -	,,	6.6 a 6.8	
,, ,, Chinchew - -	,,		
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Alum - - - - - -	,,	1.85 a 1.95	at Macao.
Aniseed star - - - -	,,	10½	
Camphor - - - - -	,,	33 a 34	
Cassia at Whampoa - -	,,	10. a 10½	
,, Lintin - - -	,,		None.
,, buds - - - -	,,	14 a 18	
Canes bamboo - - -	1000	10 a 14	
,, Wangees - - -	,,	7 a 12	
China Root - - - -	Pl.	3½	
Cubebs - - - - -	,,	17 a 18	
Dragon's blood - - -	,,	80 a 100	
Galangals - - - - -	,,	3½ a 3¾	
Gamboge - - - - -	,,	65 a 70	None good.
Glass beads - - - -	,,	17 a 22	
Glue - - - - - -	,,	9 a 11	
Ginger in Jars - - -	Case	3 a 3½	
Hartall or Orpiment - -	Pl.	15 a 16	
Lead white - - - -	,,	9 a 10	
,, red - - - -	,,	10	
Mo. of Pear' Shells Sooloo large	Pl.		
,, blue edged small	,,		No demand.
Musk warranted- - - -	Cy.	45 a 60	
Nankeens, blue 10¼ yds. 13 in	100	92	
,, 9¾ yds. 12 in - - -	Ps.	85	
,, ,, Canton made - -	,,	79	
,, ,, large - - -	,,	82	
,, ,, small - - -	,,	65	None.
Yellow yds. in 1st. st.	,,	79 a 80	
,, ,, ,, 2d ,,	,,	66 a 70	None.
,, ,, ,, 3d. ,,	,,	58	
,, small ,, ,, - -	,,		
,, white ,, ,, - -	,,	55 a 85	Wanted
Oils Aniseed - - - -	Cy.	1.10 a 1.20	
,, Cassia - - - -	,,	1.65	
Rhubarb - - - - -	Pl.	None.	
,, Dutch cut - - -	,,		
Soy in Jars - - - -	Case	5 a 8	
Tobacco in baskets - -	Pl.	14 a 15	
Tortoiseshell - - - -	P.		
Turmeric - - - - -	,,		
Vermillion 40 catties - -	Box.	76.	

N. B. OF IMPORTS ALL DUTIES ARE PAID BY THE PURCHASER, AND OF EXPORTS BY THE SELLER. BOATHIRE IS PAID BY THE SELLER.

RATES OF INSURANCE AT CANTON.

On first class vessels in the 10th Canton and Union Offices of China, & various Agents of Offices established in Calcutta and Bombay.

GOODS TREASURE		GOODS TREASURE		GOODS TREASURE	
Bombay - -	2½	Singapore - -	1 ½	Hol. or Hamburg - -	3 2½
Ceylon - - -		Manila - - -		Spain or Portugal -	3 2½
Madras - - -		Malacca - -	1½ 1	America U States -	2½ 2
Calcutta - -		Penang - - -		Chili or Peru - -	3 -
Rangoon - -		Batavia - -		Mexico - - -	3 -
Mauritius - -		Gt. Britain via Sg	3 2½	E.coast of China -	1 pm.
Australia - -		,, direct - -	2½ 2	Lintin &c. - - -	½ do.
Sand. Islands -		France - - -	2½ 2		

Note. Above rates are from 20th Oct. to 20th April annually: during remaining 6 months the premiums are somewhat higher. Risks on Blocks are $ 9 per Cent per annum; $ 4½ for 6 months, $ 2½ for 3 months and $ ½ per month.

The Local Insurance Offices grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta and Bombay, or in Canton.

WHAMPOA PORT CHARGES, &c.

1st class ves. measg. 1600 cubits & upwards pay 0.7874756 of a Tl. per cubit.
2nd ,, ,, ,, P200 do. & under 1600 ,, 0.7221991 ,, ,,
3rd ,, ,, under 1200 do. 0.5062341 ,, ,,

RATE OF EXCHANGE AND PRICE OF BULLION.

	s d.	
On London or Liverpool, 6 months sight private Bills	4. 8. @ 4. 8½.	
Government Bills 10 @ 30 days	4. 6¾.	
United States Bank Bills 6 months sight	4. 8 @ 4. 8½.	
Bills under advances made on goods by the E. I. Company's Agents &c. 7 d.		
E. I. Company's Agents Bills on Calcutta 30 ds. sight C. Rs.		
E. I. Directors Bills 60 ds. sight, and private 30 ds. C. Rs.	218 @ 220.	
Private Bills, on Bombay, ,, Co's. Rs.	218 @ 220.	

Gold, 98 a 100 touch, in leaves $ 23.75 per Tael weight.
Sycee at Lintin &c. large Ingots 97 a 99 touch ¾ per Cent premium. } very
,, ,, ,, ,, small 96 a 98 ,, ¼ per Cent ,, } scarce.

Spanish Dollars Pillar Ferdinand,	1 per Cent	
,, ,, Old Carolus IV.	5 per Cent	
South American Republics	par.	

Freight to London, Liverpool, &c. per Ton. 50 cub: feet £ 4.10
to foreign Europe, American and British Ships, none.
to United States, American Ships Per Ton. 40 cub. feet. 25 @

DELIVERIES OF OPIUM AT LINTIN.

FROM 1st APRIL TO 31st DECEMBER 1838.

	IN DECEMBER.			FROM APRIL TO DECEMBER INCLUSIVE.		
	Chests.	Price.	Value in Dollars.	Chests.	Value in Dollars.	Stock 1st Jany.
Patna - - - - old.	6	500	3000			1341
,, - - - - new	33	540	17,820	5,650	2 984,960	1957
Benares - - - old	—	—	—			56
,, - - - - new	47	490	23,030	1,685	816,370	558
Malwa - - - - -	200	480	96.000	7,226	4,199,048	3319½
	286		139,850	14,561	8,000,378	6,925

Total of deliveries in the 9 months beginning 1st of April = 14,847 chests, value, Sp. Drs.: 8,140,228.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

Arrangements have at length been made by the Hong merchants for securing all the ships at present in port on a guarantee merely that the vessel neither has nor shall have while in the river, Opium or Sycee silver on board But they have given the foreign community to understand that they will secure no ships the next season without receiving bonds to that effect with a heavy penalty to be applied to the payment of foreign claims. but such penalty not to relieve the vessel or those connected with it from such measures as the Government may take for a breach of the regulations of the port. The trade of the port is therefore going on again, but there is a general depression in all articles of import, which is likely to continue for sometime as the Chinese holy-days will soon commence.

IMPORTS.

Cotton goods.—The only sale of Longcloths is of a few hundred pieces of white of fair quality at about 4½—this description cannot be quoted higher than 4 @ 4½, and Greys 3½ @ 4. Camlets are nearly unsaleable. Cotton yarn is nearly unsaleable nor is there much chance of improvement for sometime. The stock is very heavy particularly of middling and inferior quality.

Woollens.—No sale of Spanish Stripes to report, but the offers are fully 5 cents under previous quotations. Longells. A resale of about 1300 Pieces was made yesterday, of good quality under 8's, which may be considered the market rate, and without demand. There must be nearly 40,000 Pieces in the ships now at Whampoa.

Metals.—Lead is quoted rather lower but without transactions. Iron small *rod* remains nearly the same, but *bar* has advanced from $ ½ @ ¾.

Straits Produce.—Pepper is dull of sale at our quotations, although the stock is not heavy. Betelnut from the moderate supply and all nearly in the hand may be quoted at 4 @ 4½. About 1000 piculs were sold a day or two since at 4,90. Rattans as before.

Tin.—rather declining.

Rice.—Without alteration. The prohibition to the export from Manila having as yet no influence.

Cotton.—There have only been one or two trifling sales during the week at a decline on former rates. particularly in *Madras* and *Bombay*; the dealers being large holders of *Bengal*, attempted to support the price of that staple, and made one or two purchases at advanced rates in the expectation that the ships would be prevented discharging for some time. It has however again receded.

Opium.—There is nothing whatever doing in this market and the last accounts from the East-coast are very unfavorable. The seizures are still going on, but the domiciliary visits of the Police were so oppresive that the people were becoming roused, and the authorities have been compelled to discontinue them, except on positive information. The Lintin deliveries too strongly exhibit the state of the trade, having been to the 8th inst. only 8 chests of *Benares*.

EXPORTS.

Nankin Silk.—No price yet fixed, and no exports. The quantity here including the old is about 4000 bales. The silk men are not yet talking of less than 560 @ 600, and we hear of no offers higher than 500 @ 520.

Exchanges.—Money very scarce, and exchange on England and India has advanced to our quotations.

Tea.—The resistance of the tea-men which we noticed in our last as governing the market for Congou Teas has within the last day or two been less determined, and many chops have been settled at our quotations. In green Tea there is no business yet doing, although negotiations for cargo *Skin* have been for some days carried on. Cargo per *Wm. Jardine* for London: *Congou* 2521, *Caper* 21, *Souchong* 622, *Campoy* 36, *Hongmuy* 11, *Pekoe* 492, *Orange Pekoe* 773, *Gunpowder* 7, *Imperial* 7, Total 4495 Piculs.

Canton, 19th January, 1839.

THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 4. No. 21. Canton, Saturday, 26th January, 1839. No. 177.

China in 1747-48.

(From a Correspondent.)

We happened to meet with a voyage to the East Indies including China in 1747 - 1748, Written by an English officer on board an East India man; and as this work contains many interesting remarks, we shall quote some of them for the edification of our readers.

"The English Factories are situated in one of the best streets in town. They are very large, have a number of courts, halls and warehouses, with convenient rooms for lodging a great number of people. One large gate opens to the streets, and another to the water, where our boats load and unload. At each gate a sentinel is kept day and night. There is also a petty officer appointed, to see the sentinels duly relieved, and the porters or coolies do their duty; to take an account of all goods that come into, or go out of the factories; to prepare rooms for the officers and people, when they come to reside some little time in the factory; to entertain the officers and men; and, in a word, to see that every thing is kept in order.

All the officers and men are allowed a certain time to reside and do business in Canton, according to their station, which they do by turns. In the factory, where I was there, I have seen sixty people entertained at once. As we were in all eight ships from England, four ships companies were in the largest factory, three in another; and one company in a smaller one.

Every morning we were attended with a levee of Chinese merchants, brokers and tradesmen, inquiring if we wanted any thing in their way. On these occasions, they are exceeding complaisant, are sure to give you particular directions to their houses, to extol their goods, and invite you to tea with them, of which they are very liberal. When you visit them, they give you samples of such goods as they have to dispose of, that you may carry them to the factory, and shew them to your friends. I have known some of the common sailors go about in order to procure samples of tea, rhubarb, and other goods, till they had ingrossed a good quantity, and yet not purchase a sixpenny worth from any one."

We give here an amount of the Banksalls, to call to mind the good olden time.

"A little below the town of Whampoa which is about twelve or fourteen miles below Canton, there is a large field of rice, interspersed with rising grounds, which is generally overflowed at high water; where the European ships commonly bargain with a compradore or sutler, to furnish them with victuals and other necessaries during their stay. These people build a house for each ship: on one of those pieces of rising ground close by the water-edge. They are called by us banksalls. In these we dispose the rigging and yards of the vessel, chests, watercasks, and every thing that incommodes us aboard. In these also we kill fresh provisions, and perform every other business that cannot be done so conveniently aboard. Each banksall is guarded by a number of the ship's company, well armed, day and night, who are under the command of a mate or midshipman, called the captain of the banksall. This officer ought to be very alert in placing the centinels, in taking particular care to prevent them from sleeping, and that no post is left vacant; for otherwise the banksall may be robbed by a wild and thievish people, who are always lurking about them in boats, or in the paddy or riceground, watching an opportunity. These often make bold and impudent attempts to plunder them. I knew an instance of their getting into the backdoor of the banksall, by crawling on all fours among a parcel of hogs, which got about the swamps or paddy ground, and carrying away brass kettles, pieces of meat, and any trifles they could get at. Nay, they will even steal before your face, when they see a probability of getting away before you can lay hold of them. During our stay, they were once bold enough to take the musket out of a centinel's hand, when he was a little drousy, and to present it at him, which soon made him retire, and gave them an opportunity of stealing.

Our people at first believed, that we might give upon any Chinese who appeared about our banksalls after ten at night. But an accident soon happened, which convinced us we were mistaken. One evening a centinel at Danish banksall fired at one of these thieves as he was approaching, and shot him dead. His accomplices immediately fled to their boats, or the riceground; and the dead body lay for several days before the banksall, without the least notice being taken of it. At last the mandarine of that district, who had made a report of the affair to the authorities, caused a box to be made for the dead body, into which it was put, and ordered it to be before the Danish banksall several days more. This affair created a great misunderstanding between the Danes and the Mandarines who exorcising demanded the delinquent to be delivered up, which the Danes were forced to comply with. I left Canton before the affair was concluded; but am since informed that the Mandarines restored him to the Danes the year following."

Our writer makes also mention of Mr. Flint.

"Mr. James Flint, an Englishman, who has resided at Canton since he was a boy, and who acts as the company's agent there, for which he has 90 tael allowed him from every ship, speaks the Chinese language, is acquainted with all their customs, and, when no English ships are at that port, he dresses in the Chinese manner, and wears a long lock of hair like a native. He is yet no very old man, and I believe is now more of a Chinese than an Englishman. His chief employment is to be subservient to the supercargoes, in interpreting; but it is observed, that he is under such awe of the Chinese Mandarines, or so much a Chinese himself, that he cannot assume that native boldness or bravery peculiar to a Briton, in defending the rights or demanding justice for his countrymen.—When we were there, he dressed after the English fashion, and resided in the English factory, attended by a Chinese servant.

As soon as the European ships come to an anchor at Whampoa, a couple of Hoppo or custom house boats, are placed on each side of them, to see that nothing is smuggled out of or into the ship. They search every chest, that they suspect, and sometime even our pockets don't escape them. Yet I have seen many small things carried aboard without their notice; such as gongs, bows, arrows, and other things that are strictly prohibited to be exported; and sometimes the Chinese themselves assist our people in bringing them on board.

"We have already observed, that all boats, whether our own or those of the Chinese, that go from aboard, bound for the factory, must have a chop or permit from a custom house officer; which must be renewed at every custom house in their way. There are three Hoppo or custom houses between Whampoa and Canton, situated by the river side, distinguished by having the emperor's yellow colours hoisted upon a long pole before the door. The boat must call at each of these Hoppo houses, to renew the chop; the ship's pinnace, however, or other boat, having a captain or supercargo aboard, is allowed to pass without being obliged to stop at any of these Hoppo houses.

After the supercargoes have agreed with the Hoppo with regard to the duty, and with the merchants about the prices of goods aboard, and what kinds of Chinese goods are wanted to load with; then the custom house retinue come aboard, measure the ship, and weigh and take an account of all the goods, which are immediately sent up to the factory, or to the merchant's house who purchases them, in a large sampan."

Our author makes the following remarks respecting the duties.

"It is absolutely necessary for every ship bound to Canton, to settle preliminaries with the Hoppos, or commissioners of the customs, before they go far up the river, or at least before they begin to unload any goods, otherwise they will be most intolerably imposed upon. And it is dangerous in consequence to let the Chinese know the full value of the ship's cargo; at least, it is necessary to conceal part of the bullion."

Of Chinese merchandize:

"The gains in a China voyage chiefly arise from the goods imported from China, and not from what are carried thither. We buy the most part of their goods with silver.—Lead is almost the only commodity for which our merchants get more than prime cost. We carry also scarlets, blue, black, green and yellow broad cloths thither. But the remnants or small pieces which we get cheap in England, turn more to account, than whole pieces. Of these small pieces the Chinese make long purses which hang by their side, tied by silken strings to their girdle.

The following goods turn also to pretty good account, if they can be conveyed ashore without paying the duties, otherwise the charge and trouble will be equal to the profit viz.

Large looking glasses,
Coral branches,
Flint ware for shamshuecups.
Old wearing apparel of scarlet or blue cloth,
Sword blades about 14s. per dozen,
Spectacles set in horn, about 8s. 6d. per dozen,
Clocks and watches of small price,
Small brass tweezer cases,
Any new toy not before imported,

Goods imported from China, are teas, porcelaine, quicksilver, vermillion, and other fine colours; China root, raw and wrought silks, copper in bars, of the size of sticks of sealing wax, camphire, sugar candy, fans, pictures, lacquered ware; soy, borax, lapis lazuli, galingal, rhubarb, coloured stones, putanague, i. e a sort of tin; gold, with many things made of mother of pearl.

Green tea is drank in India, Persia, and all the eastern nations; bohea is little esteemed by them, single or green tea is to be chosen by its fine smell, and light colour; for it any of the leaves appear brownish or withered, it is not good. Imperial or Bing tea is still lighter than green tea, of a pleasant smell, but not so strong as single. If it once lose its crispiness, it is good for little; which it will do, though very fresh and good when bought, if great care is not taken in packing it.

Altho' the exportation of gold be prohibited, the Mandarins themselves sell it in a concealed way, to the European merchants. Ten tael weight of gold, touch 22, bought at touch for touch, (the most governing price) amounts to 111 oz. 8 dwt. 5 gr. current. Ten tael of silver, at 3s. 6d. per oz. is £ 30 12s. 8d. for which you have 12 oz. 2 dwt. 4 gr., worth about 41, as money in London, is £ 43 6s. 8d. and makes upwards of 50 per cent profit. But gold is a commodity that is seldom bought there by any but those who have more money to lay out then they have either room or privilege in the ship, which seldom happens. There are a great many sorts of goods on which they may make 5 or 600 per Cent if got ashore in London without paying duty, and sold to proper hands.

A great deal depends on a person's knowledge of what things are likely to take in England, and at what price they are commonly sold. If a private trader would improve such a voyage to advantage, he should consult with the hardware, china, or toy merchants in London, before he goes, and should carry with him patterns or musters by which things may be made or painted in China, for the Chinese workmen of all professions are so ingenious, that they will imitate any thing that is shown them to the greatest perfection and exactness.

Price of goods sold at Canton by the English Company, 1747-8.

Lead per pecul of 133 lb. from three tael to three tael six mace.
Scarlet cloth per cattie, of 20 oz. Avoirdupois from three tael to four tael.
Slips of ditto, three tael to three tael five mace.
Looking glasses per square foot, from one tael five mace to two tael.

Prices of Indian goods carried from Batavia and sold Canton.

Pepper per pecul of 133 lbs. from eigt tael to ten tael.
Beeswax per ditto from twelve tael to fourteen tael.
False amber per ditto at twelve tael.
Fine amber per ditto from one hunderd tael to one hundered and ten tael.
Rorin allas per ditto at sixty tael.
Block tin at eleven tael.
Patchuck at twenty two tael.
Birds nests per cattie, of 20 oz. from two tael five Mace, to three tael.

Prices of goods bought at Canton by the English Company, anno 1747-8.

Bohea Teas.

Common bohea per pecul of 133 lb. from thirteen tael to fifteen tael.
Cargo from twenty five tael to thirty tael.
Suchong from thirty five tael to seventy tael.

Green Teas.

First Singlo at thirty tael.
Second ditto at twenty five tael.
Third ditto at twenty two tael,
Fourth ditto at sixteen tael.
Best hyson at sixty tael.
Second hyson at forty five tael.
Hyson gobi at sixty ix tael.

Other Teas.

Uchang at forty tael.
Imperial at thirty tael.
Rhubarb root from eleven tael to twenty eight tael.

The porcelaine or China is so various in quality and fashion, that it is impossible to fix a price. I have seen exquisitely fine enameled work, which, I believe, would bring more profit that teas, or the China ware which takes up a great deal of room, and is liable sometimes to suffer great damage. These enameled vessels must be smuggled from Canton to the ships; for the duty on all metals there is as much as the prime cost, and amounts almost to a prohibition of the exportation of them.

The following translation from the original placard in Hor lane in the Chinese language (we are told) has been sent to us for the wider spreading the fame of Warren's manufacture.

ADVERTISEMENT.

We noticed last night in the "Peking Gazette"
An edict respecting a bottle of *Jet*.
The Emperor commands (at a censor's suggestion.)
The Viceroy to answer the following question:
Whe maketh this Ink? Is he sprung from old Han?
Doet the flowery kingdome gire birth to the man?
Or is he a demon come thousands of miles,
To drink my compassion, and feed on my smiles"?
The Viceroy replies "at your holy command"
I, your slave, instituted a search thro' the land,
When no native appearing to enter his claims,
I discovered the maker was not of these realms;
A linguist reports that of all in the West,
The red bristled-demons make blacking the best.
And I find that the Jet which most fame doth command,
Is made by Ah. Wa keen of 30 the Strand!

This easy shining and brilliant blacking prepared only by R Warren No. 30 Strand London, and sold by his Agent Old Jemmy good Tom, No. 30 Hog lane.

Canton, 18th January, 1839.

ART. III. *First report of the Medical Missionary Society's Hospital at Macao, for the quarterly term beginning 5th July, and ending 1st October, 1838.* By the Rev P PARKER, M. D.

In accordance with a desire expressed at a general meeting of the Society in May last, the Hospital at Macao was opened on the 5th of July. Previous engagements to return to Canton, and the absence of any other medical gentleman to take charge of the establishment, rendered it necessary temporarily to close it on the 1st of October. It is with great pleasure that the report for the term is now submitted to the Society and its friends.

Often has the sincerest gratitude been felt towards the benevolent members of this Society, who have procured such an asylum for the afflicted Chinese, and to the respected President by whose judgment the spot was selected, when,—walking through its capacious and numerous apartments,—I have witnessed the comfortable accommodation afforded to the inmates, to many of whom it seemed almost a palace, in comparison with the narrow cells which they call their homes. The building is capable of accommodating two hundred patients. It has nineteen spacious rooms on the second story, well ventilated; and an extensive corresponding ones on the ground floor; a garden, and extensive compound, with three wells of water—in the rear; and a yard in front. The building is of brick, strongly built; and the whole of the ground (say a third of an acre) belonging to it, is surrounded by a substantial wall. It is in a healthy locality, overlooking the inner harbor, and has good access both by land and water.

It is delightful to contemplate the yearly augmenting relief that may here be afforded to the suffering Chinese. It is cheering and encouraging to regard the facilities that here exist, for the instruction of the young men of China in the principles of rational medicine and surgery. May the institution prosper every way—may there be no lack of men to conduct its operations, or of means to support and increase its usefulness—may it be the fruitful parent of many like institutions, under the conduct of Chinese, who shall have acquired the skill and science of the west, and shall have imbibed the benevolence and purity of the gospel.

Seven hundred patients were received into the Hospital during the term, towards the close of which many had to be sent away, from the inexpedience of receiving them for a few days only. Fewer important surgical cases presented themselves, in proportion to the whole number, than had previously been the case at Canton. With a few exceptions, the task of gaining the confidence of the people had to be commenced *de novo*. The suspicion and reserve at first manifested were greater than ever at Canton. The arrival, however, as patients, of gentlemen from Canton, and occasional visits of some who had been cured there, and of others personally acquainted with previous operations, tended very much to alter the feelings of the people. An unexpected auxiliary in effecting this change was found, too, in sundry of their idols, who, according to the interpretation of the Chinese priests, encouraged a large number of their votaries to apply to the foreign physician with assurance of success.—*Chinese Repository for December.*

3. "The *lo* or mule," says Le Shechin, "is larger than an ass and stronger than a horse, its strength lies in its loins. In its rump, there is a locked bone that cannot be opened, which prevents it bearing young and suckling them." The Chinese have crossed the breeds of domestic animals, and produced mules unknown to us. "There are five sorts of mules: an ass and a mare produce a *lo* or mule; the offspring of a horse and she-ass is a *kuě le*; that of a jackass and cow is a *to mih*; of a bull and she-ass is *tuh tsung*; and that from a bull and mare is called *hen hen*; but vulgarly all are called *lo* or mules." This animal is not often seen in this part of the empire, but both it and asses are said to be common in the middle and northern provinces. In the Spring and Autumn Record it is related, "that Chaou Heentsze had a white mule which he highly prized; once on a time his minister fell sick, and the doctor said, if he eats the liver of a white mule he will recover; otherwise he will die. The prince hearing of this said, 'to kill an animal in order to save a man will surely by benevolent?' He accordingly killed his mule, and took out the liver, which when the sick man had eaten, cured him." *Ibid Notices of Natural history, selected from Chinese authors.*

Vaccine Institution.

The following is the last report from the National Vaccine Establishment, addressed to Lord John Russell, as Secretary of State for the Home Department:—

"The amount of deaths by small-pox this year, within the bills of mortality, has been less than in any former one since vaccination was first promulgated; but we are sorry to say, that the disease has prevailed with its usual mortality in several parts of the country. The apathy under which some thoughtless people wait until danger from small-pox be at their very door, the unreasonable distrust of others of the protective power of vaccination (notwithstanding the satisfactory experience of more than 40 years over millions of mankind), and the artful schemes of unworthy inoculators who avail themselves of such ill grounded fears—all these circumstances contribute to countenance and to keep up the practice of inoculation, by which a perpetual source of contagion is supplied to the great danger of those who have not already had the disease, or have not been vaccinated properly. A notion has been entertained by not a few, that the vaccine matter has lost its influence by time; but this is not supported by analogy of any other poison. The virus of small-pox itself has lost nothing of its force in the course of 900 years; and we are enabled to state a strong fact, with perfect confidence, in proof of the efficacy of the vaccine matter at present, viz., that of more than 70,000 vaccinated in descent with successive portions of the matter originally collected by Dr. Jenner 38 years ago, vaccination has manifested its peculiar influence in all; though of this number some hundreds have been subjected to the severest trials by exposure to small-pox in its most fatal form. No, it has not worn out its protecting property. The rarity of an example of disfigurement by small-pox now, to be found in the theatres, in churches, or any large assemblage of the people, affords some proof this; but unfortunately, it was propounded by its original discoverer too broadly, in recommendation of the novelty of vaccination, that any person might perform the operation successfully, when, as we confess, and desire to have it made known, that to do justice to the merit of vaccination, it ought to be performed by well instructed and skilful surgeons, who are able to discover whether there be any temporary ill-prevailing in the habit of the patient to be submitted to it, in the form of a slight cutaneous eruption (for this will often render the body unsuscepitible, for a time, of effectual vaccination); whether the prevalence of any epidemic disease may interfere with the success of the process, for it has been remarked by several experienced vaccinators, that the influenza of last year did make it necessary to repeat vaccination more than once or twice before it took its proper effect. Merely to have been vaccinated has satisfied multitudes of those who apply to our establishment for the protection against small-pox; and we cannot help lamenting that it is so difficult to prevail upon parents to bring back their children, at a proper distance of time, to ascertain whether the operation has been unsuccessful, or requiring to be repeated to ensure its efficiency. This board has been unremittingly occupied, and has supplied 20,000 charges of lymph more this year than it has sent out in the course of any former one; and not only have our army and navy, and the colonies, been supplied, but most of the capitals of Europe have availed themselves occasionally of our resources, in which they expres their entire confidence.

"H. HALFORD.
"E. T. MONRO, M. D.
"A. CARLISLE.
"C. HUE, M. D.—Registrar."

Times 30th August.

Latest Europe News.

From the Atlas, 25th August.

FRANCE.

The French ministerial papers are chiefly filled with diatribes against the Swiss for not expelling Louis Bonaparte from their country on the requisition of the Duke of Montebello. The opposition journals laugh at the whole affair.

Reinforcemnets have been sent to the officers commanding the blockades of the Mexican and Buenos Ayrean coasts.

The harvest in France had been most productive.

SPAIN.

Accounts from the north of Spain represent the operation of Munagorry, as well as the Bilbao fueriste, as paralysed by the inactivity of Espartero, who has allowed the Carlists to render Estella infinitely stronger than

it was at first. It has always been the case, however, that when the commander-in-chief turns politician, and gets into intrigues and struggles with the cabinet, the Carlists recover from their bad position, and raise their heads in triumph once more.

The Madrid journals that have arrived are to the 19th inst. General Oraa had urgently pressed for supplies of provisions and ammunition, which were instantly forwarded to him. There was little doubt that an agreement was on the point of completion with the firm of Rothschild, by which 800,000*l.* would be advanced on a mortgage of the quicksilver mines of Almaden.

No further news from the army of the centre and north had transpired Much uneasiness was felt at Madrid respecting the result of the operations against Morella.

TURKEY.

At Constantinople, on the 26th ult, there was a current rumour that the British schooner Cruiser, Captain Clarke, has been captured by the Russians on the coast of Circassia. This vessel left Malta on the 9th with lading for Trebisond, and some sugar for Redoubt Kaleh. After having disembarked what it had for Trebisond it continued its voyage, and was driven towards the coast of Abasia, where it was captured. It is said to have been sent to Sevastopol.

Notwithstanding the pacific language held by the Porte, the sending of reinforcements to Asia Minor has not been discontinued; the military preparations are throughout the provinces around Iconium and Sivas assuming daily a more formidable character. A body of militia of (15,000) is being collected at Angora, and Omar Pasha is to leave the capital in a few days to assume the command of it. The appointment of Tahir Pasha, the ex-Captain Pasha, to the district of Aidin, is attributed to the wish on the part of the Porte, when Asia Minor is on the eve of becoming the theatre of important events, of trusting the government to a man of determination and energy. The general impression among the Turks is, within the last ten days, that, *coute qui coute*, the Sultan will intervene in the affairs of Syria.

The bar at the mouth of the Danube has so much risen within the space of three years, that unless measures be taken for clearing away the sand, the channel will, before long, have grown unnavigable for light ships. The average depth of the Sulina branch of the Danube, previous to Russia taking possession of the islands at its mouth, was eleven feet; it is at present reduced to nine. The extraordinary development which the trade with Wallachia and Moldavia has assumed of late years, to the detriment of Odessa and other Russian ports, renders it highly probable that the Russian government will take no steps to remedy a circumstance which, if left alone, will, ere long, occasion the entire ruin of a rival commerce, unless driven to it by the governments whose commercial interest is staked on the preservation of the navigation of now so important a river.

RUSSIA.

The greatest mystery still surrounds the political negotiations of Toplitz, but it appears certain that the most important part of these negotiations has been treated of between the Emperor of Russia and M. de Metternich. It is supposed that the affairs of the East have been the principal subject of this conference. Travellers lately arrived from Russia say that there is great activity in the war department. Large bodies of troops are marching towards the interior, depots of arms and ammunition are everywhere established, stores are marked, and large troops of soldiers approach the Black Sea.

SWITZERLAND.

The Swiss are calculating their chances against an appeal by Louis Philippe to the *ultima ratio regum* should the diet decline to expel Louis Bonaparte from the territories of the confederation. The *Observateur Suisse* contends, from the necessity under which Louis Philippe labours, of leaving an army on the Pyrenees, another in La Vendee, 16 regiments in Africa, 31 in Paris and its vicinity, 19 in Lyons, 60,000 men on the frontiers of Belgium, and an imposing force along the Rhine, that it would be impossible for him to bring into the field, against Switzerland, more than from 50,000 to 69,000 men. "Now," observes the *Observateur*, "the Helvetic Confederation can command an army of 67,000 men, and a landwehr of 30,000. There are besides 170,000 militia inscribed on the rolls, of whom 19,000 are arquebusiers and excellent marksmen. Switzerland can dispose of 450 pieces of artillery, and her arsenals are abundantly stored.

GERMANY.

The commission of the German diet has decided that the diet is competent to examine and adjudicate upon the subject matter of the Hanoverian petitions complaining of the arbitrary and unconstitutional measures of the King.

NAPLES.

On the 1st August, the Queen of Naples was delivered of a prince, and there was a magnificent eruption of Vesuvius.

UNITED STATES.

The French blockading squadron captured the American shooner Love, Captain Clarke, on the 16th June, as she was endeavouring to enter the port of Matamoros. A lieutenant and nine men were put on board, to convey her to Sacrificios, but she was re-captured by the master and two sailors, and had arrived at New Orleans.

A furious discussion is going on at New Orleans as to whether the French have a right to capture ships under the circumstances of the present blockade against Mexico The pro-French party declare, and they quote Vattel largely as their authority, that the blockade, being now known and published all over the world, any vessels of neutral nations attempting to run the blockade do it at their own risk, and are, therefore, liable to capture; and that such had been the law and practice of nations in all wars.

The other party admit that such had been the practice: but they argue that it was only between nations *flagrante bello*, after war was declared, and not in such an instance as the present—that, in point of fact, the operation of the French blockade was as much against the commerce of the United States and other countries as it was against the Mexicans; and that, if such precedents were recognized, the trade of neutral countries might be unjustly destroyed, in consequence of quarrels with which such countries had nothing to do. It is, besides, urged that the blockading force was inadequate to the extent of coast prohibited. It will be remembered that this inadequacy of the blockading force was lately acknowledged in the Paris papers, in which the manœuvres of Bazoche, the commander, for concealing or making up for the inefficiency, were specified and made matter of boast. These consisted, it was said, in changing the appearance of his vessels by the application of a little paint and alteration of rigging, so that after making their appearance for a short time off one port, and even sailing in shore so as to be plainly descried, they crowd sail for another, where they would be mistaken for totally different vessels; and thus it would seem that each port was blockaded, in the legal sense of the term, by a distinct force. A blockade so constituted was of course clearly against all recognized principles.

TEXAS.

The Mexicans have been committing various depredations upon the Texians and their property, having plundered Goliad, and taken possession of Corpus Christi. The Texians blame General Houston for allowing them to be thus taken unawares, especially as they had voted 50,000 dollars for the maintenance of a body of cavalry, which he (the general) had not levied If the Mexican outrages continue, they talk of marching a force against the Mexican port of Matamoros. In the mean while, by way of increasing their difficulties, the Commanche Indians, almost savage and sanguinary race, have broken in upon the Texian territories, and murdered several of the inhabitants and traders.

MEXICO.

The ports of Mexico were very closely watched by the French cruisers. The contemplated attack on the castle of San Juan de Ulua has for the present been abandoned, the Baron Defaudis, the French minister, having sailed for France. Vessels from United States and Cuba will not be warned off before subject to capture, a sufficient time having elapsed for the blockade to become known. Commodore Bazoche, in the frigate Hermineee, is at anchor under the island of Sacrificios; and one brig and two schooners, and the frigate's launches, are cruizing close in the shoals, and frequently within musket shot of the castle One brig is off Alvarado, which port was opened the 18th of May by the Mexican government. The cruisers off Tampico and Matamoras lay at anchor close in with the harbour, and other vessels are cruising along the coast between these ports.

OBSERVATION ON THE PRESENT SYSTEM OF SELLING TEA.

The extinction of the East India Company's Charter has effected a revolution in the Tea Trade. Before that event took place, the quantity put up for sale was as well regulated, according to the demand, as rations served out to an army could be. The Tea Trade was then a most profitable business. The wholesale Dealer's Warehouse was alike profitable to him, as was the Shop to the Grocer. Some time before the extinction of the Company's Monopoly, *Honest John*, as he is called, commenced business as an agent, and published a list, which, no doubt, was as unprofitable to the Wholesale Dealers, as it was profitable to *Honest John* and for this simple reason, that *Honest John* had all the work done for him by the East India Company: he had no Ship, no Warehouse, no Travellers, and only a few Clerks; therefore Honest John's profits were greater than his expectations, and like the Frog in the Fable he became so puffed that at length he burst.

To us who were a little acquainted with Honest John's movements, there was an inability to account for his quarrelling with his best friend the East India Company, the source from which he received such copious streams, but from his own actions we gather his reason, viz:—that he, in his own person, would represent and become another East India Company; for he actually published a prospectus for the establishment of such Company; he purchased the Wharf of the Company, and one of their Ships; and, extraordinary as it may appear, bought up a great portion of the Company's Tea; and whilst he in one breath was decrying the East India Company, he was in another declaring that there was no Tea like the Company's. We need not dwell on this subject further than stating that the Good Old Company gave Honest John such a kick, that we are afraid he will never recover. We are led to these remarks not with a view of injuring John, for in his situation as Ship Owner, Wharfinger, Tea Agent, and Newspaper Proprietor, he has now enough to do, more especially as he promises still to continue his Tea list, which, we are afraid, will be superseded by every little Dealer in the Kingdom. The list which has supplanted that of Honest John, is one published by a Mr. Moffat. This gentleman was very close on the heels of John, and has now fairly outrun him. We care not how high Mr Moffat may now carry his head, but does he take the most honourable means to support the dignity of a Tea Agent? We care not by what method a man carries on his business, provided he adopts honourable and fair means; but is it fair, that his list should accuse of manœuvering, sharp practicing, and cupidity, the London Dealers merely because Mr. Moffat professes to be a Tea Agent? He does not tell us that Public Sales suit his purpose, or that by Quarterly or Public Sales he is enabled to get his ½d. to ¾d. per lb. without *giving credit*, or running risk, and that he discounts Barker's Bill *at five per Cent.* Upon the face of this there is a pretty good profit without manœuvering, and with manœuvering considerably more. Mr, Moffat's Statement is one continued theme of contradictions.—In the first place he tells you, that Tea is an article respecting which experienced Brokers differ 50 per Cent. in their valuations.—We are not surprised at this, seeing that the Importers cram these experienced Brokers to suffocation; and by their withholding their stocks until the Quarterly Sales, bewilder other Brokers, and affright the Dealers. Our remedy for this evil (and the result of the last Quarterly Sale fully identifies itself with the evil) is, that the Public Sales should be brought forward more often than Quarterly, and not to pay attention to Mr. Moffat's list which states "that Tea is the most difficult commodity on which to affix an accurate value. It suits some persons purpose to cry out about difficulty, but there is not *old Woman* in the kingdom who would not contradict such assertion. We ask who are the persons that are "obtaining a legitimate and honourable means for the acquisition of wealth," ? Not the Merchants, nor the importing Dealers, nor the London Dealers, nor the Grocers; no, the only parties that are securing this acquisition of wealth, are a few monopolizing Brokers and Agents, who, without risk, and almost without expense, manage to secure nearly all the profitable part of the business. We recommend Merchants to bring their cargoes into market as they arrive; and to make a more equal distribution. Why should not Tea be sold in the same way as Coffee, Sugar, or any other commodity? As to the advantage of "Public Sales" over "Private Sales," why the same rule applies to the one as to the other, and the "anxiety to obtain the cheapest purchases, is a guarantee that more than the value will not be given." We fully agree with Mr. Moffat that Tea purchased by "Private Contract" bears no guarantee as to first cost; we differ from him as to value, for by his own showing "a large proportion of the Tea of the present season's import, including all the fine Tea, is now selling at a very large loss upon the actual cost;" and in our opinion it is too bad to find fault with the importer because they frequently split one break into two or three. Surely there is no dishonesty in this, but we think there is more dishonesty in endeavouring to create a further loss by preventing an importer from selling by Private Contract, in order to bolster up the value of Tea sold at Public Auction, when Tea can be bought privately under the public sale's prices. Then, again, Mr. Moffat's advice to those persons who are compelled to buy for credit, not to purchase of *importing Dealers*, because it is clear that those who *do not* import, can at the present time afford to sell much cheaper than those who *do*; they *can afford* he says, but the question is not whether *they can*, but whether they *will*. We suspect that he *had not* many orders before the public sales, and that he has over-bought himself; and therefore whilst he is so anxious to secure his customer's Tea at the *exact cost* of the sale, he is afraid that some of the importing Dealers will sell a *little under*. Away then with such sophistry. No doubt his intelligent correspondents with but *little other information* than these price lists furnish, will have foresight enough to watch the fluctuation of the markets, and whether it be public sale or private contract, will know how to protect themselves. There are men of business in this Trade of equal respectability with Mr. Moffat: men who have characters to maintain, and who are equally disposed to preserve that respectability as Mr. Moffat. Against these men Mr. Moffat has chosen to a write for *his own* advantage, whilst he has said not word against a system which, Whilst it engenders all the vices of the East India Company's Monopoly, has none of its advantage. The Trade is, however, thrown open, but the present system is injurious to all excepting *a few over-grown Brokers and Agents* and we sincerely trust that *Merchants and Importing Dealers* will adopt the only good plan, viz:—that of selling Tea as other articles are sold at intervals, either by private contract or public sale, and not reserve a quantity for a quarterly sale which overwhelms the market, and as the result of the last quarterly sale shows, only sell little more than one fourth of the great bulk offered. With regard to prices, it was but the other day that Boheas were selling at 5d. to 6d. per lb., and Congous comparatively low. Large fortunes have been made by speculators, who *purchased by private contract*; the market, however, is at the present moment in a very uncertain state. The low prices at which the retail Dealers have offered in their printed Circular, the large stock on hand and the present mode of doing business, do not lead us to entertain any sanguine expectations; whilst almost every article of consumption is at a high price, Tea is comparatively cheap, and in our opinion will be so until the system is altered. We are no advocates for high prices, but to us it is a matter of regret, that a Merchant or Importing Dealer should lose money by investment, whilst the monopolising Broker, Agent, or Speculator, without risk, and with comparatively little trouble, should fatten on a miserable system. *Mercantile Journal*, August 14.

The French journals of Thursday (23rd inst.) contain a telegraphic dispatch from the general commanding at Bordeaux, to the effect that Morella was carried by storm on the 16th inst., the breach having been opened the day previous. This announcement is made by the official paper.

The legitimatist and opposition papers are descanting on the flimsy and untenable nature of the relations between England and France, and maintain that in any closer approximation between the two countries, the latter ought to dictate the terms of alliance—in the meantime, England, they assert should be silent as to Algiers.

Two ships of the line, a frigate, two brigs, and four mortar vessels, compose the reinforcement destined to the Mexican coast, under Admiral Bardin.

The Austrain, Russian, and Baden envoys to Switzerland, have informed the President of the Diet that they are instructed to support the reclamations of France respecting the expulsion of Louis Bonaparte from the territory of the Cantons.

A treaty of commerce has been concluded between Belgium and the Ottoman Porte, on the terms of the most favoured nations.—*Atlas 25th August.*

CANTON PRESS.

Saturday, 26th Jany.

By the arrival of the *Premier*, from the Downs 2nd September, papers to the 30th August have been received, and we give copious extracts from them, although the news is not of very great importance. The papers all anxiously notice the high price of corn, and meetings of immense multitudes were being held in many parts of the country in favor of the abolition of the corn-laws. The weather in the last week of Aug. had however been fine, and in the southern countries, the crop though late, was expected not to turn out much short of an average one In other respects the general trade of the country is described as flourishing, discount on good bills 2½ @ 3 per cent. In the tea market little was doing, and no material improvement upon the low prices of the last sale had taken place. RAW SILK we find quoted in the *Mercantile Journal* of 28th August at 18*s.* 6*d* @ 20*s.* 6*d.* for Taysaam, and 20.@ 26*s.* for Tsatlee. The *Journal* moreover states. The supplies of new Italian Silk continue to arrive slowly, which may be attributed to the prices being lower in this market than on the continent; the business is doing is on a small scale, but holders are very firm, and do not press sales. For China silk there is also a slack demand, but Bengal has gone off steadily at stiff prices. Consols quoted at 94 @ 94¼.

Parliament was prorogued by the Queen in person on the 16th August, to meet again on the 11th October.

The *Great Western* arrived in Liverpool on the 31st August, after a passage of only 13 days from Newyork. We have not seen any papers mentioning the fact, and are consequently without news from the United States The previous accounts from Canada are of little interest. A bill of indemnity in favor of Lord Durhem was passed in Parliament, to screen his Lordship from any action at law that might be brought against him for any of his acts whilst Governor General of the Canada, whereby the interests of individuals may have suffered.

We recopy from the *Mercantile Journal* of 21st August some remarks on the manner in which the tea sales are held. We have, on several occasions, expressed our conviction that more frequent sales, and these conducted like sales of other colonial produce would be more likely to conduce to the advantage of the importer instead of allowing, as at present, the influence of the tea agents or brokers an undue weight, and are much pleased to find that the Mercantile Journal espouses the same argument.

A number of war boats have, it is said, been ordered to proceed to Hong-kong to drive away the ships stationed there.

The foreign passage boats have received notice to come to Canton to receive the Hoppo's licence for plying between this and Macao; but we understand that several obstacles are still in the way of settling about them, the Hoppo insisting on compliances and guarantees both from the Chamber of Commerce and the Cohong, which these bodies demur to.

Owing to contention between the Hoppo and the Hong merchants, occasioned by the former's insisting on making a new Hong merchant of an individual known to be in lebted to a large amount, chops for the lading and discharging of vessels were refused to be granted during two days, but the trade continues now without interruption. The hoppo's eagerness to touch the fees from the new Hong, amounting to 30 or 40,000 Taels, made him thus solicitous about it, but the Hong merchants refusing their guarantee, the matter has for the present been allowed to drop.

O Commercio! (a new semi-weekly newspaper of Macao) states that the rain fallen in Macao during the last year, measured only, by the pluviometer of Mr. T. Beale, in, 59, 0, 4, whilst the year before 106, 0, 8 inches fell. Our Macao cotemporary infers from these data that the present year is likely to be a wet one. The quantity however, which fell the year before last, was much more than the average, which is we believe somewhere near 76 inches, from which it would appear, that though unequally divided, but a very small balance of rain is due now.

On the occasion of Mr. Jardine's leaving Canton to return to Europe his friends gave him a public dinner on Wednesday last in the hall of H. M. Superintendents About 110 Gentlemen sat down to a dinner provided by Messrs. Hooker and Lane, Mr. Turner in the chair, supported by Mr. Lindsay. The arrangements were well deserving of praise. Good humour and hilarity reigned throughout, and the party did not break no until dawn of day.

The Viceroy has been very unwell of late, and his death even has been rumoured several times. To the great regret however of his Chinese subjects he does not yet "ramble among the hills with the spirits of his ancestors." His late severe measures against the Opium trade, in which he is said before to have had no inconsiderable share, have rendered him very unpopular, people disbelieving that his acts proceed from a conviction of the danger of Opium smoking, but merely to curry favor at court. His son, it is said, has lately been caught in the act of smuggling Opium, and the fortunate captor of this important prize, did not give him his liberty, until well paid for it; his ransom was, we believe, estimated at 30,000 Taels.

Within the last few weeks several Europeans, both here and in Macao, have been attacked by the small pox, and some anxiety prevails among the foreign community as to it's spreading and about the inefficiency of previous vaccination. It will be seen from an extract we take from the *Times* of 30th August, that it is the opinion of some of the most eminent medical men in England that vaccination is an efficient protection against contagion.

Communicated.

(SELECTED.)

ON THE RECENT DEATH OF A YOUTH.

Oh death! couldst thou no worthless victim find,
No one whose hoary locks proclaimed his years;
That thou didst seize the youth of generous mind,
Whose modest worth our memory endears.

Might not the castle tottering in the air,
Have been o'erthrown, thy fury to assuage;
Or must the fabric newly built, and fair,
Be swept away in thy impetuous rage?

I know thee well, thou tyrant of the grave,
Full many a time I've marked the passing bier;
Nor hand nor footstep from thy grasp can save;
All fall before thee in thy mad career.

"My mad career." (I heard the monster cry.
While still my lips were murmuring for the youth;)
"I'm but the Viceroy of the King on high,
And His commands are righteousness and truth.

THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

STATEMENT,

Of Exports of Teas to Great Britain and the United States of America, since the 1st July 1838, up to this date.

	To G. Britain. Piculs	To U. States. Piculs
Fokien Bohea	135	
Canton Bohea	355	
Congo	5961	
Caper	895	
Souchong	2850	2933
Pouchong		135
Campoi	158	
Ankoi	528	
Hongmuey	1192	
Pekoe	1123	46
Orange Pekoe	3698	127
Black	70190	4251
Hyson	5782	1608
Young Hyson	3373	14136
Hyson Skin	3261	2047
Twankay	3878	
Gunpowder	3328	2667
Imperial	1654	2962
Total	93466	27016

Total of Black Tea to Gt. Britain lbs. 9358660
Total of Green Tea to Gt. Britain lbs. 3103486
lbs. 12462136

Total of Black Tea to United States lbs. 563467
Total of Green Tea to United States lbs. 3036666
lbs. 3600133

Raw Silk shipped to Great Britain Piculs 1000

General Chamber of Commerce.

The Cargo of the John O'Gaunt is not included.

CAUTION. Two valuable eight day Chronometers, one by French, and the other by Wydenham, the first No. 4476, and the latter No. 1942; and two small gold Watches, one by Mc Cabe, maker of the other unknown) having been intrusted by me to ROBERT EDWARDS who lately left China, to be sent to London for repair; and he not having accounted to me for one or either of them; the Public are hereby cautioned against purchasing said Chronometers and Watches as they are my properly. JAS. P. STURGIS.

Canton, 24th January, 1839.

NOTICE—Bills on London at 6 months sight for sale by

F. S. HATHAWAY.

Canton, 23th January, 1839.

NOTICE Commanders of British Vessels needing Seamen are requested to apply at this office, and the men will be shipped at the charge of this Establishment. EDWARD ELMSLIE.

Secretary & Treasurer to the Superintendents.

Canton, 17th January, 1839.

NOTICE.—The connection heretofore existing between the Firms of RUSSELL, STURGIS & Co. at Canton and RUSSELL & STURGIS at Manila is this day terminated, and they will hereafter constitute separate and distinct concerns.

JOHN W. PERIT retires from the Business. WARREN DELANO Jr. will continue the Canton House under the same Firm, on his separate account and responsibility until further notice.

The business of the MANILA HOUSE will also be continued under the same Firm as heretofore by GEORGE R RUSSELL, RUSSELL STURGIS, and HENRY P. STURGIS, with Mr. JONIAH MOORE, who has this day been admitted a partner.

JOHN W. PERIT.
GEORGE R. RUSSELL.
RUSSELL STURGIS.
HENRY P. STURGIS.
W. DELANO Jr.

Canton 1st January 1 39.

ADVERTISEMENT—The undersigned has been appointed Agent in Singapore for the sale of the works published by the "Society for the Diffusion of useful Knowledge" as also Agent for the sale of Chamber's Edinburgh Journal, and the other publications of Messrs W. and R. Chambers, Edinburgh. He has lately received copies of most of the above works, including *Penny Magazine, Penny Cyclopædia, Chambers Journal* etc. which are for sale at the London publishing prices, exchange at 4s 2d. per dollar, or 2 cents per penny. He will also be happy to receive orders for and undertakes to procure at the London publishing prices at the above exchange, *without any charges added*, any of the publications of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge and of Messrs W and R. Chambers,—as any other works parties may wish to order, provided the price be paid at the time of ordering, or guarantee be given that the work or works will be received and paid for on delivery. On the arrival at Singapore of the works ordered, they will be handed over to such agents as the parties may appoint to receive them— or be forwarded direct by earliest opportunity, at the expense of the parties.

Orders in China may be left with Rev. E. C Bridgman, or J. R. Morrison Esq. (Canton—and S. W. Williams Esq. Macao—with whom Catalogues of the D. U. K. Society's publications may be seen. Catalogues may also be seen at the Morrison Education Society's Library, Canton—and at Macao.

G. H. MOOR

Singapore 29th October 1838.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Treasury is open for the receipt of Cash for Bills upon the Supreme Government of India at the Exchange of Two hundred and twelve (212) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, and payable thirty days after sight.

(Signed.) J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company.

Canton, 24th November, 1838.

NOTICE. — Is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Agents are ready to receive bonafide Tenders for Advances on Bills of Exchange, secured by Consignments to England of Tea and Nanking Raw Silk, in the manner prescribed in a paper entitled, "Terms and Conditions for making Advances in China," at the rate of Four Shillings and Seven pence (4s. 7d.) per Spanish Dollar.

Until further Notice, Forty per Cent of the same will be made in cash, and the residue in Bills on the Supreme Government of India, at the rate of Two hundred and twelve (212) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, payable thirty days after sight.

(Signed.) J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. I Company.

Canton, 15th January, 1839.

NOTICE.—The very superior, new and fast sailing schooner "PARADOX," lately arrived from Java, has spacious accommodations for Passengers, and is now put on the line of the Canton Packets. For passage or freight, apply at Canton to HOOKER & LANE.

at Macao

Canton, 15th November, 1838

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL INSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above society can grant Policies on Goods payable in London, Calcutta, Bombay, or Canton.

MACVICAR & Co.

Canton, 6th October, 1838.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are authorised to grant Policies payable in Calcutta, London, Batavia and Canton. A cash payment of five per cent on the amount of premium per each risk will be made to all parties giving risks to this office, and Policies are made payable at 30 days when the premium is paid in cash at a *pro rata* exchange, and at two months and longer periods when paid by a Bill on the same Person at which the Policy is payable. DANIELL & Co.

Agents in China, Asiatic Marine Ins. Office

Secretaries in Calcutta Messrs. Fergusson Brothers & Co.
Agents in London Messrs. Forbes Forbes & Co.
" in Batavia Mess s. Wilson Smithes & Co.

Canton, 9th November, 1838

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY

THE Subscribers are duly constituted and appointed Agents for this Company, and can grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta, Canton, Bombay, Madras, and elsewhere—parties contributing business to the office, will be entitled to a return of five per cent on the amount of premium annually paid in.

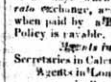
Canton, January 8th 1839. WETMORE & Co.

FOR LONDON.

THE Ship INGLIS, of 1,000 tons, Capt. ROUTH, will have immediate despatch having the greater part of her Cargo engaged, for freight apply to DANIELL & Co.

Canton, 9th January, 1839.

FOR SALE, OR CHARTER TO ANY PORT IN INDIA.



THE Ship L' ESPERANCE, now lying at Whampoa. For particulars apply to N. VAN BASEL for LAER & Co.

Canton 4th January, 1839.

FOR LONDON.

THE fine new ship CRESCENT, Captain GODDIE, will sail with all despatch For freight apply to

MACVICAR & Co.

Canton 12th January, 1839.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE fine new fast sailing ship PENANG, Captain LAWSON, will have early despatch. For freight apply to

MACVICAR & Co.

Canton 12th January, 1839.

FOR SINGAPORE AND MADRAS.

HAVING the greater part of her Cargo engaged, the FRANCIS SMITH, Captain EDMONDS For freight or passage apply to

MACVICAR & Co.

Canton 12th January, 1839.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE Sr. VINCENT, Captain JAMES MUDDLE. Al, 410 tons per register Apply to LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 3rd January, 1839.

FOR LONDON.

THE well known fast sailing Al, ship EUPHRATES, Capt. WILSON, has the greater part of her cargo engaged, and will have immediate dispatch after she commence loading. Apply to

JAMIESON & IRW.

Canton, 15th December, 1838.

FOR BATAVIA AND ROTTERDAM.

THE Dutch Barque JAVA, H. PETERS, Commander. For freight apply to SENN VAN BASEL for LAER & Co.

Canton, 5th December, 1838.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER. TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL OR LONDON.

THE fine fast sailing ship the JAMAICA, 350 tons Capt. M. MAGWIN. Apply to DANIELL & Co.

Canton, 23rd November, 1838.

FOR LONDON.

THE fine first class Ship the VISCOUNT MELBOURNE, of 650 tons, Captain WM. DRAYNER, her second voyage. For freight and passage apply to DANIELL & Co.

Canton, 9th November, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE Ship "SULEIMANY," Capt. N. J McFARLANE, will meet with early despatch from Whampoa. For freight apply to NANABHOY FRAMJEE.

Canton, 29th October, 1838.

FOR SALE AT WHAMPOA.

A quantity of KENTLEDGE, for particulars apply to MACVICAR & Co.

Canton 12th January, 1839.

FOR SALE

LAFITTE CLARET in cases of one dozen each.

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 3rd January, 1839.

FOR SALE.

THE undersigned have just received an assortment of the following viz. LINEN DAMASK, NAPKINS and TABLE CLOTHS, COLORED DAMASK, TABLE COVERS of newest patterns, LINEN DUCKS and DRILL, DAMASK COUNTERPANES and STRIPE VERANDAH TICK.

HOOKER & LANE.

No. 1 British Factory,
1st December, 1838.

BEER in HOGSHEADS, just landed in good order. To be had at the Godowns of

BIBBY ADAM & Co.

Canton, 7th September, 1838

ON SALE.

MANILA PLANCHADO SEGARS at 8 $ per box. Apply to

EDMUND MOLLER.

WANTS A SITUATION—An individual who has been in the trade at Canton for seven years; and understands book-keeping. For particulars apply to the Editor of the Canton Press.

ON SALE.

At the CANTON PRESS OFFICE

THE second and third volumes of the CANTON PRESS NEWS PAPER AND PRICE CURRENT, at 12 $ per file.

BILLS OF LADING, BLANK POWERS OF ATTORNEY, BLANK RESPONDENTIA BONDS OR DUM ORDERS, all neatly printed and on Europe paper.

also

DIRECTIONS for using the LOGARITHMIC TONNAGE ROD, as invented by Mr. STANSBURY.

At the price of 10 cents each, Statements of AMERICAN IMPORTS & EXPORTS for 1837 & 38, and at 15 cents each, these together with BRITISH IMPORTS & EXPORTS on one sheet of Postpaper.

LINGUIST'S REPORTS.

TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press and Price Current,
For one year payable in advance..... $ 12
For six Months..... " ..... $ 7
For three " ..... $ 4

Single numbers of the Canton Press and Price Current, may be had at the Office No. 3, British Factory, at 30 cents, and Price Currents at 10 cents each.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED—Brit. *Premier*, Were, from London, left the Downs on the 2d September.

SAILED OR DESPATCHED.—Amer. *Thomas Perkins*, Graves for Hongkong and Java. Brit. *Vansittart*, Macqueen, for Singapore and Bombay. *John O'Gaunt*, *Robertson*, for London. *Sir E. Ryan*, Pybus for Singapore and Calcutta. This day, *Bolton*, Young, for Singapore and Bombay. French *Courrier Maulle*, Geoffroy, for Manila

PASSENGERS.—Per *John O'Gaunt*, Mr. and Mrs. Layton; Mrs. Burd; Mr. J. Robertson. Per *Bolton*, Mr. Wm. Jardine, and Rev. Mr. Kruckeberg.

The *John O'Gaunt* spoke on the 30th December, the *John Renwick*, from Java, bound for China in the Gilolo passage. About the 7th January saw a large English barque in about Long. 128° east and Lat 2° north; this vessel was most likely the *George IV*, Capt. Were also reports having spoken about the 10th December, in 11°. Long. east and 15°. Lat south, the Brit. whaler *Surprise*, Hill, 9 months out with 900 barrels, and on the following day the Brit. Whaler *Pacific*, Collin, 18 months out with 1200 barrels of oil.

The *Ann Jane*, Stubbs, and the *Orixa* were to leave Liverpool for China on about the 20th Sept.

The *Arabian* and *Hashemy* have been taken off the berth for China, and proceeded to New South Wales. Vessels from China arrived in England: *Hero of Malone*, *Walmer Castle*, and *Trafalgar*. Off Cowes, Hamb. *Pilot*, Petersen, and on the Continent Amer. *Ann* and *Susan*.

News from China to the 4th April had reached London via Newyork, brought thither by the *Roman*.

LATEST DATES, from ENGLAND, 2d September ✈ *Premier*. UNITED STATES, 17th Aug. vis England. CALCUTTA, 25th September ✈ *Chetidra*. BOMBAY, 4th October ✈ *Donna Pascoa*. SINGAPORE, 1st November ✈ *Donna Pascoa*. JAVA, 3rd November ✈ *Jane Brown*. MANILA, 22nd December ✈ *Young Queen*.

VESSELS EXPECTED.—From ENGLAND, *George IV*, *Orixa*, *Ann Jane*. CALCUTTA, *Emma Eugenia*, *Syren*, *Eleanor*, *Beeolen*, *Heroine*.

SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

Vessel's Name.	*Flag.*	*Commander.*	*Tons*	*Where from.*	*Consignees.*
John Bull	British	Ormond	378	Liverpool	Fox Rawson & Co.
Trenton	Ameri.	Hallet		Boston	Russell & Co.
Moffat	British	Bolton		Batavia	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Mary	"	Macaulay		Bombay	Daniell & Co.
Canada	Ameri.	Hicks		Liverpool	Wetmore & Co.
Inglis	British	Routh	1300	Bombay	Daniell & Co.
Euphrates	"	Wilson	617	Liverpool	Jamieson and How.
V. Melbourne	"	Drayner	650	Bombay	Daniell & Co.
Patriot Queen	"	Woodley		Calcutta	Dent & Co.
Penang	"	Lawson		Liverpool	Macvicar & Co.
Covington	Ameri.	Holbrook		Liverpool	Wetmore & Co.
Orestes	British	Smith		Madras	Dent & Co.
Belle Alliance	"	Doxford		"	"
Bengal	"	Morton		Calcutta	Jamieson & How.
Suliman	"	Macfarlane		Bombay	Nanabhoy Framjee.
Horatio	Ameri.	Howland		Liverpool	F. S. Hathaway.
Oriental	British	Wilson		Bombay	Dirom & Co.
Crescent	"	Goldie		Liverpool	Macvicar & Co.
Eliza	"	Lay		Calcutta	Dent & Co.
Westminster	"	Mollison		Fort Jackson	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Reliance	"	Marquis	1315	Madras	Dent & Co.
Earl of Clare	"	Scott	910	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Duke of Lancaster	"	Hargrave		Bombay	Turner & Co.
Ann Gales	"	Giles		Manila	Jardine Matheson & Co.
L'Esperance	Dutch	Lindstedt		Batavia	S. van Basel toe Laer & Co.
Eucharis	French	Costey	285	Manila	Dent & Co.
Orwell	British	Collard		Madras	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Mary Ann	"	Jones		Java	"
Jamaica	"	Martin		London	Daniell & Co.
J. N. Gossler	Ameri.	Davis		Gibraltar	F. R. & J. Tiers.
Java	Dutch.	Peters		Soerabaya	S. van Basel toe Laer & Co.
Ellen	British	Dixon	352	Manila	Dent & Co.
Frederick Huth	"	Toby		Singapore	Turner & Co.
Partock Hall	"	Canney		Bombay	"
Francis Smith	"	Edmond		Calcutta	Macvicar & Co.
Van Couver	Ameri.	Mallet		Boston	Russell & Co.
Omega	"	Elliott		New York	Gordon & Talbot.
Asia	"	Coles		Boston	Russell & Co.
Wm. Stewart	British	Miller		London	Wetmore & Co.
Hindustan	"	Redman		Madras	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Chobyhra	"	Small		Calcutta	Dent & Co.
Douna Pascoa	"	Mullock		Liverpool	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Girard	Ameri.	Drinker		Philadelphia	F. H. & J. Tiers.
Tigris	British	Titherington		Liverpool	Dent & Co.
Ingleborough	"	Buckle		Liverpool	Fox Rawson & Co.
Rosalind	"	Crouch		London	Turner & Co.
Malabar	"	Southward		Bombay	Russell & Co.
Jane Brown	"	Dunlop		Glasgow	Jardine Matheson & Co.
St. Vincent	"	Muddle	410	London	Lindsay & Co.
Isabella	"	Robertson		Leith	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Young Queen	"			Manila	"

SHIPPING AT HONG-KONG &c.

The following Ships are stationary at Lintin &c. The *Jane*, Wm. Clark; *Lord Amherst*, Wm. Dodd; *Aurelia*-Gregorio; *Psyche*, Kennedy; to Dent & Co. The *Hercules*, Parry; *Austen*, Rees; *Col. Young*, Boyle; *Jardine*, Strachan; to Jardine Matheson & Co. The *Lintin*, (Am.) Gilman; to Russell & Co. The *Agnes*, Gallie; *Mermaid*, Wallace; to D. & M. Rustomjee. The *Isabella*, D. Ballingall; to Markwick & Smith. Brit. *Mithras*, Pike; to H. Rustomjee. *Rosa*, Ribeiro; to H. Elgar.

Vessel's Name.	*Flag.*	*Commander.*	*Tons*	*Where from.*	*Consignees*
Governor Findlay	British	Jauncey	278	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Rose	Ameri.	Foster	143	Lima	Russell & Co.
Mavis	British	T. Watson	160	Calcutta	Cowasjee Eduljee.
Ternate	British	Walker		Bombay	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Pearl	"	Beddie		"	Macvicar & Co.
Corsair	"	Porter		Singapore	Lindsay & Co.
Thistle	"	Florence		Manila	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Lambton	"	Hart		"	"
Attaran	"	H. Jackson		Calcutta	Markwick & Smith.
Virginia	"	Whiffen		"	Lindsay & Co.
Manlmien	"	Pike.	175	Calcutta	Heerjeebhoy Rustomjee.
Henry Clay	Ameri.	Byworth		Callao	Dent & Co.
Peruvia	"	Swift		Callao	Russell & Co.
Omega	British	Strachan		Singapore	Jardine Matheson & Co.
John Gilpin	Ameri.	Lewis		Callao	Wetmore & Co.
Ruparell	British	Butler		Bombay	A. & D. Furdonjee.
Francis Stanton ..	Ameri.	Lefavour	392	Manila	Russell & Co.
Lady Hayes	British	Paterson		Sidney	Jardine Matheson & Co.
L'Aglae	Fren.	van Iseghem		Manila	Russell Sturgis & Co.
Premier	British	Were		London	Dent & Co.

THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

Abreviations (Pl.) Pecul. (Cy.) Catty. (Pce.) Piece. (Pr.) Pair. (Cht.) Chest. (Yrd.) Yard. ($) Spanish Dollars. (T) Tael. (M.) Mace. (Cn.) Candarin. (Ch,) Cash. Comml. Weights. 16 Taels, 1⅓ lb. avods.—1 Catty.—100 Catties 133⅓ lb avods, 1 Pecul.—16 Pls. 80 Cys, 1 Ton.—84 Cys, 1 Cwt.—¼ Cy. 1 lb.—Money weight.—10 Cash. 1 Candarin.—10 Candarin, 1 Mace, 1 Tael.—1 Tael, 580 Grains Troy.—1 Span. dollar 7 Mace 1 cn 7 ch.

VOL. 4. No. 21. **Canton, Saturday, 26th January, 1839.** **No. 177.**

IMPORTS.

	PER.	PRICES.	REMARKS.
COTTON MANUFACTURES			
Cambrics - - 40 yds. - in	Pce.	$ 3. a 4	
Chintzes - - 28 ,, - in	,,	3 a 5	
Handkfs. Monteiths scarlet	,,	1.75 a 2.	dull.
,, ,, blue - -	,,	1.25 a 2	
Long-cloths white 40 yds. 36 in	,,	3½. a 4½.	
,, ,, 80 ,, -	,,	7½. a 9.	
,, grey - 40 ,, 38 in	,,	3½. a 4.	Large stock
,, ,, - 60 ,, 38 in	,,	5½. a 6.	
,, ,, - 80 ,, 38 in	,,	7. a 8.	
Am. brown Cots. 30 ,, 36 in	,,	2.10 a 2.80	
Cotton yarn Nos. 16 @ 28 in	Pl.	22 a 30	Large stock and
,, ,, 30 @ 42 in	,,	30 a 36	little demand.
Calcutta - - ,, 18 @ 24 in	,,		None.
WOOLLENS.			
Broadcloth Ex. Sup'r 60@62 in	Yrd.	20 a 2 80.	
,, Span.h Stripes 60@62 in	,,	1.20 a 1.35.	
,, Supers - 58@60 in	,,	80 a 90.	
,, Worsters - -	,,	60 cts.	
,, Worleys - 28 yds. in	Pce.	11 a 11½.	No sale.
,, Sup.r Selet. Cutgs large	Pl.	30 a 40.	Cts. dull.
Flannel - - - - -	yd.	15 a 20.	
Camblets, double 55 yds. 30 in	Pce.		
Fine singles - - - -	,,	20 a 22.	dull.
Second - - - - -	,,		
Dutch - - 40 yds. 33 in	,,	22 a 24	
,, - - 40 ,, 28 ,,	,,	20 a 22	
Bombazets - - - -	,,	7 a 8	
Longells scarlet - - -	,,	9½ a 9¾	
Assorted colors - - -	,,	8	
Woollen yarn - - -	,,	70 a 90	Limitted demand.
COTTON.		Tael.	
Bengal old or inf.r - - -	Pl.	8.5 a 10.2	
,, sup.r and fine - -	,,		
Bombay old or inf.r - -	,,	7. a 9.	
,, sup.r and fine - -	,,		
Madras - - - - -	,,	7.5 a 9.3	
Manila - - - - -	,,		None.
METALS.			
Copper Shea's. 16 oz. @ 32 oz.	Pl.	$ 34½.	
,, S. American slab - -	,,	20.	None.
,, nails assorted - -	,,	40.	
,, old - - - - -	,,	18.	
Lead English Pig - - -	,,	5½	
,, Spanish ,, - - -	,,		
Iron Bar 1 @ 3 in - - -	,,	3 a 3½	
,, Rod ½ @ in - -	,,	4 a 4½	
,, Nailrod ½ and under	,,	3½	
,, Hoop. ½ @ in - -	,,		
,, Scrap - - - - -	,,	1. a 1.25	Not Saleable.
Steel English - - - -	,,		
,, Swedish - - - -	Cub	3½ a 4	
Spelter English - - - -	Pl.	5½ a 5¾	
Tin Plates - - - - -	Box	8½ a 9½	
Quicksilver - - - - -	Pl.	125 a 130	
SKINS Rabbit - - - -	100	60. a 65.	
Beaver - - - - -	each	4. a 6.	
,, Fox - - - - -	,,	1. a 1.15.	
Otter-Sea - - - - -	,,	40. a 55	
,, tails - - - -	,,	2.50 a 3	
,, Land - - - - -	,,	5. a 7.	
Seal - - - - - -	,,	2. a 2.50	
OPIUM Patna old 1836	Ch'.		
,, ,, 1837	,,		No trade and for
,, new - - -	,,		
Benares old - 1837	,,		the season of the
,, new - - -	,,		
Malwa old - - - -	,,		year heavy stock
,, new - - - -	,,		
Turkey - - - - -	Pl.		Little demand.
RICE Bengal - - - -	,,	1.25 a 1.35	
,, Java - - - -	,,		
,, White table - - -	,,		
,, Manila - - - -	,,	1.25 a 1.35	
STRAITS PRODUCE &c			
Bird's nest, fine white - -	Cy.	30.	
,, ,, inf.r ,, - -	,,	11. a 16.	
,, ,, black - - -	,,	1½. a 5.	No demand.
Bees Wax - - - - -	Pl.	26. a 28.	
Betel nut - - - - -	,,	4. a 4½.	
Cloves Mauritius 22 @ 24	,,	34.	Molucca.
,, Mother ,, - -	,,	10. a 12.	Overstocked.
Camphor Baroos - - -	Cy.	6. a 25.	
Gambir - - - - -	Pl.	2½. a 3.	
Mace - - - - - -	,,		
Nutmegs - - - - -	,,		
Pepper - - - - -	,,	6½ a 6¾.	
Rattans - - - - -	,,	3. a 3½.	In demand.
Tin Banca - - - - -	,,	22.	
,, Singapore &c. - - -	,,	21.	First quality.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Amber large 1st quality -	Cy.	3. a 13.	
,, small fragments - -	,,	20 cts a 1½.	
Asafœtida - - - - -	Pl.	4½.	
Bichdemar - - - - -	,,	6. a 25.	
,, good - - - -	,,	25. a 36.	
Cochineal - - - - -	,,	180. a 220.	
Coral large beads or pieces	Cy.		
,, fragments - - -	Pl.	40. a 50.	
Cow Bezoar - - - -	Cy.	16. a 25.	No demand.
Cudbear - - - - -	Pl.	12. a 14.	
Cutch Pegue - - - -	,,	4. a 4½.	
Elephants Teeth or Ivory	,,	70. a 100.	
,, ,, cuttings	,,	60. a 65.	
Fish-maws - - - - -	,,	25 a 55.	
Flints - - - - - -	,,	40 cents.	
Ginseng crude - - - -	,,	65.	
,, clarified. - - -	,,	90	
Mother of Pearl Shell - -	,,	9. a 10.	
Myrrh - - - - - -	,,	3. a 4.	
Olibanum - - - - -	,,	3½. a 8.	Large stock.
Putchuck - - - - -	,,	15 a 16	Little demand.
Rose Maloes - - - - -	,,		
Saltpetre at Lintin - - -	,,	6.	
Shark's fins - - - - -	,,	15. a 30.	
Smalts - - - - - -	,,	40 a 55	Limited demand.
Stock fish - - - - -	,,	3½. a 4.	Large stock.
Thread Gold and Silver	Cy.	40 a 45	
Wood Ebony Mauritius - -	Pl.	3.	
,, ,, Ceylon - -	,,	2.	dull.
,, Sandal Indian - - -	,,	14 a 19	
,, ,, Timor - - -	,,	8 a 12.	
,, ,, Sand.h Islands -	,,		
,, Sapan. - - - - -	,,	1.80	

EXPORTS.

	WT. in T.	PRICE	REMARKS.
SILK MANUFACTURES.			
Camlets blk. 18 yds. by 24 in	30	$ 12	
,, col'd ,, ,, by ,,	28	13.	
Hkfs. 4-4 black Levantine fringed	17	5 20. a 6.30	
,, 7-8 ,, ,,	15	4.50 a 5.60	
Hkfs. 7-8 cross barren - -	11	5.50 a 6.	
,, Sarsnet, Nankin silk			
,, ,, Canton - - -	—	5.20	
Hkfs. white Pongee 36 in	18	6.30	
,, ,, ,, 30 ,,	16	5.80	
,, figured ,, 32	20	8 10 a 8 50	
,, ,, ,, 30 ,,	18	7 20 a 7.50	
Levantines col'd 30 yds. 24	21	11.50	
,, ,, 30 ,, 29	32	15. a 15.50	
,, black ,, ,, 24	27	11.	
,, ,, 30 ,, 29	30	14. a 15.	
Satins Levantines 30 29	33	14.50 a 15.	
,, ,, 30 ,, 24	30	13.	
Lutestrings mixt 18 ,, 24	18	6.70	
,, black ,, ,, 29	28	9.50 a 9.75	
Pongees white 30 ,, 30	30	10.	
,, ,, 30 ,, 29	29	9.75	
,, ,, 30 ,, 32	32	11.	
,, Szechuen 19 ,, 19	27	3.60 a 3.75	
Sarsnets black N. 30 ,, 29	27	9 70	
,, ,, C. ,, ,, 29	25	8	
,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	22	7.	
,, white 60 ,, 29	34	14.25 a 14 5	
,, colored 30 ,, 29	21	11 80 a 12.	
,, crossbarr'd ,, 24	18	9.20 a 9.30	
Satins black 18 ,, 29	44	15 a 15.20	
,, ,, 18 ,, 29	36	11. a 11.50	
,, colored 18 ,, 29	35	16.	
,, high ,, 18 ,, 29	34	17.	
,, damasked crimson	34	17 a 17.50	
,, ,, colored	38	16. a 16.50	
Seushaws Nank. blk 29 29	40	14.50	
,, ,, colored ,, ,,	33	15.50	
,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	36	16 20	
,, Canton black 28 ,,	33	8.90 a 9.40	
Sewing silks assort. colors. 1st	Fl.	440 a 450	
,, ,, black - - - -		385.	
Shawls crape 7 4 embrd. -	7	3.40	According to
,, ,, 55 @ 58 in -	5½	2.90	embroidery.
,, 8-4 Satin figd. 63 -	6	1.80	
,, 7-4 ,, ,, 58 -	4	1.50	
,, ,, damasked silk 54 @ 57	4	1.85	
Water silks col'd. 18 y. 29 in	32	14.50 a 15	
BLACK TEAS.	Pl	Tael.	
,, Bohea Canton - - -	,,		None.
,, ,, Fokeen - - -	,,		
,, Congou Soug. k'd. - -	,,		
,, ,, Bl. Lf. & Pck. k'd	,,	20 a 30	
,, Campoi - - - -	,,		
,, Souchong - - - -	,,	36 a 52	
,, Hung muey - - - -	,,	24 a 32	
,, Pekoe - - - - -	,,	40 a 62	
,, Ning Yong - - - -	,,	19 a 24	
,, Ankoi - - - - -	,,	16 a 18	
,, ,, Pouchong - - -	,,	22 a 25	
,, Orange Pekoe - - -	,,	36 a 40	
,, Caper - - - - -	,,	20 a 24	
GREEN TEAS.			
,, Twankay - - - - -	,,		
,, Skin - - - - - -	,,	19 a 30	
,, Hyson - - - - -	,,		Canton Tea.
,, Young Hyson - - -	,,		21
,, Imperial - - - -	,,		31
,, Gunpowder - - -	,,		31
RAW SILK. Canton No. 1	,,	T. 280	
,, ,, ,, ,, 2	,,	270	
,, ,, ,, ,, 3	,,	230 a 255	
,, ,, ,, ,, 4	,,		
,, ,, ,, ,, 5	,,		
Nankin Taatlee - - - 8	,,		
,, Taysaan- - - - -	,,		
SUGAR RAW. Canton 1st	,,	T. 5 3	
,, ,, 2d.	,,	4.8 a 5.	
,, Pingfa - - - - -	,,	6.2	
,, Candy Canton - - -	,,	6.6 a 6.8	
,, ,, Chinchew - -	,,		
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Alum - - - - - -	,,	1.95 a 1.95	at Macao.
Aniseed star - - - -	,,	10½	
Camphor - - - - -	,,	33 a 34	
Cassia at Whampoa - -	,,	10. a 10½	
,, Lintin - - - -	,,		None.
,, buds - - - - -	,,	14 a 15	
Canes bamboo - - - -	1000	10 a 14	
,, Wangees - - - -	,,	1 a 12	
China Root - - - - -	Pl.	3½	
Cubebs - - - - - -	,,	17 a 18	
Dragon's blood - - - -	,,	80 a 100	
Galangals - - - - -	,,	3½ a 3¾	
Gamboge - - - - - -	,,	65 a 70	None good.
Glass beads - - - - -	,,	17 a 22	
Glue - - - - - -	,,	9 a 11	
Ginger in Jars - - - -	Case	5 a 5½	
Hartall or Orpiment - -	Pl.	15 a 16	
Lead white - - - - -	,,	9 a 10	
,, red - - - - -	,,	10	
Mo. of Pear' Shells 5oolbs large	Pl.		
,, blue edged small	,,		No demand.
Musk warranted- - - -	Cy.	45 a 60	
Nankeens, blue 10½ yds. 83 in	100	92	
,, 9½ yds. 12 in - - -	Ps.	84	
,, Canton made - - -	,,	78	
,, ,, large - - -	,,	82	
,, ,, small - - -	,,	65	None.
Yellow yds. in 1st. st.	,,	75 a 80	
,, ,, 2d ,,	,,	66 a 70	None.
,, ,, 3d. ,,	,,	58	
,, small ,, - - -	,,		
,, white ,, - - -	,,	55 a 85	Wanted
Oils Aniseed - - - -	Cy.	1.10 a 1.20	
,, Cassia - - - - -	,,	1.65	
Rhubarb - - - - - -	Pl.		None.
,, Dutch cut - - -	,,		
Soy in Jars - - - - -	Case	5 a 8	
Tobacco in baskets - - -	Pl.	14 a 15	
Tortoiseshell - - - -	P.		
Turmeric - - - - -	,,		
Vermillion 50 catties - -	Box.	76.	

N. B. OF IMPORTS ALL DUTIES ARE PAID BY THE PURCHASER, AND OF EXPORTS BY THE SELLER

BOATHIRE IS PAID BY THE SELLER.

Note. *Alum*, and *Cassia* are procurable cheaper at Lintin, Macao, &c; and *Raw Silk*, *Silk* piece goods &c, are sometimes shipped thro' the latter Port to avoid double duties, chargeable on those goods, if more than 100 Peculs are required for the ship when at Whampoa.

RATES OF INSURANCE AT CANTON.

On first class vessels in the 10th Canton and Union Offices of China, & various Agents of Offices established in Calcutta and Bombay.

GOODS	TREASURE		GOODS	TREASURE
Bombay		Singapore	1	¾ Hol or Hamburg .. 3 2½
Ceylon		Manila	1½	1 Spain or Portugal.. 3 2½
Madras		Mallacca		America U States .. 2½ 2
Calcutta	2½	Penang	1½	1 Chili or Peru .. 3 ..
Rangoon	2	Batavia		Mexico .... 3 ..
Mauritius		Gt. Britain via Sg	3	2½ E.coast of China .. 1 pm.
Australia		,, direct.....	2½	2 Lintin &c... .... ½ do.
Sand. Islands ..		France	2½	2

Note. Above rates are from 20th Oct. to 20th April annually: during remaining 6 months the premiums are somewhat higher. Risks on Blocks are $ 9 per Cent per annum, $ 4½ for 6 months, $ 2½ for 3 months and $ ¾ per month.

The Local Insurance Offices grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta and Bombay, or in Canton.

WHAMPOA PORT CHARGES, &c.

1st class ves. measg. 1600 cubits & upwards pay 0.7874756 of a T. per cubit.
2nd ,, ,, 1200 do. & under 1600 ,, 0.7221491 ,, ,,
3rd ,, ,, under 1200 do. 0.5062341 ,, ,,

N.B. The cubit is 14¼ inches measurement it is taken on each entry of the vessel with cargo (except Rice) and is from the Foremast to the Mizen mast, or tiller head in Brigs; and across at the main mast: these are multiplied together for the above products—The largest class pay from $ 4300 to $ 4320; 2d class from $ 3700 to $ 3780; 3rd cl as from $ 3700 and under. The Consular Present Fee is paid by all vessels 1600 Taels or $ 2223. Linguists fee $ 173½ and Comprador's fee $ 56 Also Pilotage $ 60, inwards and outwards the same. A sum of from $ 5 @ 600 is also usually required by the Hong-merchant, for securing a Cargo-ship, to defray fees and charges usually incurred by him. On French and other Foreign vessels the charges are slightly varied. The several fees paid to the Hoppo &c. on Rice laden ships amounting to $ 939.50, by a decision of the General Chamber of Commerce, are to be considered a charge on the vessel, as also the sum of $ 250—paid to the Linguist—making the whole charge on a Rice-ship, $ 1189.50—besides Pilotage inwards and outwards.

RATE OF EXCHANGE AND PRICE OF BULLION.

	s. d.
On London or Liverpool, 6 months sight private Bills	4. 8. @ 4. 9.
Government Bills 10 @ 30 days	4. 6.
United States Bank Bills 6 months sight.....	4. 3. @ 4. 8½.
Bills under clearances made on goods by the E. I. Company's Agents.	4s. 7d.
E. I. Company's Agents Bills on Calcutta 30 ds. sight C. Rs. 220.	
E. I. Directors Bills 60 ds. sight, and private 30 ds. C. Rs. 220 @ 222.	
Private Bills, on Bombay, ,, Co's. Rs.....	220.

Gold, 98 a 100 touch, in leaves $ 23.75 *per* Tael weight.
Sycee at Lintin &c. large Ingots 97 a 99 touch 7 per Cent premium. } very
,, ,, ,, small 96 a 98 ,, 6¼ per Cent ,, } scarce.
Spanish Dollars Pillar Ferdinand, ... 1 per Cent ,,
,, ,, Old Carolus IV. .. .. 5 per Cent ,,
South American Republics .. .. par.

Freight to London, Liverpool, &c. per Ton. 50 cub: feet £ 4.10 @ 4.15.
for foreign Europe, American and British Ships, none.. .. .. ..
for United States, American Ships Per Ton. 40 cub. feet. .. .. 25 $

DELIVERIES OF OPIUM AT LINTIN.

FROM 1ST APRIL TO 31ST DECEMBER 1838.

	IN DECEMBER.			FROM APRIL TO DECEMBER INCLUSIVE.		
	Chests.	*Price.*	*Value in Dollars.*	*Chests.*	*Value in Dollars.*	*Stock 1st Jany.*
Patna .....old.	6	500	3000	9,650	2 984,960	1344
,, ...new	33	540	17,820	—	—	1957
Benares .....old	—	—	—	1,695	816,370	56
,, ...new	47	490	23,030	—	—	558
Malwa .....new	200	480	96000	7,236	4,199,048	3319½
	286		139,850	14,561	8,000,378	6,925

Total of deliveries in the 9 months beginning 1st of April 14,847 chests value, Sp. Dls. 8,140,228.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

IMPORTS.

COTTON MANUFACTURES.—We have not heard of any transactions during the week in LONGCLOTHS or COTTON YARN the demand for which continues very slack.

WOOLLENS.—A small sale of SPANISH STRIPES was reported, but we have been unable to learn the particulars. Prices have not however further receded. LONGELLS are very depressed, and no sales to report

METALS.—LEAD without alteration. BAR IRON may be quoted a little higher, there being very little in the market; the other sorts are as before, none from the late arrivals having yet been landed.

STRAITS PRODUCE.—PEPPER has declined a little and is dull of sale. The last importation of about 3000 Piculs, was sold at Macao last week, we hear, at equal to about 6. 75. BETELNUT in demand at our quotation.

RICE.—As is usual at this season of the year there is more speculation in Rice, and it has advanced fully 5 cents.

COTTON.—About 3000 bales of Madras have been disposed of during the week. The *Tinnevelly* from 8.3 @ 8 7, some of it being very inferior; the *Western* at about 7 5 There have been small sales of Bengal, generally of the lower descriptions at from 7.5 @ 8, and they do not offer for the best more than 9. In *Bombay* there has been no transaction.

OPIUM.—The Lintin report exhibits increased deliveries since the 8th inst., but we believe they consist almost entirely of shipments by small foreign vessels to the westward, for in this market there is nothing doing. Reports are very current that a commissioner has been appointed for this Province whose principal duties will be the suppression of the opium trade, and that the severest measures will be resorted to. Lintin deliveries to the 22nd were: Patna old 2, new 94; Benares old 9, new 26: Malwa 88; Total 218 chests.

EXPORTS.

NANKEEN STUFF.—The market has not yet opened, but the Silkmen are lowering their tone a little; one or two shipments are reported, the price, we suspect to be hereafter settled. The quotations in England per *Premier* are nominally the same, but the high price has checked clearances.

TEA.—The tea-men have been compelled to follow the example of the Hong-merchants and are disposing of their teas at our quotations. Few of the fine chops of any description remain, and the lower are approaching their relative values. A very few purchases of *Young Hyson* and some to a more considerable extent of Cargo-*Skin* are the only transactions in Green Tea worth recording, the prices asked for most kinds being much higher than buyers are willing to pay.

CANTON, 26th January, 1839.

THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 4. No. 22. ***Canton, Saturday, 2nd February,*** **1839.** **No. 178.**

To the Honble Court of Directors of the E. I. Company.

Honorable Sirs.—We the undersigned merchants of London engaged in the trade with China beg leave most respectfully to bring under the consideration of your honorable court the expediency of discontinuing advances on goods through the finance committee in Canton.

We are aware that the court's attention was drawn to this subject in the early part of last year, at the instance of the East India and China Association, which will render it unnecessary for us to address you at any length with reference to it; but at the same time we cannot refrain from strongly urging upon the honorable court the great disadvantages under which we continue to labour, from the very singular circumstances in which the trade with China is necessarily conducted under the present system of advances upon goods hypothecated to the company, which leads to encourage undue speculations, and produces sudden and great fluctuations in the money market: thereby materially affecting the price of China produce, and interfering with prices and returns for British exports, to the serious detriment of the trade of the country. We do not doubt but your honorable court must be anxious to relieve the trade with China in this respect, as we are persuaded that you will experience no difficulty in procuring the necessary funds for the home charges from the three presidencies in India, at a fair and equitable rate of exchange; and we therefore respectfully entreat that directions may be forwarded to withdraw the finance committee at Canton

We have the honor to be &c. &c.

[Signed] Cockerell & Co.	Palmers, Mackillop, Bent & Co.
Gregson, Melville & Co.	Fletcher, Alexander & Co.
Crawford, Colvin & Co.	Scott, Bell & Co.
Small Colquhoun & Co.	Alexander Crowe & Co.
Archd Hastie.	Morrison, Cryder & Co
Fairlie, Hodgson, & Co.	Gardner, Urquhart & Co.
Daniell. Dickinson & Co.	Barclay Brothers & Co
Dallas and Gore	Rawson, Norton & Co.
Lyall Brothers & Co.	Walkinshaw & Co.
Jamieson Brothers & Co.	Gladstanes, Kerr & Co.
J. Mackenzie & Co	Robert Kinloch & Co.
Thomas Weeding & Co.	J. Cockburn & Co.
Sanderson, Fry, Fox & Co.	

London, 10th August, 1838.

Canton, Register, 29th January, 1839.

Canton, January 23rd, 1839.

Revd. Peter Parker.—Canton.

Dear Sir.—Having seen your communication, published some time since requesting information with regard to the Aurora Australis, I beg to offer you the result of my observations.

	Lat.	Lon.	Ther.	
Jany. 13th	,,-38° 18 S.	83° 64 E	67°	Wind N. & strong
14th	,,-38° 08 S.	88° 37 E	65°	,,Lpt. str. NE. l. t.
15th	,,-38° 01 S.	89° 32 E	62°	,,Southd. lt. (SW.
16th	,,-37° 03 S.	93° 44 E	62°	,,S. E. & Brisk
17th	,,-37° 21 S.	95° 44 E	64°	,,S. E. Stv, &c our

weather until 11 P. M. when it hauled to E N E, and became more cloudy, a strong breeze still blowing.—At 10 P. M. saw the Aurora Australis, differing from the Aurora Borealis as seen at the North, inasmuch as it appeared in its greatest brilliancy more suddenly, was of a greater density, more reddish hue, emitted fewer corruscations, and those not appreaching so near the Z nith, and lasted only a short time, probably not exceeding three fourths of an hour, and faded away as suddenly as it appeared. It's departure was immediately followed by a change of wind, from SE to ENE (as seen above) and more cloudy weather. I was led to notice the change of wind from having heard an "old salt" assert his firm belief that the Aurora was caused by the meeting of two opposite currents of air; as I have never known that theory mentioned elsewhere, I presume it must have originated with him, and been the result of his own observations. In the present case however, the light was seen at the south, the quarter from which the wind was blowing until after its disappearance.

January 18th. 37° 29·8 99° 34 E Air 61°. Wind strong NE. and cloudy, were under single reefed topsails from eight P. M. to four A. M.—the day ended with strong S W wind and fine weather. January 19th. 35° 32 S 101° 34 E. Air 60° Wind Westerly and not so strong.

Of the Meteoric display we saw nothing on the night of its annual appearance, 12th November 1838. being in Lat. 16° N Lon. 33° W; had there been any thing remarkable in the appearance of the Heavens either that night or the following, the officers would have called me —by my request.

I remain, very respectfully, Your obedient Servant,
Sidsten.

* * *

Newyork.

TEAS—The importation per *Romeo*, embracing 15 24 packages, was yesterday offered by auction, and 14,068 packages sold as follows: Hyson, 40 @ 90; Souchong, 24 @ 86½; Orange Pecco, 30; Pecco, (16 seventeen-lb. boxes only,) 37½, 05; Pouchong, 32 @ 65, with 5 packages at 41,55; Young Hyson, 35 @ 78, with a few at 96 @ 95; Hyson Skin, 24 @ 42½; and Gunpowder and Imperial, 51 @ 81,28, (and 2 of chests, 81,44,) per lb, on six month's credit. The company in attendance was large, and the sale maintained with spirit to the close, at prices showing some improvement on those previously obtained; a considerable portion of the Teas were of very good quality. The cargo per *Champlain*, is to be offered on Tuesday next, the 4th of September, as previously announced. *Ship & Comm. List and N. Y. Price-Current, 4th September.*

Proclamation.

Tang, President of the Board of War, Governor of the two Kwang Provinces &c., and Ee, Vice President of the Board of War and Lieutenant Governor of Canton hereby proclaim to the merchants of every foreign nation for their full information:

During a period of two hundred years that the Celestial Dynasty has permitted you to trade at Canton, being nourished by its boundless compassion, you have reaped a full harvest of profit and advantage; and it being a matter of notoriety that the very lives of you outside foreigners depend upon a supply of the two native productions *tea* and *rhubarb*, you could not exist a single day without *our* trade, while the Heavenly Dynasty cares not one jot for *yours!* You have nevertheless for years past devoted your minds to the Opium trade as the *only* channel to *profit!* Your store ships hoard up and deliver vast quantities of the drug in constant and rapid succession; and traitorous blackguards in league with you, purchase and supply it to the poor deluded smokers who openly practice the vice as though it were an allowed custom. The outer seas are thickly studded with (vessels) which carry the baneful drug into every city in the Empire.

It has been surmised that you are scheming to drain out the wealth of the central Kingdom and to subvert the destinies of her people. * We shall not stop to notice such absurdity. The rich mines and countless treasures of the Heavenly Dynasty's! can they by such means be exhausted? Your object, in bringing hither the noxious filth, is *profit*. The subjects of the central kingdom bear no enmity towards you: why, therefore, should you scheme to compass their destruction?

The love of gain has taken deep root in your hearts and has banished all fear (of the laws) But you should recollect that when you have pushed matters to their natural boundary, they *must* recoil: if the indignation of heaven be once aroused, not only will the importation of Opium be cut off but the exportation of tea and rhubarb may also be interdicted. Our laws would sanction this, and it is a measure which must be adopted, you cannot therefore but feel deep anxiety on this point.

Edicts have been repeatedly issued and we, the Governor and Fooyuen, have again and again counselled you, but intent only on amassing wealth you shut your ears against advice. You pretend that all the foreigners who come to Canton are upright and honorable men; yet some of them have recently been discovered in the act of bringing up Opium in the Schooners, and the crafty malignity of their dispositions exposed to the world! Can you any longer loy claim to be called honorable men? Do you now pretend to say that you confine yourselves to honest and fair dealings?

These wicked practices have at length awakened the deepest indignation in the breast of the great Emperor who has set his whole mind upon their being thoroughly uprooted. He has commanded his ministers to deliberate and frame the most rigorous laws, which he has directed the great Officers of the Provinces to carry into effect with unrelenting severity. The thoughts of heaven are bent with intense earnestness (on the uprooting &c.): his pleasure has but to be obeyed!

We the Governor and Lieutnant Governor have recently received a record of the holy will commanding the naval officers of every station to assemble their squadrons, complese their armament of guns and spears—and dispatch them to cruise about in every quarter of the seas, east, west, and south, so as to form a chain of cooperation to guard the coasts, seize all native smuggling boats, and drive out all foreign ships, they may find loitering about. The superior officers of the civil department on shore are also commanded to exact the utmost vigilance from their subordinates, in apprehending all who are connected with the opium traffic; whether melters, whole sale or retail dealers, or smokers. Thus by land and sea shall we be vigilant, from first to last stern and unrelenting.

Hundreds have already been apprehended. Upon those re ro ates, who, regardless of their lives have incorrigibly persisted in their unlawful calling, have visited the severest punishment which the law inflicts: such were Kwo Aping, Ho Lemkin and others who the evidence against them being clear and conclusive, we sentenced to be strangled. The less criminal will be punished according to their deserts. The people are awe-stricken: tens of thousands have left off smoking and voluntarily delivered up their pipes to Government; numbers trembling at the stern severity of the laws have cast their smoking filth into the street and destroyed their apparatus; and those blackguards who, no longer able to exercise their vile calling, have taken alarm, and fled away, are still more numerous. All this has been effected by the measures adopted in Canton; and occurrences, such as we have mentioned, you may see every day among our people.

We have thus clearly unfolded to you the state of affairs: reflect upon the passing events, and ask yourselves whether you can yet cherish hopes that after a while the former state of things will return. The people of the Central Kingdom who break the laws, are visited with the severest punishment: can you, then, expect that we will swerve from the even path of justice and treat you with clemency, while you, with your eyes open, wilfully give yourselves up to licentiousness and villainy? No! the laws must be administered with an even hand, that the majesty of Heaven may be manifested.

You foreigners have brought your ships from far distant shores, for the purpose of employing your capital to advantage. But why should you court *destruction* in the garb of profit? Our people are all, at this moment, leaving off the use of Opium, and the rascals who used to purchase from you are either all fled or in concealment. The Officers of Government are administering the laws with unrelenting severity, and the panic stricken people dare not engage (in the traffic.) Every avenue for the disposal (of Opium) is blocked up, and you can no longer make the least profit on it.

Too many of the Central Kingdom's people have sacrificed their lives to Opium; but now they regard it as a deadly enemy, and cast it from them into the streets as they would dirt and filth—can you then still cherish hopes? Will you not turn from the path of error?

Uniting the circumstances, we the Governor and Lieutenant Governor issue this edict: most earnestly do we command you on receipt of it, to turn from and cast off your, hitherto, vile courses, and send every one of the receiving ships, now anchored in the outside waters, back to her country. No vessels which do not enter the port, although they be not Opium store ships, must be allowed to sail about, or anchor, where and when they please. Let each of you carry on his own business in peaceful probity, and you will mutually reap a golden harvest of honest gain. But if you, from first to last, pertinaceously refuse to reform your errors, making *avarice* your sole principle of action, it is clear that you, of yourselves, at andon all claim to the protection of our laws, and we the Governor and Lieutenant Governor, need not give ourselves any more trouble to warn and exhort you, nor to adopt preventive measures against you, and appreheud (our people); it only remains for us to report the state of things to the Throne and suggest that our ports be closed against you and *all commercial intercourse with you cut off for ever*. When the peril is once abat, it matters not whether you bring Opium or not; for the exportation of the native productions tea and silk, being prohibited, we shall hold your lives in our own hands.

It appears that the Kings of your respective nations have hitherto been reverently subsiduive. The laws by which they govern you are dreadfully severe, and when the supplies of tea and rhubarb shall be cut off, and they begin to enquire into the cause, you foreigners, although you have managed to escape the net of the Heavenly laws, will find it difficult to avoid the meshes of your own.

Now the Great Emperor has specially appointed an Imperial Commissioner to come to Canton, to enquire into the state, and take cognizance, of the maritime affairs of the country. His arrival is now hourly looked for. His object is to pluck up the root of the evil, and thouroughly eradicate the glaring sicer to break the vase and sink the ship: to purify the land ere he quits from his labours.

O! ye foreigners, your endeavors to amass profits are fraught with imminent danger; turn from them. then, at once lest you bring down sorrow on your heads, for the consequences of your persisting in them will be even more dreadful than is stated in our edict, and we, the Governor and Lieutenant Governor, shall look with disgust and indignation upon your blind stupidity.

Our hearts still yearn with cherishing tenderness towards you; we cannot rest without again advising and earnestly warning you, that you may turn into the path of safety. Listen, then, to our words that hereafter you may have no cause for repentance.

A special proclamation.

S. FEARON.
Chinese Interpreter G. C. C.

January, 1839.

To the Honourable the Chamber of Commerce
&c. &c. &c.

A respectful communication.

We beg to hand you copies of three Edicts which we have received in reply to your three petitions presented to the Viceroy, the other day, and requesting you to give your attention to each and all, we remain with compliments &c.

The Hong Merchants.

January 27th, 1839.

Respecting Licenses.

Tang, President of the Board of War, Governor of the two Kwang Provinces, proclaims to the Hong merchants for their full information.

On the 21st inst. Lindsay, Chairman of the General Chamber of Commerce, presented the following petition:—

To His Excellency
The Governor of the Two Kwang Provinces,
&c. &c.
Sir,

We had some time ago to thank Y. E. for your Edict in which you consented that a certain number of boats should be allowed to run between Canton and Macao for the conveyance of letters and passengers; and promised that when the regulations were agreed to, and bonds given, for their conduct, licences should immediately be granted.

In compliance with the Hong merchants wishes we consulted with them, and prepared the Bonds with which they expressed themselves perfectly satisfied and promised that the licences should be granted immediately which, however we have not yet received; the delay has caused great inconvenience to all, more especially as this is the season for the ships leaving the port

The boats are now waiting at Macao for permission to enter the port that they may be examined and receive their licences; we have therefore to request Y. E. to grant them that there may be no further delay.

We have the honor to be
H. H. LINDSAY.
Chairman.

This coming before me the Governor I have examined and find by the records that the Collector of Customs in conjunction with myself has already considered upon the expediency of allowing seven decked boats to run for the purpose of conveying letters to and from, besides Elliot's yacht, and has framed regulations for examining them on entering and leaving the river. He also submitted to me the form of the licenses which I directed to be adopted. We also conjointly issued an admonitory edict for your instruction and obedience.

In compliance with your petition I forthwith directed the Hoppo to examine into the fixed regulations, and, if your bonds were really delivered up, to issue his commands to the Hong merchants to grant you the licenses.

Uniting the circumstances I issue this edict. Immediately on receipt of it let them make the clearest investigation and if the foreigners have really given over their bonds, let them inform them of its contents for their information. Wait till the day arrives for granting the licenses and then direct the foreigners to anchor the seven appointed boats, close to each other, on the river in front of the factories, where they must remain till the Hoppo has examined numbered and branded them, and stamped their passports, and then be allowed to run according to the regulations. Do not oppose my commands.

January 24th, 18 S.

Tang, President of the Board of War and Governor of the two Kwang Provinces &c. &c., and

Ee, Collector of Customs at the Port of Canton, &c. &c., issue an edict to be implicitly obeyed.

Whereas the Hong merchants petitioned, stating the request of the foreign merchants, Chairman of the General Chamber of Commerce, that licenses might be granted to a certain number of decked boats, for the convenience of carrying letters to and from. We directed them, in a responsive edict, to consult and devise some plans, (for the management of the boats, T.) and whereas they have now laid before us the plans they have devised, we hereby grant what they request.

This indulgence being shewn to the wishes of the foreigners, it is necessary that some regulations be passed to restrain and examine (their boats T.)

Now we, the Governor and Hoppo, do permit that the boats be managed according to the regulations framed by the Hong merchants, as in their petition are set forth.—The number of boats for carrying letters is limited to seven; the character 順 "obedience" to be employed as a distinguishing title: the four characters 奉牌三板 *i.e.* "Licensed boat" to be inscribed on the stern and after sails of all the boats; as well as of the Yacht belonging to the superintendent. Elliot. each boat will receive a *stamped* passport, which must also be *sealed* as entering the river they must apply at the Bogue (Custom House) for examination, where the blanks will be filled up, and the passport stamped: on leaving the river they must apply at the Tsang sena station to be examined, where the blanks will be filled up and passport signed: if they start from Whampoa to leave the river this will be done at the Whampoa Custom House: all boats passing the Forts and Stations, will, after being duly examined, be allowed to proceed: when the passports are all sent the Hong merchants, must petition to have new ones granted, and the old ones must be returned that no confusion be caused: The boats must all be secured by the Chairman of the General Chamber of Commerce and the Hong merchants must also deposit a bond with us, to be placed in records.

If after receiving her passport any boat omit applying at the respective stations for examination, that her passport may be filled up and stamped; if any boat on passing the several stations and forts, persevere continue her course and refuse to be searched; if any boat sail by in the night without applying for examination; if any boat carry opium or other prohibited goods or military weapons; she will be instantly stopped, her cargo seized by Government; and an investigation respecting the smuggling affair, instituted; her passport will be taken from her, and the boat will be destroyed, and another licensed in her place: The foreign merchant, who accuses (the offending boat) and the Hong security merchant will also be held responsible.

The superintendent *Elliot* is going to and coming from Canton or Macao must obey the instructions in the former edict issued by me the Governor. Before and after leaving or arriving at Macao, he must state in a clear report to the Tang-chi, the objects and time of his arrival or departure, and on passing any Revenue Station he must apply to be examined and to have his passport filled up and stamped.

The Custom House Stations must report every ten days the number of boats that have passed examination, their complements of sailors, and number of passengers; and the Hong merchants must report this once a month, that we may keep a proper check upon them.

If, after these established regulations are made known, any underaged boat attempt clandestinely to enter or leave the river, the strictest orders will be instantly given to the cruisers and forts to act in conjunction with the Revenue force, and drive them out by force of arms. Do not, then, bring yourselves into trouble!

Considering the circumstances, we jointly issue our commands which the Hong merchants must implicitly follow in the management of the (brit) business; let them also inform the several foreign merchants of their purport, that they may implicitly obey. Do not oppose: a special edict.

S. FEARON.
Chinese Interpreter G. C. of C.

January 22nd, 1839.

Respecting Stoppage of Chops.

Tang, President of the board of War, Governor of the two Kwang Provinces, proclaims to the Hong merchants for their full information.

On the 21st instant, Lindsay, Chairman of the General Chamber of Commerce, presented the following petition.

"To His Excellency the Viceroy, &c., &c., &c.,

"We learn this morning that his excellency the Hoppo has been pleased to order, that no chops be granted for the embarcation and discharge of cargo.

* To take their lives.

"We have made the necessary enquiries and find, that this measure of his excellency the Hoppo, does not emanate from any act of the foreigners or non-observance of the laws by the commanders or consignees of Vessels now at Whampoa.

"Therefore, we pray your excellency to give this matter instant attention and to issue an edict that shall prevent the repetition of a similar evil, much valuable property being at the present moment on board chop boats exposed to plunder and damage to our serious loss and injury.

H. H. LINDSAY."

Chairman of General C. of C.

This coming before me the Governor I have examined and find that the Hong merchants have always been the parties who procure boats to carry foreign goods to and from, and there are no records in my office to shew whether the said boats are obliged to take out passes or not, but I will forthwith direct the Hoppo to examine, and act accordingly.

In compliance with the petition I accordingly hereby direct the Hoppo to examine and ascertain whether the chop boats have always been obliged to take out passes; and why they were recently prevented from carrying the foreigner's goods to and from and report same that I may act accordingly.

Uniting the circumstances I issue this edict, which on its receipt by the Hong merchants, must be copied and sent to the foreigner Lindsay, for his information. Let them also enquire into the cause of the cargo boats being lately prevented carrying to and from the foreigner's goods, that I may act accordingly. Let there be no prevarication nor delay. Hasted Hasted These are my commands!

January 24th, 1839.

Respecting New Hong.

Tang, President of the Board of War, Governor of the two Kwang Provinces, proclaims to the Hong merchants for their full information.

On the 21st instant, Lindsay, Chairman of the General Chamber of Commerce presented the following petition.

To His Excellency the Viceroy of Canton.

Having heard that it is in contemplation to make an addition to the number of the Hong merchants, we take the liberty respectfully to address your excellency on the subject. It will be a course of much satisfaction to us, and of benefit to the Foreign trade, if new merchants of respectability and wealth are added to the colony, but we earnestly request that the strictest enquiry be entered into, in order to ascertain whether or not such be the case. The foreign trade is one of vast extent, and for a merchant to conduct his share of it with credit to his own country and with advantage to himself and to us, it is requisite that he should be possessed of an adequate capital; and also be a man of high character so as to command the respect and confidence both of native and foreigners. Of late within the last few years several new Hongs have been established, without sufficient enquiry having been made on these points, and the result is that being needy men and without the requisite experience in business, great inconvenience has been constantly occasioned from their inability to pay up their duties to Government and their current accounts to the foreign merchants for goods purchased by them. Thus we are apprehensive that debts may again accumulate, as in the case of Hingtae and Chunqua's hongs, causing heavy losses to us and great difficulty and embarrassment to the Cohong.

In order if possible to obviate the recurrence of such evils we consider it incumbent upon us now to address your excellency on the subject and remain,

We are, &c.

H. H. LINDSAY.

Chairman of the General C. of C.

This coming before me the Governor, I have examined and find that from time immemorial the number of Hong merchants has been fixed at thirteen, but latterly inefficient persons having gradually crept into the Cohong, the debts to foreigners rapidly increased.

I the Governor in a report to the Throne suggested that thirteen should be the limit, and that when a vacancy should occur the senior Hong merchants should select a gentleman of family, respectability and substance to fill it, they becoming bound as his secreties, and to assist his Hong when requisite. They must not indiscriminately and hurriedly make the selection, nor must any one endeavour to grasp and secure the whole trade to himself. The records also prove that I directed the Hong merchants to adopt the above mode.

If there is any vacancy at present in the Cohong; whoever is recommended it is the province of Government to approve or disapprove of his appointment and this tests with me, the Governor; the outside foreigners need not therefore pretend to interfere in the matter. If a merchant of go respectability be appointed and, as you state, you cannot put confidence in him, sell your goods to other Hongs; you are not compelled to trade with any particular Hong. What evils can result (from his appointment if you act thus?)

Yesterday the foreign merchants Russell and others presented a petition, and I, the Governor, replied in a luminous and explicit manner; to-day you foreigners again come to my Office and annoy me with your puny whining; such conduct is really disgusting, and it is plain that some native traitors are inciting you, that they may profit by your stupid trifling. My indignation has truly no bounds, and on discovery of those traitors, I will most assuredly prosecute them with the most unrelenting severity.

Uniting the circumstances I issue this Edict, on receipt of which the Senior Hong merchants must inform the foreigners of its contents for their information and obedience. Do not oppose. A special edict.

S. FEARON.

Chinese Interpreter G. C. of C.

January 21th, 1839.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Dear Sir,

We have to day witnessed the procession of the King in his visit of charity to one of the Wats located near our residence. He passed in his boat so near that we had a fair view of his person from our verandah. He was attended by his nobles and chief men, each in a separate boat, all numbering about one hundred. Each boat was propelled by thirty or forty men, the King having in his own boat, which is one hundred and twenty feet in length, about eighty men. The central part of the boat, occupied by his majesty, is covered with a gilded canopy which shields him from the sun, with open sides which allow a free circulation of air. The rest of the boats are made in the same form, but less in size and the covering of a less expensive material, though many of them are more or less gilded. In the procession the King was preceded by about half of his attendants, among which were his military guard, and followed by the remainder. On reaching the Wat he is borne on a sedan from his boat to the temple, where he listens during half an hour or more to the service of the temple, and leaving a present of priests-garments, proceeds to another Wat or returns to his palace in the same manner in which he came. In visiting the Wats of Bankok, of which there are about one hundred, he spends annually about two weeks, but many fail to receive a visit from his majesty during that time. This annual visitation to the temples gives countenance to the religion of the land while it serves as a compliment to those who patronise the Wats, each nobleman having his own. The King's person indicates no want of good living, he has an agreeable countenance and possesses by no means a sanguinary temperament. Among his ministers are Chinese, Portuguese and English. Judging from the parade of this day compared with that of former occasions, we might infer that he is losing somewhat his interest for the system of religion it is calculated to sustain; still, he has probably at heart the same attachment to the idolatry of the land that he ever had, but some of his chief priests have not been backward to avow their scepticism relative to their own religious theory. Nevertheless this superstition has such a hold of the ignorant populace as to secure from them a liberal support for a priesthood numbering a score of thousands and a rich endowment of religious institutions amounting to one hundred in this city.

With this brief sketch I subscribe myself,

Yours truly,

AN OBSERVER.

Bankok Siam, Oct. 20th, 1838.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Sir,

Of late having considered that a more easy, more expeditious and less expensive code of signals could be invented than what is at present used; thinking how it was to be effected it very soon occurred to me, that if four equilateral triangle flags were to be made each composed of four equilateral pieces, of the four colours, red, white, blue and yellow, that by turning them up side down and round about, various could be the exchanges rung, to try the experiment being little trouble or expense, I set to work, and soon found that with four colours in four flags, I could ring the exchange 24 times, each flag being capable of expressing either 6 letters or numbers; a copy of the flags can be seen at the shed where the new modelled boat is. Any information from an observer whether my ideas are correct or not on this subject, will be received with thanks, by

Yours most obedient,

H. DEMPSTER.

Canton, February 1st, 1839.

CANTON PRESS.

Saturday, 2nd Feby.

It will be seen from the proclamation we publish, issued by the Vice-roy to foreigners to warn them to discontinue the outside Opium-trade, that we are threatened with a stoppage of all trade if the Traffic in Opium is not put an end to. It is impossible to say how far the local Government may be serious in its threats, and indeed whether they can, if they are so, put in execution a measure which must throw out of bread an immense laboring population, both in the immediate vecinity of Canton, and in the Silk and Tea-districts; we should think that such a measure would be fraught with the greatest danger to the tranquility of the country, and of this the Government is well aware, if we are to judge from the report to the Court from *Kishen*, Vice-roy of Pih-che-lih, which we published a fortnight since, and wherein the possibility of the people of Fukkien and Kwangtung provinces joining in rebellion with foreigners against the Imperial Government is contemplated. That document is indeed one of great interest and importance, as coming from an officer of great influence, and high in the Imperial confidence, he himself being one of the four great ministers of State. In fact, our Vice-roy's proclamation seems in part to have been framed upon that document, several of its parts being similar, and it is moreover said that from 31 Governors have the Imperial Government received reports concerning Opium and Sycee which are all said to concur in attributing to the former the diminution of the latter, and all condemning the Opium-trade and the ruinous consequences of the use of the drug in the strongest terms, and most of them recommending, as a remedy, a temporary stoppage at least, of all foreign trade. It appears to us that the exertions now made by the Government to put down the Opium-trade are very different in their character to their former opposition, and, judging from what we see and hear, the authorities have an earnest intention to put it down altogether. The step taken by our Vice-roy in causing a proclamation to be made, addressing himself direct to foreigners, and having it translated into English, and printed for distribution by Chinese officers on board of foreign ships, is quite a novel feature in Chinese diplomacy, and seems to afford a proof of the anxiety he feels to put down the Opium-trade. In how far, indeed, this anxiety may have been sharpened by the expected arrival of the Imperial Commissioner, it is impossible to guess at, but that it has much quickened his apprehensions, there can be little double, as by the presence of this high officer he will be placed not only in a secondary station, but it may also give rise to investigations, which may prove him and his family not altogether as innocent of the participation in the Opium trade as he may wish to appear. It is said that on the receipt of Imperial despatches, announcing the mission of this commissioner, the Viceroy fainted from agitation, and lay insensible for about an hour, which was the occasion of the rumour of his death which we noticed last week. This commissioner is expected to arrive within about ten days, and the entire management of the measures to be taken concerning the Opium trade are entrusted to him alone, without the cooperation of the Viceroy, and much anxiety is felt as to what this commissioner will do. We hear it also said that another commissioner has been sent from Peking to Canton to take upon himself the guard of the sea coast, and that similar officers have been sent to most of the sea ports so as effectually to prevent the importation of Opium. Moreover it is said that a number of Soldiers were preparing at Peking to march to the several sea-port-towns to aid these commissioners if necessary.

We have been kindly furnished with the following notes of Keshen, the Viceroy's of Pechihle official career

He is a Mantchoo tartar, was Fooyues of Honan in 1824; Superintendent of the dikes of the Yellow River in 1827; Governor of Peking in 1837 and at present Governor of Chihle Province and one of the four Cabinet ministers.

Some people will take no denial;—it is only three weeks since we informed the *Register* that we could not make room for its editorials, and yet in his last number the Editor again *recommends* to us to transfer no less than FOUR columns from that respectable journal to our own. It becomes therefore necessary again to repeat in order that our Cotemporary may perfectly understand it, that his recommendations on this head *cannot* be attended to, and that we consider ourselves the only properly constituted authority to judge of the disposal of our columns. Oppose not— a special edict."

By the *George IV* last from Batavia, 7th December, we hear that accounts had been received there from Calcutta to the beginning of November, from which it appears that the Governor General has proclaimed war against Persia, and we hear it also said against Nipal. The *Emma Eugenia*, arrived this week from Calcutta and the Straits, the former of which she left in the latter days of September, brings no accounts of these proceedings, and the next arrival from Bengal is therefore expected with great anxiety, to know the particulars of these important events, which are likely, after a peace of nearly a quarter of a century, again to involve the European nations in war.

A letter from the north of India, dated Sept., states that the army for Caubul was to rendezvous at Kurnaul on the 30th October, and Lord Auckland was to have an interview with Runjeet Singh at Loodiana on the 1st November. It was thought that the Governor General might have some thing to propose which was more likely to be acquiesced in when backed by the neighboorhood of the army. The government has given a number of officers over to Shah Soojih to raise a contingent of seven regiments of 1000 strong each, two Cavalry and five Infantry, and he is also to have 12 guns.

We have had the pleasure to notice successively the several numbers of the translation into Chinese of Aesop's fables by Mun Moor Seen Shaou, with the assistance of a Chinese Scholar. We have now to notice the publication of the fourth number of this interesting collection, containing a short preface and a brief memoir of the life of Aesop, besides 22 fables. This last number is like the foregoing, much admired and read by the Chinese, indeed we have heard that it has made its way even into the Government offices and is delighting their occupants. The translator has kindly entrusted us with a number of the 2d, 3d and fourth columns, to distribute among gentlemen not yet provided with any; parties, therefore, desirous to obtain them are requested to send for them to our office, whence they will be delivered *gratis*.

By the *Emma Eugenia* we have received Pinang Gazettes to the 3rd. and the *Sing. Free Press* to the 22nd November. By the *Niantic*, 10th Sept., from Newyork, later accounts than hitherto, have been received from the United States, but they contain nothing of general interest to our readers, with the exception that the reports on commercial affairs continue to be favorable, and that some advance has taken place as the prices of teas, as will be seen from our extract.

At the request of Mr. Dempster we publish a letter from him, recommending the adoption of a system of signalizing which he proposes. We profess to be profoundly ignorant on such matters, but as his drawings are open to the inspection of the public, they will have an opportunity to judge for themselves. We have also been requested by Mr. Dempster to state that the boat built by him is now ready to be launched in a day or two, and that to get her off the stocks about $250 more than the amount originally subscribed will be necessary, and this he hopes the subscribers will make up to enable him to give a fair trial to his new model.

Many of the Passage boats had been detained at the Bogue for some days, being refused to proceed up the river, but seven of them arrived here together yesterday, having, without permission, passed the Bogue during the night. It will be seen from the correspondence of the Chamber of Commerce with the authorities that it has been arranged to license seven boats. Their passports are being got ready now, and this for our community important matter is on the eve of being definitely settled.

We have seen another edict from the Hoppo commanding the Hong merchants to block up the back doors of the foreign factories. He says that the foreigners need have no apprehension on the score of fire, as from the time the factories were first built in the 25th year of Keenlung's reign up to the present time, they have only once been destroyed by fire: in 1822. But to prove his indulgent compassion he consents that the doors shall not be removed but merely blocked up with brick work which will prevent smuggling, and can easily be pulled down should a fire break out. He appears to be in earnest, as he directs the Hong merchants to report when they have obeyed his orders, that he may send an officer to inspect them.

Orders to Commissioner

On the 9th day of the 12th moon (January) a fire express arrived from the Board of War stating that on the 15th day of the 11th moon an Imperial Edict had been received at Court specially appointing Liu Tseihtseun, Governor of Woo-kwang and a President of the Military Board, as commissioner with seals and credentials, to proceed express to Canton to enquire into the state of and take cognizance of the maritime affairs of the province: and commanding all the naval officers of the province to place themselves under his orders.

On the same day a despatch arrived from the privy council addressed to Tang Governor and Ee, Lieutnant Governor of Canton, handing copy of an Imperial Edict received on the 18th day of 11th moon, to the following effect:

"The importation of Opium having of late years daily encreased, and taken deep root, while vast quantities of Sycee Silver have been flowing out into the outer ocean and draining the country, I the Emperor have again and again signified my pleasure to the said Governor and his colleagues that they earnestly and sincerely endeavor to put an end to the evil. The evil has however been sown so long and taken such deep root, that it is to be feared that it cannot be uprooted in a single day. But if the source of the evil be not discovered and choked up the effects will never be eradicated. I have therefore been pleased to appoint, and have invested with seals and credentials, Liu Tseihtseun Governor of Hookwang, as Imperial Commissioner at the Port of Canton, whither I have commanded him to proceed express to enquire into and take cognizance of the maritime affairs of the province, and have directed all the Naval Officers to hold themselves under his orders.

After Liu Tseihtseun has arrived in Canton, let him forthwith, in obedience to my commands, earnestly and actively set about purifying the land from the effects, and searching for the source, of the great evil. Let him, *whenever* and *wherever* he may, thoroughly root up and exterminate the furnaces, fast crabs, dealers in and smokers of Opium, their crimes being of the very heaviest stamp Let Tang and Ee devote their whole energies, as before, to discover and apprehend such criminals, not the least indulgence nor remissness, must be allowed. They must not stand *idly* looking on, neither must they suppose that the burden is to be removed from their shoulders.

As, however, Tang has to govern two provinces, his duties are consequently very heavy and multifarious: it cannot therefore be expected that he can devote his attention both to the duties of his government, and to the prevention of the Opium and Sycee traffic at the same time: he must either neglect one or the other; it is impossible that he can spare time and energy to uproot so glaring an evil. In consideration of this I have commanded Liu Tseihtseun to proceed immediately to Canton, to take charge of this duty. Let the said Governor and his colleagues exert their whole energies to gain their end, let them divide the duties among them, and each of them devote his whole mind to the performance of the duties and jurisdiction awarded to him: Let them mutually consult and cooperate, and report to me the result; avail yourselves of the present opportunity, and endeavor by every exertion to free the country from the calamitous state in which it has hitherto been, to exterminate accumulated evils, and pluck them up by the roots. Let the same desire old my servants, which animates the breast of your emperor, to free the people of the inner land from their dreadful calamity, incite and urge you on! Let this edict be made public. Respect this."

HAVING BRAINS.—A young and gallant officer of the sister kindom, being struck on the head with a musket ball, the surgeon, on examining the wound, pronounced it dangerous, for they could see the brain. "Faith, then," said he, quite coolly, "you will oblige me by sending a small parcel of it to my father; for by the powers he would never believe I had a morsel."

TWO AGAINST TWO.—A gentlemen, of the name of Man, residing near a private madhouse, met one of its poor inhabitants, who had broken from his keeper. The maniac suddenly stopped, resting upon a large stick, exclaimed, "Who are you, sir?" The gentleman was rather alarmed, but thinking to divert his attention by a pun, replied I am, a double man; I am Man by name and man by nature."—"Are you so?" rejoined the other; "why, I am a man *besides* myself, so we two will fight you two." He then knocked down poor Man, and ran away.—*Sunbeam.*

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* The above is extracted from the official records in the Governor's Office.

THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

STATEMENT,

Of Exports of Teas to Great Britain and the United States of America, since the 1st July 1838, up to this date.

	To G. Britain. Piculs	To U. States. Piculs
Fukien Bohea	135	
Canton Bohea	355	
Congo	79685	
Caper	1033	2933
Souchong	31194	1135
Pouchong		
Campoi	158	
Ankoi	593	
Hongmuey	1985	
Pekoe	1602	46
Orange Pekoe	3680	327
Black	91756	4241
Hyson	5782	1608
Young Hyson	3584	14136
Hyson Skin	3395	2007
Twankay	7863	
Gunpowder	5413	2692
Imperial	1661	2062
Total	117374	27016

Total of Black Tea to Gt. Britain lbs. 12214133
Total of Green Tea to Gt. Britain lbs. 3115733
lbs. 1564 866

Total of Black Tea to United States lbs. 563467
Total of Green Tea to United States lbs. 3036666
lbs. 3600133

Raw Silk shipped to Great Britain Piculs 1006,72

General Chamber of Commerce.
The Cargoes of the Patriot Queen, Prosane, Mary John Bull, Belle Alliance, and Am. *Trenton are not included.*

CAUTION. Two valuable eight day Chronometers, one by French, and the other by Wydenham, the first No. 4176, and the latter No 1242; and two small gold Watches, (one by McCabe, maker of the other unknown) having been intrusted by me to ROBERT EDWARDS who lately left China, to be sent to London for repair; and he not having accounted to me for one or either of them; the Public are hereby cautioned against purchasing said Chronometers and Watches as they are my properly. JAS. P. STURGIS.

Canton, 24th January, 1839.

NOTICE—With reference to an advertisement in the Canton Press headed "Caution" and dated 24th January, we feel it our duty to notify publicly, as we have already represented to Mr. J. P. Sturgis personally, in November last; that we have been instructed by Mr. Robert Edwards, late of Canton, to dispose of the two Chronometers alluded to in that advertisement, in the event of the said Mr. Sturgis still retaining possession of a box of Dollars, the property of the said Mr. Edwards; the proceeds of the Chronometers to meet the value of the said box of Dollars, and the surplus, if any, to be handed over to the said Mr. Sturgis.

As the constituted attorneys of Mr. R Edwards, we have to state that the box of Dollars referred to herein is retained by the aforenamed Mr. Sturgis for an unacknowledged claim in 1833, which he has on Mr Edwards; and further we know, that the watches mentioned in the said adverti-ement are not yet returned from England.

BOVET, BROTHERS & Co.

Canton, 30th January, 1839.

NOTICE.—Bills on London at 6 months sight for sale by

F. S. HATHAWAY.

Canton, 25th January, 1839.

NOTICE Commanders of British Vessels needing Seamen are requested to apply at this office, and the men will be shipped at the charge of this Establishment. EDWARD ELMSLIE.

Secretary & Treasurer to the Superintendents.

Canton, 17th January, 1839.

NOTICE.—The connection heretofore existing between the Firms of RUSSELL, STURGIS & Co. at Canton and RUSSELL & STURGIS at Manila is this day terminated, and they will hereafter constitute separate and distinct concerns.

JOHN W. PERIT retires from the Business

WARREN DELANO Jr. will continue the Canton House under the same Firm, on his separate account and responsibility until further notice.

The business of the MANILA HOUSE will also be continued under the same Firm as heretofore by GEORGE R. RUSSELL, RUSSELL STURGIS, and HENRY P. STURGIS, with Mr. JOSIAH MOORE, who has this day been admitted a partner.

JOHN W. PERIT.
GEORGE R RUSSELL.
RUSSELL STURGIS.
HENRY P. STURGIS.
W DELANO JR.

Canton 1st January 1 39.

ADVERTISEMENT—The undersigned has been appointed Agent in Singapore for the sale of the works published by the "Society for the Diffusion of useful Knowledge" as also Agent for the sale of Chamber's Edinburgh Journal, and the other publications of Messrs W. and R. Chambers, Edinburgh. He has lately received copies of most of the above works, including *Penny Magazine, Penny Cyclopedia, Chambers Journal* etc. which are for sale at the London publishing prices, exchange at 4s 2d. per dollar, or 2 cents per penny. He will also be happy to receive orders for and undertakes to procure at the London publishing prices at the above exchange, *without any charges added*, any of the publications of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge and of Messrs W. and R. Chambers,—as any other works parties may wish to order, provided the price be paid at the time of ordering, or guarantee be given that the work or works will be received and paid for on delivery. On the arrival at Singapore of the works ordered, they will be handed over to such agents as the parties may appoint to receive them—or be forwarded direct by earliest opportunity, at the expense of the parties.

Orders in China may be left with Rev. E. C Bridgman, or J. R. Morrison Esq. Canton—and S. W. Williams Esq. Macao—with whom Catalogues of the D. U. K. Society's publications may be seen. Catalogues may also be seen at the Morrison Education Society's Library, Canton—and at Macao.

J. H. MOOR

Singapore 29th October 1838.

NOTICE—Is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Treasury is open for the receipt of Cash for Bills upon the Supreme Government of India at the Exchange of Two hundred and twelve (212) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, and payable thirty days after sight.

(Signed.) J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company.

Canton, 24th November, 1838

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Agents are ready to receive bonafide Tenders for Advances on Bills of Exchange, secured by Consignments to England of Tea and Nanking Raw Silk, in the manner prescribed in a paper entitled, "Terms and Conditions for making Advances in China," at the rate of Four Shillings and Seven pence (4s. 7d.) per Spanish Dollar.

Until further Notice, Forty per Cent of the same will be made in cash, and the residue in Bills on the Supreme Government of India, at the rate of Two hundred and twelve (212) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, payable thirty days after sight.

(Signed.) J. H. ASTELL.
H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. I Company.

Canton, 13th January, 1839.

NOTICE.—The very superior, new and fast sailing schooner "Parapox," lately arrived from Java, has spacious accommodations for Passengers, and is now put on the line of the Canton Packets. For passage or freight, apply at Canton to JARDINE & LANE.

at Macao

Canton, 15th November, 1838

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL INSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above society can grant Policies on Goods payable in London, Calcutta, Bombay, or Canton.

MACVICAR & Co.

Canton, 6th October, 1838.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are authorized to grant Policies payable in Calcutta, London, Batavia and Canton. A cash payment of five per cent on the amount of premium per each risk will be made to all parties giving risks to this office, and Policies are made payable at 30 days when the premium is paid in cash at a *pro rata* exchange, and at two months and longer periods when paid by a Bill on the same Acount at which the Policy is payable. DANIELL & Co.

Agents to China, Asiatic Marine Ins. Office.
Secretaries in Calcutta Messrs. Fergusson Brothers & Co.
Agents in London Messrs. Forbes Forbes & Co.
" in Batavia Messrs Wilson Smiths & Co.

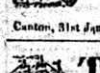
Canton, 9th November, 1838.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY

THE Subscribers are duly constituted and appointed Agents for this Company, and can grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta, Canton, Bombay, Madras, and elsewhere—parties contributing business to the office, will be entitled to a return of five per cent on the amount of premiums actually paid in.

Canton, January 4th 1839. WETMORE & Co.

FOR MANILA.



THE Spanish Brig Narcisa. For Freight from Hong Kong apply to Capt. PARRY. From the Typa to

Sr. R. BARRETTO, or
JA: INNES.

Canton, 31st January, 1839

FOR LONDON.

THE Ship Inglis, of 1,000 tons, Capt. South, will have immediate despatch having the greater part of her Cargo engaged, for freight apply to DANIELL & Co.

Canton, 9th January, 1839.

FOR SALE, OR CHARTER TO ANY PORT IN INDIA.

THE Ship L'ESPERANCE, now lying at Whampoa. For particulars apply to

S. VAN BASSEL TOR LAER & Co.

Canton 11th January, 1839

FOR LONDON.

THE fine new ship Crescent, Captain Goldie, will sail with all despatch For freight apply to

MACVICAR & Co.

Canton 12th January, 1839.

FOR SINGAPORE AND MADRAS.

HAVING the greater part of her Cargo engaged, the Francis Smith, Captain Edmonds. For freight or passage apply to

MACVICAR & Co.

Canton 12th January, 1839.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE St. Vincent, Captain James Muddle. Al, 410 tons per register Apply to

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 3rd January, 1839.

FOR BATAVIA AND ROTTERDAM.

THE Dutch Barque Java, H. Peters, Commander. For freight apply to

SENN VAN BASEL TOR LAER & Co.

Canton, 6th December, 1838.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL OR LONDON.

THE fine fast sailing ship the Jamaica, 350 tons Capt. M. Martin. Apply to

DANIELL & Co.

Canton, 23rd November, 1838.

FOR LONDON.

THE fine first class Ship the Viscount Melbourne, of 650 tons, Captain Wm. Drayner, her second voyage. For freight and passage apply to

DANIELL & Co.

Canton, 9th November, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE Ship "Sulimany," Capt. A. J. McFarlane, will meet with early despatch from Whampoa. For freight apply to

NANABHOY FRAMJEE.

Canton, 29th October, 1838.

FOR SALE AT WHAMPOA.

A quantity of Kentledge, for particulars apply to MACVICAR & Co.

Canton 12th January, 1839.

FOR SALE

LAFFITE Claret in cases of one dozen each.

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 3rd January, 1839.

FOR SALE.

THE undersigned have just received an assortment of the following viz. Linen Damask, Napkins and Table Cloths, Colored Damask, Table Covers of newest patterns, Linen Ducks and Drill, Damask Counterpanes and Stripe Verandah Tick.

HOOKER & LANE.

No. 1 British Factory,
1st December, 1838.

ON SALE.

BEER in HOGSHEADS, just landed in good order. To be had at the Godowns of

BIBBY ADAM & Co,

Canton, 7th September, 1838

ON SALE.

MANILA Planchado Sugars at 8 $ per box. Apply to

EDMUND MOLLER.

WANTS A SITUATION—An individual who has been in the trade at Canton for seven years; and understands book-keeping. For particulars apply to the Editor of the Canton Press.

ON SALE.

At the Canton Press Office

THE second and third volumes of the Canton Press News Paper and Price Current, at 12 $ per file.

Bills of Lading, Blank Powers of attorney, Blank Respondensia Bonds Or-um orders, all neatly printed and on Europe paper.

also

Directions for using the Logarithmic Tornado Rod, as invented by Mr. Stansbury.

At the price of 10 cents each, Statements of American Imports & Exports for 1837 & 38, and at 15 cents each, these together with British Imports & Exports on one sheet of Postpaper.

Lunistic Reports.

TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press and Price Current, For one year payable in advance..... $ 12
For six Months..... " ..... $ 7
For three " ..... " ..... $ 4

Single numbers of the Canton Press and Price Current, may be had at the Office No. 3, British Factory, at 50 cents, and Price Currents at 10 cents each.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—Amer *Niantic*, Griswold, *Rowan* MacEwen, and *Robert Fulton*, ——, from New-york. Brit. *John Renwick*, Byron, from Samarang, *Emma Eugenia*, Wade, from Calcutta. *George IV* Drayner, from Batavia, 7th December.

PASSENGERS.—Per *George IV*, Messrs T. Fox, Sam. Rawson, Wm Medhurst junr., Revd. Messrs Lockhart and Young, two Misses Park.

SAILED OR DESPATCHED.— Brit. *Patriot Queen*, Hoodless, and *Penang*, Lawson, for Liverpool, *Westminster*, Mollison, *Imogen*, Maxwell, *Mary*, Macaulay, *Euphrates*, Wilson, *Bengal*, Morton for London; *Orestes*, Smith, for Bristol. Amer. *Trenton*, Hallett, for Newyork. This day Brit *John Bull*, Ormond, and *Belle Alliance*, Doxford, for London.

The *Inglis*, South, for London, and the *Eliza Stewart* will be despatched in a few days.

PASSENGERS.—per *Bolton* (omitted in our last) Mr and Mrs K. W. Crawford, Messrs Al. Robertson, W. C. Dowell, W. Dickinson, and Lieut. per *Courrier de Manille*, Mr Miles Rodgett.

The following vessels had arrived in Singapore from China up to to the 29th November. *Futtay Salam, Bellas, Red Rover, Cornwallis*.

Passed Anjer: Span, *Colon*, Teuza, from Manila, for Cadiz. Brit. *Sophie*, Johns, from Liverpool for Batavia, Nov. 12, Brit. *Melcose* from China for London.

From the Singapore papers we learn the loss by fire of the *Shagerria*, about four degrees distant from the Arabian Coast, and by the *George IV* news from Calcutta by way of Batavia have been received, reporting the total loss of the *Protector*, Capt. Younghusband, from England, off the Sandheads, with great loss of life, only 6 persons having been saved.

LATEST DATES, from England, 31 September *Premier*. United States, 10th Sept. per *Manilla* Calcutta, 25th September *Chelidre*. Bombay, 4th October *Donna Pascoa*. Singapore, 22nd November *Emma Eugenia*. Java, 7th December *George IV*. Manila, 22nd December *Young Queen*.

VESSELS EXPECTED.—From England, *Orica*. *Ann Jane*. Calcutta, *Syren*, *Eleanor*, *Boscobel*, *Herolus*.

SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

Vessel's Name.	Flag.	Commander.	Tons	Where from.	Consignees.
Moffat	British	Bolton		Batavia	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Canada	Ameri.	Hicks		Liverpool	Wetmore & Co.
Inglis	British	Routh	1300	Bombay	Daniell & Co.
V. Melbourne	"	Drayner	650	"	Daniell & Co.
Covington	Ameri.	Holbrook		Liverpool	Wetmore & Co.
Sulimany	British	Macfarlane		Bombay	Nanabhoy Framjee.
Horatio	Ameri.	Howland		Liverpool	F. S. Hathaway.
Oriental	British	Wilson		Bombay	Dirom & Co.
Crescent	"	Goldie		Liverpool	Macvicar & Co.
Eliza	"	Lay		Calcutta	Dent & Co.
Reliance	"	Marquis	1515	Madras	Dent & Co.
Earl of Clare	"	Scott	910	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Duke of Lancaster	"	Hargrave		Bombay	Turner & Co.
Ann Gales	"	Giles		Manila	Jardine Matheson & Co.
L'Esperance	Dutch.	Lindstedt		Batavia	S.van Basel toe Laer & Co.
Eucharis	French	Costey	285	Manila	Dent & Co.
Orwell	British	Collard		Madras	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Mary Ann	"	Jones		Java	"
Jamaica	"	Martin		London	Daniell & Co.
J. N. Gossler	Ameri.	Davis		Gibraltar	F. H. & J. Tiers.
Java	Dutch.	Peters		Soerabaya	S. van Basel toe Laer & Co.
Ellen	British	Dixon	350	Manila	Dent & Co.
Frederick Huth	"	Toby		Singapore	Turner & Co.
Parrock Hall	"	Canney		Bombay	"
Francis Smith	"	Edmond		Calcutta	Macvicar & Co.
Van Couver	Ameri.	Hallet		Boston	Russell & Co.
Omega	"	Hillert		New York	Gordon & Talbot.
Asia	"	Coles		Boston	Russell & Co.
Eliza Stewart	British	Miller		London	Wetmore & Co.
Hindustan	"	Redman		Madras	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Chelydra	"	Small		Calcutta	Dent & Co.
Donna Pascoa	"	Hallock		Liverpool	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Girard	Ameri.	Drinker		Philadelphia	F. H. & J. Tiers.
Tigris	British	Titherington		Liverpool	Dent & Co.
Ingleborough	"	Buckle		Liverpool	Fox Rawson & Co.
Rosalind	"	Crouch		London	Turner & Co.
Malabar	"	Southward		Bombay	Russell & Co.
Jane Brown	"	Danlop		Glasgow	Jardine Matheson & Co.
St. Vincent	"	Muddle	410	London	Lindsay & Co.
Isabella F.	"	Robertson		Leith	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Young Queen	"			Manila	

SHIPPING AT HONG-KONG &c,

The following Ships are stationary at Lintin &c. The *Jane*, Wm. Clark; *Lord Amherst*, Wm. Dodd; *Angelina* Gregorio; *Psyche*, Kennedy; to Dent & Co. The *Hercules*, Parry; *Austen*, Rees; Col. *Kemp*, Bayliss; *Jardine*, Strachan; to Jardine Matheson & Co. The *Louisa*, (Am.) Gibson; to Russell & Co. The *Agnes*, Gallie; *Mermaid*, Wallace; to D. & M. Rustomjee. The *Isabella*, D. Ballingall; to Markwick & Smith. Brit. *Mithras*, Pike; to H. Rustomjee. *Rosa*, Ribeiro; to H. Elgar.

Vessel's Name.	Flag.	Commander.	Tons	Where from.	Consignees
Governor Findlay	British	Jauncey	274	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Rose	Ameri.	Foster	142	Lima	Russell & Co.
Mavis	British	T. Watson	190	Calcutta	Cowasjee Eduljee.
Ternate	British	Walker		Bombay	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Pearl	"	Beddie		"	Macvicar & Co.
Corsair	"	Porter		Singapore	Lindsay & Co.
Thistle	"	Florence		Manila	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Lambton	"	Hart		"	"
Attaran	"	H. Jackson		Calcutta	Markwick & Smith.
Virginia	"	Whiffen		"	Lindsay & Co.
Mauimien	"	Pike	175	Calcutta	Heerjeebhoy Rustomjee.
Henry Clay	Ameri.	Byworth		Callao	Dent & Co.
Porcia	"	Swift		Callao	Russell & Co.
Omega	British	Strachan		Singapore	Jardine Matheson & Co.
John Gilpin	Ameri.	Lewis		Callao	Wetmore & Co.
Ruparell	British	Butler		Bombay	A & D. Fardonjee.
Francis Stanton	Ameri.	Lefavour	393	Manila	Russell & Co.
Lady Hayes	British	Paterson		Sidney	Jardine Matheson & Co.
L'Aglae	Fren.	van Iseghem		Manila	Russell Sturgis & Co.
Premier	British	Were		London	Dent & Co.
Niantic	Ameri.	Griswold		Newyork	Russell & Co.
Roman	"	Hallett		"	Olyphant & Co.
Robert Fulton	"			"	Dent & Co.
John Renwick	British	Byron		Samarang	Turner & Co.
George IV	"	Drayner		Batavia	Jardine Matheson & Co.

THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

Abreviations (Pl.) Pecul. (Cy.) Catty. (Pce.) Piece. (Pr.) Pair. (Cht.) Chest. (Yrd.) Yard. ($) Spanish Dollars. (T) Tael. (M.) Mace. (Cn.) Candarin. (Ch.) Cash. Commi. Weights. 16 Taels, 1⅓ lb. avods. = 1 Catty.—100 Catties 133⅓ lb avods, 1 Pecul.—16 Pls. 80 Cys, 1 Ton.—84 Cys, 1 Cwt.—4 Cy. 1 lb.—Money weight.—10 Cash. 1 Candarin.—10 Candarin, 1 Mace, 1 Tael.—1 Tael, 580 Grains Troy.—1 Span. dollr 7 Mace 1 en 7 ch.

VOL. 4. No. 22. ***Canton, Saturday, 2nd February, 1839.*** **No. 178.**

IMPORTS.

	PER.	PRICES.	REMARKS.
COTTON MANUFACTURES			
Cambrics - - 40 yds. - ii	Pce.	$ 3. a 4	
Chintzes - - 28 ,, - ii	,,	3 a 5	
Handkfs. Monteiths scarlet -	,,	1.75 a 2.	dull.
,, ,, blue - -	,,	1.25 a 2	
Long-cloths white 40 yds. 36 ii	,,	3½ a 4½	
,, ,, 80 ,, - -	,,	7½ a 9.	
,, grey - 40 ,, 38 ii	,,	3½ a 4.	Large stock
,, ,, - 60 ,, 38 ii	,,	5½ a 6.	
,, ,, - 80 ,, 38 ii	,,	7. a 8.	
Am. brown Cots. 30 ,, 36 ii	,,	2.10 a 2.50	
Cotton yarn Nos. 16 @ 28 in	Pl.	22 a 30	Large stock and little demand.
,, ,, ,, 30 @ 52 in	,,	30 a 36	
Calcutta - - ,, 18 @ 24 ii	,,		None.
WOOLLENS.			
Broadcloth Ex. Sup'r 60@62 in	Yrd.	90 a 2 80.	
,, Span. Stripes 60@62 in	,,	1.20 a 1.35.	
,, Supers - 58@60 in	,,	80 a 90.	
,, Worsters - - - -	,,	60 cts.	
,, Worleys - 25 yds. in	Pce.	11 a 11½.	No sale.
,, Sup'r Selet. Cutgs large	Pl.	30 a 40.	Cts. dull.
Flannel - - - - - -	yd.	15 a 20.	
Camblets, double 55 yds. 30 in	Pce.		
Fine singles - - - - -	,,	20 a 22.	dull.
Second - - - - - -	,,		
Dutch - - - 40 yds. 33 in	,,	22 a 24	
,, ,, - 40 ,, 28 ,,	,,	20 a 22	
Bombazets - - - - -	,,	7 a 8	
Longella scarlet - - - -	,,	9½ a 9¾	
Assorted colors - - - -	,,	7½ a 8	
Woollen yarn - - - - -	,,	70 a 90	limited demand.
COTTON.		Tael.	
Bengal old or inf'. - - -	Pl.	8.5 a 10.2	
,, sup'r and fine	,,		
Bombay old or inf'. - - -	,,	7. a 9.	
,, sup'r. and fine - -	,,		
Madras - - - - - -	,,	7.5 a 9.3	
Manila - - - - - -	,,		None.
METALS.			
Copper Shea's. 16 oz. @ 32 oz.	Pl.	$ 34½.	
,, S. American slab - -	,,	20.	None.
,, nails assorted - -	,,	40.	
,, old - - - - -	,,	18.	
Lead English Pig - - - -	,,	5½	
,, Spanish ,, - - - -	,,		
Iron Bar 1 @ 3 in - - -	,,	3¼ a 3½	
,, Rod ½ @ in - - -	,,	4½	
,, Nailrod ½ and under -	,,		
,, Hoop. - ½ @ in - -	,,	3½ a 4	
,, Scrap - - - - - -	,,	1. a 1.25	Not Saleable.
Steel English - - - - -	,,		
,, Swedish - - - - -	Tub	3½ a 4	
Spelter English - - - -	Pl.	5¼ a 5½	
Tin Plates - - - - - -	Box	8½ a 9¼	
Quicksilver - - - - - -	Pl.	115	
SKINS, Rabbit - - - - -	100	60. a 65.	
Beaver - - - - - - -	each	4. a 6.	
,, Fox - - - - - -	,,	1. a 1.15.	
Otter-Sea - - - - - -	,,	40. a 55	
,, ,, tails - - - -	,,	2.50 a 3	
,, Land - - - - - -	,,	5. a 7.	
Seal - - - - - - - -	,,	2. a 2.50	
OPIUM Patna old 1836	Ch'.		
,, ,, - 1837	,,		No trade and for the season of the year heavy stock
,, ,, new - -	,,		
Benares old - 1837	,,		
,, new - - - -	,,		
Malwa old - - - - -	,,		
,, new - - - - -	,,		
Turkey - - - - - -	Pl.		Little demand.
RICE Bengal - - - - -	,,	None.	
,, Java - - - - - -	,,	1.30 a 1.40	
,, White table - - - -	,,		
,, Manila - - - - -	,,	1.30 a 1.40	
STRAITS PRODUCE &c			
Bird's nest, fine white - -	Cy.	30.	
,, ,, inf'. ,, black - -	,,	11. a 16.	No demand.
,, ,, black - - - -	,,	1½ a 5.	
Bees Wax - - - - - -	Pl.	26. a 28.	
Betel nut - - - - - -	,,	4. a 4½.	
Cloves Mauritius 22 @ 24 -	,,	34.	Molucca.
,, Mother - - - - -	,,	10. a 12.	Overstocked.
Camphor Baroos - - - -	Cy.	6. a 25.	
Gambir - - - - - - -	Pl.	2½. a 3.	
Mace - - - - - - - -	,,		
Nutmegs - - - - - - -	,,		
Pepper - - - - - - -	,,	6½ a 6¾	
Rattans - - - - - - -	,,	3. a 3½	In demand.
Tin Banca - - - - - -	,,	22.	
,, Singapore &c. - - -	,,	21.	First quality.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Amber large 1st quality - -	Cy.	3. a 13.	
small fragments - -	,,	20 cts a 1½.	
Asafœtida - - - - - -	Pl.	4½.	
Bichdemar - - - - - -	,,	6. a 25.	
,, good - - - - - -	,,	25. a 36.	
Cochineal - - - - - -	,,	180. a 220.	
Coral large beads or pieces -	Cy.		
,, fragments - - - -	Pl.	40. a 50.	
Cow Bezoar - - - - - -	Cy.	16. a 25.	No demand.
Cudbear - - - - - - -	Pl.	12.	
Catch Pegue - - - - - -	,,	4. a 4½.	
Elephants Teeth or Ivory - -	,,	70. a 100.	
,, ,, cuttings - -	,,	60. a 65.	
Fish maws - - - - - -	,,	25 a 55.	
Flints - - - - - - - -	,,	40 cents.	
Ginseng crude - - - - -	,,	65.	
,, clarified. - - - -	,,	90	
Mother of Pearl Shell - - -	,,	9. a 10.	
Myrrh - - - - - - - -	,,	3. a 4.	
Olibanum - - - - - - -	,,	3½. a 8.	Large stock.
Putchuck - - - - - - -	,,	13 a 16	Little demand.
Rose Maloes - - - - - -	,,		
Saltpetre at Lintin - - - -	,,	6.	
Shark's fins - - - - - -	,,	15. a 30.	
Smalts - - - - - - - -	,,	40 a 55	Limited demand
Stock fish - - - - - - -	,,	3½. a 4.	Large stock.
Thread Gold and Silver - - -	Cy.	40 a 45	
Wood Ebony Mauritius - - -	Pl.	3.	
,, ,, Ceylon - - - -	,,	2.	dull.
,, Sandal Indian - - - -	,,	14 a 19	
,, ,, Timor - - - - -	,,	8 a 12.	
,, ,, Sand's Islands - - -	,,		
Sapan. ,, - - - - -	,,	1.30	

EXPORTS.

	WT. IN T.	PRICE	REMARKS.
SILK MANUFACTURES.			
Camlets blk. 18 yds. by 24 in	30	$ 12	
,, col'd ,, ,, by ,,	28	13.	
Hkfs. 4-4 black Levantine fringed	17	5.20. a 6.30	
,, 7-8 ,, ,, ,,	15	4.50 a 5.60	
Hkfs. 7-8 cross barren - -	11	5.50 a 6.	
,, Sarsnet, Nankin silk			
,, ,, Canton - - -	—	5.20	
Hkfs. white Pongee 32 in	18	6.30	
,, ,, ,, 30 ,,	16	5.80	
,, figured ,, 32 ,,	20	8.10 a 8.30	
,, ,, ,, 30 ,,	18	7.20 a 7.50	
Levantines col'd 30 yds. 24 ,,	24	11.50	
,, ,, 30 ,, 29 ,,	32	13. a 15.50	
,, black ,, ,, 24 ,,	27	12.	
,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	30	14. a 15.	
Satins Levantines 30 29 ,,	33	14.50 a 15.	
,, ,, ,, 24 ,,	30	13.	
Lutestrings mixt 18 ,, 24 ,,	18	6.20	
,, black ,, ,, 29 ,,	28	9.50 a 9.75	
Pongees white 30 ,, 30 ,,	30	10.	
,, ,, 30 ,, 29 ,,	29	9.75	
,, ,, 30 ,, 32 ,,	32	11.	
,, Szechuen 19 ,, 19 ,,	27	3.60 a 3.75	
Sarsnets black N. 30 ,, 29 ,,	27	9 70	
,, ,, C. ,, ,, 29 ,,	25	8	
,, ,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	22	7.	
,, white 60 ,, 29 ,,	34	14.25 a 14.5	
,, colored 30 ,, 29 ,,	21	11.80 a 12.	
,, crossbarr'd ,, 24 ,,	18	9.20 a 9.30	
Satins black 18 ,, 29 ,,	44	15 a 15.20	
,, ,, 18 ,, 29 ,,	36	11. a 11.50	
,, colored 18 ,, 29 ,,	33	16.	
,, high ,, 18 ,, 29 ,,	36	17.	
,, damasked crimson ,,	38	17 a 17.50	
,, colored ,,	38	16. a 16.50	
Senshaws Nank. blk 29 29 ,,	40	14.50	
,, ,, colored ,,	33	15.50	
,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	36	16 20	
,, Canton black 29 ,,	33	8.90 a 9.40	
Sewing silks assort. colors. 1st	Pl.	440 a 450	
,, ,, black - - - -		385.	
Shawls crape 7-4 embrd. - -	7	3.40	According to embroidery.
,, ,, 55 a 58 in - -	5½	2.90	
,, 8-4 Satin figd. 63 - -	9	4.80	
,, 7-4 ,, ,, 58 - -	4	1 50	
,, ,, damasked silk 54 a 57	4	1.85	
Water silks col'd. 18 y. 29 in	32	14.50 a 15	
BLACK TEAS.	Pl	Tael.	
,, Bohea Canton - - -	,,		
,, ,, Fokeen - - -	,,	None.	
,, Congou Song. k'd. - -	,,		
,, Bl. Lf. & Pck. k'd	,,	20 a 30	
,, Campoi - - - - -	,,		
,, Souchong - - - - -	,,	36 a 42	
,, Hung muey - - - -	,,	24 a 32	
,, Pekoe - - - - -	,,	40 a 62	
,, Ning Yong - - - -	,,	19 a 22	
,, Ankoi - - - - -	,,	15 a 16	
,, ,, Pouchong - -	,,	22 a 25	
,, Orange Pekoe - - -	,,	26 a 40	
,, Caper - - - - -	,,	20 a 24	
GREEN TEAS.	,,		
,, Twankay - - - - -	,,	19 a 36	
,, Skin - - - - - -	,,		Canton Tea.
,, Hyson - - - - - -	,,	29	21
,, Young Hyson - - -	,,	48	30 a 32
,, Imperial - - - - -	,,	51	30 a 32
,, Gunpowder - - - -	,,	T. 280	
RAW SILK. Canton No. 1	2	270	
,, ,, ,, ,,	3	250 a 255	
,, ,, ,, ,,	4		
,, ,, ,, ,,	5		
Nankin Tsatlee - - - -	,,		
,, Taysaan - - - - -	,,		
SUGAR RAW. Canton 1st.	,,	T. 5 8	
,, ,, ,, 2d.	,,	4 8 a 5.	
,, Pingfa - - - - -	,,	6.2	
,, Candy Canton - - -	,,	6.6 a 6.8	
,, ,, Chinchew - - -	,,		
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Alum - - - - - - - -	,,	1.85 a 1.95	At Macao.
Aniseed star - - - - -	,,	10½	
Camp'r - - - - - - -	,,	53 a 54	
Cassia at Whampoa - - -	,,	10. a 10½	
,, Lintin - - - - -	,,		None.
,, buds - - - - -	,,		
Canes bamboo - - - -	1000	14 a 18	
,, Wangees - - - -	,,	10 a 14	
China Root - - - - - -	,,	7 a 12	
Cubebs - - - - - - -	Pl.	3½	
Dragon's blood - - - - -	,,	17 a 18.	
Galangals - - - - - -	,,	80 a 100	
Gamboge - - - - - - -	,,	3½ a 3¾	
Glass beads - - - - - -	,,	65 a 70	None good.
Glue - - - - - - - -	,,	17 a 22	
Ginger in Jars - - - - -	,,	9 a 15	
Hartall or Opiment - - -	Case	5 a 5½	
Lead white - - - - - -	Pl.	15 a 16	
,, red - - - - - -	,,	9 a 10	
Mo.of Pear' Shells.so.loo large	Pl.	90	
,, blue edged small	,,		No demand.
Musk warranted - - - -	Cy.	65 a 80	
Nankeens, blue 10½ yds. 13 in	100	92	
,, 9½ yds. 12 in - - - -	Ps.	85	
,, Canton made - - - -	,,	79	
,, ,, large - - - -	,,	82	
,, ,, small - - - -	,,	65	None.
Yellow yds. in 1st. st.	,,	65	
,, ,, 2d. ,,	,,	79 a 80	
,, ,, 3d. ,,	,,	66 a 70	None.
,, small ,, ,, - -	,,	58	
,, white ,, ,, - -	,,		
Oils Aniseed - - - - -	Cy.	55 a 85	Wanted.
,, Cassia - - - - -	,,	1.10 a 1.20	
Rhubarb - - - - - - -	Pl.	1.65	
,, Dutch cut - - - -	,,	None.	
Soy in Jars - - - - -	Case	5 a 8	
Tobacco in baskets - - -	Pl.	14 a 18	
Tortoiseshell - - - - -	P.		
Turmeric - - - - - -			
Vermillion 80 catties - -	Box.	70.	

N. B. OF IMPORTS ALL DUTIES ARE PAID BY THE PURCHASER, AND OF EXPORTS BY THE SELLER BOATHIRE IS PAID BY THE SELLER.

Note. Alum, and *Cassia* are procurable cheaper at Lintin, Macao, &c.; and *Raw Silk, Silk* piece goods &c., are sometimes shipped thro' the latter Port to avoid double duties, chargeable on those goods, if more than 100 Peculs are required for the ship when at Whampoa.

RATES OF INSURANCE AT CANTON.

On first class vessels in the 10th Canton and Union Offices of China, & various Agents of Offices established in Calcutta and Bombay.

GOODS TREASURE		GOODS TREASURE		GOODS TREASURE
Bombay - - -		Singapore - -	1 ¾	Hol. or Hamburg - 3 2½
Ceylon - - -		Manila - - -		Spain or Portugal - 3 2½
Madras - - -		Mallacca - -		America U States - 2½ 2
Calcutta - - -	2½ .2	Penang - - -	1½ 1	Chili or Peru - - 3 -
Rangoon - - -		Batavia - - -		Mexico - - - - 3 -
Mauritius - - -		Gt. Britain via Sg	3 2½	E.coast of China - 1 pm.
Australia - - -		,, direct - - -	2½ 2	Lintin &c. - - - 1 do.
Sand. Islands - -		France - - - -	2½ 2	

Note. Above rates are from 20th Oct. to 20th April annually; during remaining 6 months the premiums are somewhat higher. Risks on Blocks are $ 9 per Cent per annum, $ 4½ for 6 months, $ 2½ for 3 months and $ ¾ per month.

The Local Insurance Offices grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta and Bombay, or in Canton.

WHAMPOA PORT CHARGES, &c.

1st class ves. measg. 1600 cubits & upwards pay	0.7874756 of a Tl. per cubic.
2nd ,, ,, ,, 1200 do. & under 1600 ,,	0.7221091 ,, ,,
3rd ,, ,, under 1200 do.	0.5062341 ,, ,,

RATE OF EXCHANGE AND PRICE OF BULLION.

	s d.	
On London or Liverpool, 6 months sight private Bills	4. 9.	
Government Bills 10 @ 30 days - - - - - - - - - -	4. 9.	
United States Bank Bills 6 months sight - - - - - -	4. 6½.	
Bills under advances made on goods by the E. I. Company's Agents.	4s. 7d.	
E. I. Directors Bills 60 ds. sight, and private 30 ds. C. Rs.	220.	
Private Bills, on Bombay, ,, Co's. Rs. - - - - - -	220.	

Gold, 98 a 100 touch, in leaves $ 23.75 per Tael weight.

Sycee at Lintin &c. large Ingots 97 a 99 touch 7 per Cent premium. Very scarce.

,, ,, ,, small 96 a 98 ,,	6½ per Cent	,,	
Spanish Dollars Pillar Ferdinand, ,, ,,	1 per Cent	,,	
,, ,, Old Carolus IV. ,, ,,	5 per Cent	,,	
South American Republics ,, ,, ,,	par.	,,	

Freight to London, Liverpool, &c. per Ton, 50 cub. feet $ 4.10 @ 4.15. to foreign Europe, American and British Ships, none. to United States, American Ships Per Ton. 40 cub. feet. - - 25 $.

DELIVERIES OF OPIUM AT LINTIN.

FROM 1ST APRIL TO 31ST DECEMBER 1838.

	IN DECEMBER.			FROM APRIL TO DECEMBER INCLUSIVE.		
	Chests.	*Price.*	*Value in Dollars.*	*Chests.*	*Value in Dollars.*	*Stock 1st Jany.*
Patna ..... old.	6	500	3000			
,, ... new	33	540	17,820	5,650	2 984,960	1345
Benares ..... old	—	—	—			1957
,, ... new	47	490	23.030	1,685	816,370	56
Malwa	200	480	96 000	7,226	4,199,048	3319½
	286		139,850	14,561	8,000,378	6,025

Total of deliveries in the 9 months beginning 1st of April = 14,847 chests, value, Sa. Drs.: 8,140,228.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

IMPORTS.

COTTON MANUFACTURES.—There has been a little more enquiry for Longcloths and several parcels have been disposed of, but without any improvement in price. COTTON YARN. The low price has at length encouraged a little speculative demand, and two or three lots have been sold during the week one of 200 bales a mixed parcel averaging No. 24 at 28 $ and 100 bales yesterday of good quality at 30 $, but we have not obtained the particulars.

WOOLLENS.—The only transaction reported is a sale of 1800 Pieces of good SPANISH STRIPES we believe at 1.40. The demand is very slack. LONGELLS—holders seem disposed to realize at, even the present low rates; 9500 Pieces were sold in the beginning of the week at from 1.80 @ 1.90. 3 months credit, of good quality and assortment, and 1000 Pieces since at 8 40, one half being scarlet, and the remainder generally good colors.

METALS.—The market is firm for IRON; and LEAD remains as before, but we hear of no sales. QUICKSILVER has declined in consequence of a supply of native, but the price is quite nominal.

STRAITS PRODUCE.—PEPPER if anything rather lower; BETELNUT, the importation being moderate, maintains its price. RATTANS improving; TIN without alteration.

RICE.—has advanced fully 10 cents, the supplies from the Country being short as the holydays approach.

COTTON.—The market for *Bombay* Cotton has rather declined, holders being anxious to realize, the stock generally being large. Several small parcels of low middling qualities have been disposed of, and a sale of 200 bales of the best quality has been reported to us at 9 T. There have also been sales of 2 @ 3000 bales of *Bengal*, one lot of about 1500 bales, fetching good prices—*Banda* 10.5, *Jalone* 10., and the lower quality 9 5. About the same quantity of *Tinnevelly* has also been disposed of from 8 8 @ 9.3, and one or two small lots as high as 9 5. The deliveries of last month were.

Bombay.	Bengal.	Madras.	Total.
8,000	6,300	4,800	19,100 bales.
	leaving a stock estimated at about		
44 500	13,500	17,600	75,600 ,,

OPIUM.—The only transactions of any kind are small lots at Macao for delivery to the Westward, but they are on a very limited scale. From the Eastcoast the accounts are nearly as unfavorable as those here, and the severe measures that are, it is reported, to be resorted to by the commissioner on his way down against the Opium trade, have created great alarm, not only amongst the dealers but the smokers, particularly as there have been many seizures of them and the same strict search after them even at Peking, it is said.

EXPORTS.

NANKIN SILK.—We believe the dealers would now submit to much lower prices, although they still ask 570 @ 580 for the best, but the lateness of the season, an advance in the exchange and general scarcity of money has induced intending purchasers not to offer more than 500 @ 520 for the first quality.

TEA.—About 3000 chests of *Ankoi* and small parcels of the lower descriptions of *Young Hyson, Imperial* and *Gunpowder*, have been purchased at our quotations, probably for America and the Continent of Europe. Beyond these transactions the market has been inactive. We hear that 29 Taels have been refused for good middling *Twankay*. Cargo of *John Bull* from Canton: 9660 whole and 1118 half chests of *Congou*; 406 half chests of *Orange Pekoe*, 12 chests *Pekoe* and 1300 boxes *Caper*.

CANTON, 2nd February, 1839.

THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 4. No. 23. *Canton, Saturday, 9th February,* 1839. No. 179.

Public Notice.

Canton, 4th February, 1839.

Her Majesty's Government having recently authorized the Establishment of a Maritime Police for the better preservation of the Peace, and of due Subordination on board the British Shipping resorting to this Port, the following "Rules and Regulations" are published for the General information of Her Majesty's Subjects.

By Order of the Chief Superintendent of the Trade of British Subjects in China.

EDWARD ELMSLIE.
Secretary and Treasurer to the Superintendents.

The following RULES and REGULATIONS for the Preservation of the Peace, and the maintenance of due Subordination on board the British Shipping now at anchor or hereafter arriving within the Port of Canton are published for the information of all whom it may concern, pursuant to the Provisions of two Orders passed by His late Majesty in Council on the 9th December 1833, and of an Act of Parliament made and passed in the 3rd and 4th year of His laty Majesty's Reign intituled "An Act to regulate the Trade to China and India."

SECTION. No. 1.

Of the Persons in whom authority is vested in the Premises

Reg. No. 1. Magistrates appointed by General Warrant. (See Appendix No. 1).

Reg. No. 2. The Precedence of the Magistrates to be determined according to the order in which their names stand in the paper affixed to the General Warrant, and to be published from time to time for the General information in the Canton Prints.

Reg. No. 3. The Ship of which the Senior Magistrate at Whampoa is Commander, to wear a red Bergee at the Main, and the Ships of which other Magistrates are Commanders to wear Blue Bergees at the Main, to serve as notices where application should be made for assistance or advice.

Reg. No. 4. Certain Persons to be sworn as Quarter Masters of Police, and to be duly warranted by the Chief Superintendent or other Person acting in his behalf. (See Appendix No. 2.)

SECTION No. 2.

Of the functions of the Magistrates.

Reg. No. 1. To repair forthwith on board of any British Ship sending or making the signal for assistance (Signals herein after specified) by reason of the riotous state of the Crew, and if a state of actual violence or resistance to authority shall exist, to take instant and energetic measures for the restoration of the Peace and due Subordination.

Reg. No. 2, Fire arms in no case to be used on such occasions, except for the protection of life till a Magistrate, or in his absence the commanding officer of the Ship, or one of the Quarter Masters of Police shall have audibly and ineffectually made the following Proclamation (or words to the like effect)

"Our Sovereign Lady the Queen commands all Persons here assembled, immediately to disperse them-" "selves and to return peaceably to the performance of " "their duties" "GOD SAVE THE QUEEN."

Reg. No. 3. The Senior Magistrate on the spot, after summary enquiry on the occasion of any riot, may issue His Warrant for the apprehension of any Persons who shall appear to him to have acted as Ringleaders, either leaving them for safe custody on board their own Ships, or committing them to any other British Ships as he may judge best under the circumstances. (See Appendix No. 3.)

Reg. No. 4. Within 48 hours next after the commitment of any Prisoner, three or more of the Magistrates at the anchorage shall assemble and proceed to make enquiry into the charges against him; and if no person shall appear to prefer such charge (due notice having been given) the prisoner shall be discharged after payment of the expenses, hereafter specified.

Reg. No. 5. If there shall be less than 3 Magistrates on the spot, then within 48 hours next after commitment of any Prisoners, the Senior Magistrate present shall call to his assistance one or two Impartial Persons being subjects of Her Majesty (to make the number 3) and in concert with them proceed to make due enquiry into the charges against the Prisoners: the said Persons to be sworn as Magistrates for the occasion by the Senior Magistrate present, according to the form attached to the General Warrant. (See Appendix No. 1.)

Reg. No. 6. It is most particularly to be observed that no Magistrate or other person shall take part Magisterially in the enquiry into any charge against a Prisoner for a violation of these rules and regulations said to have been committed on board the ships to which the said Magistrate or other persons referred to, respectively belong.

Reg. No. 7. The Senior Magistrate will vote last, and if there be an even number of Magistrates sitting on an enquiry into any charge, and the votes are equally divided, he shall have a casting voice.

Reg. No. 8. In any doubtful case when the Magistrates may desire to have the opinion of the Chief Superintendent the decison may be suspended till the matter has been referred to Him, and the Prisoner be remanded for that purpose.

Reg. No. 9. The sum of £3. 10s. per Calendar month, chargeable to Her Majesty's Establishment at Canton, to be placed at the disposal of the Senior Magistrate at Whampoa for the payment of the expense of stationery &c. &c, and the remuneration of the person employed as Clerk in the recording of the cases. The cases to be fairly written on paper of the Official size with a margin of a quarter wide and to be bound up in volumes of 200 sheets at the expense of this Establishment to the end that they may be preserved on board the ship of the Senior Magistrate at Whampoa for the purpose of reference.

SECTION No. 3.

Of the functions of the Quarter masters of Police.

Reg. No. 1. To repair forthwith on board any British ships sending or making the signal for assistance (signals herein after to be specified) by reason of the riotous state of the Crew, and to obey all the lawful commands they may receive from the Senior Magistrate on board, or in the absence of a Magistrate, all the reasonable requisitions of the commanding officer of the ship for the restoration of the Peace and the Subordination.

Reg. No. 2. When the Quarter Masters of Police shall be in the execution of their office they are to wear a strap of red cloth or bunting on the left arm of about 2 inches width, and to carry a staff painted white, not exceeding two feet in length, and one inch in diameter.

Reg. No. 3. Concerning the use of fire arms and Proclamation for the peaceable dispersion of rioters. (See Regulation 2. of the Preceding Section.)

Reg. No. 4. Quarter Masters of Police to execute their office with steadiness, and strictly to abstain from the use of provoking language or unnecessary violence. And any Quarter Master of Police who shall be convicted before two Magistrates of having offended herein may be fined by their order any sum not exceding £2, and for the second offence may be discharged from his office by the order of two Magistrates, report of the same being made to the Chief Superintendent.

Reg. No. 5. Quarter Masters of Police to be paid at the rate of one shilling and six pence per diem by this Establishment.

SECTION No. 4.

Of the offences cognizable by the Magistrates, and the Penalties thereunto attached.

Regulation No. 1.

Offence.	*Penalty.*
1. Drunkenness with riot, either at Whampoa, or Canton.	1 Confinement according to the Customs and usages of the Sea Service not exceeding two weeks or a penalty not exceeding 20 shillings, or both, according to the particular gravity of the offence, and it's frequency.
2. Contempt of the authority of the Magistrates on any occasion of enquiry	2. Either of the above penalties.
3. Disobedience of orders to desist from riotous conduct, or abusive and menacing language tending to the disturbance of the Peace and of due Subordination.	3. Confinement in the like manner not exceeding 21 days, or a penalty not exceeding £2. 10s. or both according to the circumstances.
4. Ringleaders in riots attended with violence towards Officers or resistance to Magistrates, or Quarter Masters of Police engaged in the restoration of the Peace.	4. Confinement in like manner not exceeding one Calendar month or a penalty not exceeding £5, or both. according to the circumstances.

Reg. No. 2. A decision against a Prisoner involving higher penalties, or longer confinement, than those set down in the 1st and 2nd Specification, needs the sanction of the Chief Superintendent; or in his absence of the Deputy Superintendent, and is therefore not to be pronounced by the Magistrates till that sanction has been received, the Prisoners being remanded after the closing of the evidence on the defence.

Reg. No. 3. All other offences of a more aggravated nature, or not specified above, to be reported to the Chief Superintendent by the Examining Magistrates and the Prisoners to be left in confinement according to the customs and usages of the Sea Service pending further Instructions under his hand

Reg. No. 4 All Prisoners to be maintained on the half allowance of Provisions (without spirits) for which maintenance, if they shall be committed on board any ship other than their own, a sum of 9d. per diem shall be paid and charged against their wages.

Reg. No. 5. If the Prisoner shall have been confined on board the Ship to which he belongs no charge shall be made for his maintenance.

Reg. No. 6. Commanders of ships to which Prisoners belong under confinement according to these rules and regulations are at liberty to hire laborers to supply their place charging the daily expense to the wages of the Prisoners.

Reg. No. 7. In the case of Prisoners not having wages enough to meet the Penalties they have incurred, the Magistrates may remit the same at the end of their confinement, and the want of funds not be made a ground for detention beyond the period originally determined.

Reg. No. 8. Commanders of Ships who have been called upon to pay penalties out of Seamen's wages to be furnished with a certificate by this Establishment.

Reg. No. 9. Nothing herein contained to be construed to prevent the Commander of any Ship from restraining his crew by such lawful means as he may see fit to use on his own responsibility, and without making application for Police assistance.

SECTION No. 5.

Of the Signals to be made by British Ships requiring assistance by reason of the riotous state of the crew.

Reg. No. 1. In the day time, Ensign Union downwards, to be hoisted wherever most conspicuous or convenient, and a musket to be fired to draw attention.

In the night time, these or four lights in the after rigging at irregular heights, and firing of single muskets to be repeated at rapid intervals till assistance shall arrive.

SECTION No. 6.

Of the rate at which payments are to be made, and the disporal of Penalties.

Reg. No. 2. All penalties levied agreeably to these regulations to be for the use of Her Majesty, in part payment of the Police expences of this Establisment.

SECTION No. 7.

Of the manner in which Seamen or others on board British Ships are to seek redress, and conclusion.

Reg. No. 1. Any Person having a complaint of ill usage to prefer, to proceed respectfully to the Commander or Commanding Officer, and to request to be allowed to repair on board the Ship of the nearest Magistrate, and failing redress by that means, forward a letter to the Chief Superintendent, in order that such present enquiry and remedy may be had as the case demands.

CONCLUSION.

All persons serving on board the British Shipping in the Port of Canton, and all other Persons being subjects of Her Majesty are hereby required to take notice that these rules and regulations are binding from the date of this Publication till they are either confirmed or revoked by Her Majesty with the advice of Her Privy Council, and all Her Majesty's Subjects are further required in Her Majesty's name to be aiding and assisting, if need be in the due execution of them.

And a copy of these rules and regulations will be furnished to every British Ship arriving at Whampoa, and must be read to the Company of the said Ship for their information.

Given under my hand and seal of Office at Canton this Fourth day of February in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and thirty nine.

CHARLES ELLIOT.
Chief Super. of the Trade of Brit. Subjects in China

Appendix No. 1.

GENERAL WARRANT,

I Charles Elliot Chief Superintendent of the Trade of British Subjects in China by virtue of the Power and authority in me vested in two Orders Passed by His late Majesty in Council bearing date the 9th day of December 1833, pursuant to the Provisions of an act of Parliament made and passed in the 3rd and 4th year of His late Majesty's Reign intituled "An Act to regulate the Trade of China and India", do hereby assign the Person named in the Paper affixed to this General Warrant under my Hand and Seal of Office jointly and severally to be Magistrates for the better Preservation of the Peace and due subordination on board the British Shipping now at anchor or hereafter to arrive within the Port of Canton in this Jurisdiction, and to keep, and cause to be kept all rules and regulations now made in the premises, and to restrain all persons serving on board the said British Shipping now at anchor or hereafter arriving in the Port of Canton, that offend against the said rules and regulations or any of them as it ought to be done according to the form, and within the extent set down in the said rules and regulations.

And I the said Chief Superintendent also assign the Persons named in the aforesaid paper annexed to the General Warrant to enquire into the Truth of any violation of the said rules and regulations on oath, and for any other purposes of the said rules and regulations to administer an Oath.

And all Her Majesty's Subjects are hereby required in Her Majesty's Name to respect the authority of the Persons assigned as Magistrates for the better Preservation of the Peace, and of due subordination on board the British Shipping now at anchor or hereafter to arrive in the Port of Canton, according to the rules and regulations now made and promulgated

And for all the lawful proceedings of the said Magistrates in the Premises, the General Warrant shall be their sufficient authority.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto affixed my hand and Seal of Office at Canton this
day of in the year of our Lord One thousand Eight Hundred and thirty nine.

Chief Sup. of the Trade of Brit. Sub. in China.

Form of Oath to be taken by Magistrates.

I, do swear that I will faithfully perform the functions of a Magistrate *for the purposes and in the manner provided in* the rules and regulations for the Preservation of the Peace and the maintenance of the due Subordination on board the British Shipping now at anchor or hereafter arriving within the Port of Canton.

SO HELP ME GOD.

Signed.

Before me Chief Superintendent or Deputy Superintendent or Senior Magistrate, as the case may be.

Appendix II.

Form of Oath to be taken by Quarter Masters of Police.

I do swear that I will faithfully perform the duties of a Quarter Master of Police for the purposes and in the manner provided in the rules and regulations for the preservation of the Peace, and the maintenance of due Subordination on board the British Shipping now at anchor or hereafter arriving within the Port of Canton.

SO HELP ME GOD.

Signed.

Before me Chief Superintendent or Deputy Superintendent or Senior Magistrate, as the case may be.

FORM OF WARRANT.

LET all Her Majesty's Subjects it may concern, TAKE NOTICE that is a sworn Quarter Master of Police at Whampoa in this Jurisdiction, and respect his authority accordingly, and be ye aiding and assisting, if need be, in the due execution of his Office.

Signed.

Chief Superintendent or Deputy Superintendent or Senior Magistrate, as the case may be.

Appendix III.

These are in Her Majesty's Name to require you (*name of Commander of Ship on board of which Prisoner is committed*) to receive into your Custody and detain in confinement according to the Customs and usages of the Sea Service (*name of person committed and Ship to which he belongs*) herewith sent to you, committed by me (*name of committing Magistrate*) for (*brief description of offence committed and place, and date, where and when committed*) And therefore keep you him (*name of person committed*) in your safe custody for further examination (*some time within the next 48 hours*) and for so doing this shall be your Lawful Warrant.

Signature of committing Magistrate (L. S.)

N B. If there be no Quarter master of Police belonging to the Ship on board of which a Prisoner is committed one is to be sworn in agreeably to the form in Appendix II. and to receive the sum is 6d per diem for the safe custody of the Prisoner, the same to be paid by this Establishment. But it is strongly recommended that persons shall, if possible, be committed on board of Ships already having warranted Quarter masters of Police with a view of regularity and proper discipline under confinement.

Appendix IV.

These are in Her Majesty's Name to require you (*name of Commander to whose Custody committed*) to receive into your Custody and detain in confinement according to the customs and usages of the Sea Service (*name of person committed*) herewith sent to you by me (*name of Committing Magistrate*) for (*brief Statement of Offence*) to be detained (*duration of confinement decided by Magistrate, and if any penalty, to be stated*) and for the said confinement this Instrument shall be your Warrant.

Signatures of Committing Magistrates, L. S.

N. B. When ships on board of which Prisoners are confined, are about to proceed to Sea, the Senior Magistrate on the spot is to remove them to any others he may see fit, noting the number of days of their past confinement on the back of the original Warrant (always to be sent with them) and signing it with his name.

Appendix V.

Manner of proceedings, and form in which they are to be recorded.

(The person about to prefer a charge to be sworn in the following words) I do swear that the charge I am now about to prefer against is true to the best of my knowledge and belief." "So Help me God."

CHARGE.

Name of person charged belonging to the Ship is now charged by me with (*succinct statement of the alleged offence, time and place, when and where committed, and names of Witnesses in support of charge.*)

Therefore I the said (*name of person charging*) require that this case should now be heard and determined.

Signature of Person Charging.

Evidence in support of charge.

Witnesses to be sworn previous to giving testimony in the following form.

I, do swear that I will faithfully answer the questions now to be asked me touching this enquiry." "SO HELP ME GOD."

DEFENCE.

Evidence in support of defence.

Witnesses to be sworn as above.

Witnesses to character need not to be sworn.

JUDGMENT.

The undersigned, having most carefully and impartially considered both the charge and defence, and attentively heard and weighed the evidence upon both sides, are of opinion that the charge is *not proved, wholly proved, or partially proved, as the case may be* and we do therefore adjudge *name of Person charged to be discharged, or if wholly or partially proved, extent of confinement and fine; and in the latter case the Magistrates are requested to have reference to the Specification of Offences and penalties (see Section IV. Reg. I.) and to record their opinions of the one or more under which the case falls in the following words,* the same falling in our judgments under (*See Section IV. Reg. I*). *If needing sanction of the Chief Superintendent or Deputy Superintendent (See Section IV. Reg. 2,) judgment not to be pronounced, till the sanction has been received.*

Signature of the Examining Magistrates, L. S.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

In forming a decision it is to be desired that the Magistrates should consider and vote upon the following points in the order they are herein set down. The votes always to be taken commencing with the Junior Magistrate, and the Senior to vote last.

1st. Is the charge proved or not?
2nd. If proved, wholly or in part?
3rd. Confinement, or fine, or both?
4th. Duration of confinement.
5th. Extent of fine.
6th. Ship on board of which Prisoner is to be committed

Motesil,

PROCLAMATION OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

(*From the Commercial Advertiser, Oct 23.*)

"Declaration on the part of the Right Honorable the Governor General of India," bearing date the 11th October 1838.

"The Right Honorable the Governor General of India having, with the concurrence of the Supreme Council, directed the assemblage of a British Force for service across the Indus; His Lordship deems it proper to publish the following exposition of the reasons which have led to this important measure.

It is a matter of notoriety that the Treaties entered into by the British Government in the year

1832, with the Ameers of Sinde, the Nawab of Bahaw-wulpore, and Maha Raja Runjeet Singh, had for their object, by opening the navigation of the Indus, to facilitate the extension of commerce and to gain for the British nation, in Central Asia, that legitimate influence which an interchange of benefits would naturally produce.

With a view to invite the aid of the *de facto* rulers of Afghanistan to the measures necessary for giving full effect to those Treaties, Captain Burnes was deputed, towards the close of the year 1836, on a mission to Dost Mahomed Khan, the Chief of Cabool. The original objects of that Officer's mission were purely of a commercial nature. Whilst Captain Burnes, however, was on his journey to Cabool, information was received by the Governor General that the Troops of Dost Mahomed Khan had made a sudden and unprovoked attack on those of our ancient Ally, Maha Raja Runjeet Singh. It was naturally to be apprehended that His Highness the Maha Raja would not be slow to avenge this aggression; and it was to be feared that the flames of war being once kindled in the very regions into which we were endeavouring to extend our commerce, the peaceful and beneficial purposes of the British Government would be altogether frustrated. In order to avert a result so calamitous, the Governor General resolved on authorizing Captain Burnes to intimate to Dost Mahomed Khan that, if he should evince a disposition to come to just and reasonable terms with the Maha Raja, His Lordship would exert his good offices with His Highness for the restoration of an amicable understanding between the two Powers. The Maha Raja with the characteristic confidence which he has uniformly placed in the faith and friendship of the British nation, at once assented to the proposition of the Governor General to the effect that, in the mean time, hostilities on his part should be suspended.

It subsequently came to the knowledge of the Governor General, that a Persian Army was besieging Herat; that intrigues were actively prosecuted throughout Afghanistan, for the purpose of extending Persian influence, and authority to the banks of, and even beyond the Indus: and that the Court of Persia had not only commenced a course of injury and insult to the Officers of Her Majesty's mission in the Persian territory, but had afforded evidence of being engaged in designs wholly at variance with the principles and objects of its alliance with Great Britain.

After much time spent by Captain Burnes in fruitless negociation at Cabool, it appeared, that Dost Mahomed Khan, chiefly in consequence of his reliance upon Persian encouragement and assistance, persisted, as respected his misunderstanding with the Sikhs, in urging the most unreasonable pretensions, such as the Governor General could not, consistently with justice and his regard for the friendship of Maha Raja Runjeet Singh, be the channel of submitting to the consideration of His Highness; that he avowed schemes of aggrandizement and ambition, injurious to the security and peace of the frontiers of India; and that he openly threatened, in furtherance of those schemes, to call in every foreign aid which he could command. Ultimately, he gave his undisguised support to the Persian designs in Afghanistan, of the unfriendly and injurious character of which, as concerned the British Power in India, he was well apprized, and by his utter disregard of the views and in erest of the British Government, compelled Captain Burnes to leave Cabool without having effected any of the objects of his mission.

It was now evident that no further interference could be exercised by the British Government to bring about a good understanding between the Sikh Ruler and Dost Mahomed Khan, and the hostile policy of the latter Chief showed too plainly that, so long as Cabool remained under his Government, we could never hope that the tranquillity of our neighbourhood would be secured, or that the interests of our Indian Empire would be preserved inviolate.

The Governor General deems it in this place necessary to revert to the siege of Herat, and the conduct of the Persian nation. The siege of that city has now been carried on by the Persian army for many months. The attack upon it was a most unjustifiable and cruel aggression, perpetrated and continued, notwithstanding the solemn and repeated remonstrances of the British Envoy at the Court of Persia, and after every just and becoming offer of accommodation had been made and rejected. The besieged have behaved with gallantry and fortitude worthy of the justice of their cause, and the Governor General would yet indulge the hope that their heroism may enable them to maintain a successful defence until succours shall reach them from British India. In the mean time, the ulterior designs of Persia, affecting the interests of the British Government, have been, by succession of events, more and more openly manifested. The Governor General has recently ascertained by an official despatch from Mr. McNeill, Her Majesty's Envoy, that His Excellency has been compelled, by the refusal of his just demands, and by a systematic course of disrespect adopted towards him by the Persian Government, to quit the Court of the Shah, and to make a public declaration of the cessation of all intercourse between the two Governments. The necessity under which Great Britain is placed, of regarding the present advance of the Persian army into Afghanistan as an act of hostility towards herself has also been officially communicated to the Shah, under the express orders of Her Majesty's Government.

The Chiefs of Candahar (Brothers of Dost Mahomed Khan of Cabool) have avowed their adherence to the Persian Policy, with the same full knowledge of its opposition to the rights and interests of the British nation in India, and have been openly assisting in the operations against Herat.

In the crisis of affairs consequent upon the retirement of our Envoy from Cabool, the Governor General felt the importance of taking immediate measures for arresting the rapid progress of foreign intrigue and aggression towards our own territories.

His attention was naturally drawn at this conjuncture to the position and claims of Shah-Shoojaool-Moolk, a Monarch who, when in power, had cordially acceded to the measures of united resistance to external enmity, which were at the time judged necessary by the British Government, and who, on his Empire being usurped by its present Rulers, had found an honorable asylum in the British dominions.

It had been clearly ascertained from the information furnished by the various Officers who have visited Afghanistan, that the Barukzie Chiefs from their disunion and unpopularity were ill fitted, under any circumstances, to be useful Allies to the British Government, and to aid us in our just and necessary measures of national defence. Yet so long as they restrained from proceedings injurious to our interest and security, the British Government acknowledged and respected their authority. But a different policy appeared to be now more than justified by the conduct of the Chiefs, and to be indispensable to our own safety. The welfare of our possessions in the East requires that we should have on our Western Frontier, an Ally who is interested in resisting aggression, and establishing tranquillity in the place of Chiefs ranging themselves in subservience to a hostile Power; and seeking to promote schemes of conquest and aggrandizement.

After a serious and mature deliberation, the Governor General was satisfied that a pressing necessity as well as every consideration of policy and justice warranted us in espousing the cause of Shah Shooja-ool-Moolk, whose popularity throughout Afghanistan had been proved to His Lordship by the strong and unanimous testimony of the best authorities. Having arrived at this determination the Governor General was further of opinion, that it was just and power no less from the position of Maha Raja Runjeet Singh. than from his undeviating friendship towards the British Government, that His Highness should have the offer of becoming a party to the contemplated operations. Mr Macnaghten was accordingly deputed in June last to the Court of His Highness and the result of his mission has been the conclusion of a Tripartite Treaty by the British Government, the Maha Raja and Shah Shooja-ool-Moolk, whereby His Highness is guaranteed in his present possessions and has bound himself to co-operate for the restoration of the throne of his ancestors. The friends and enemies of any one of the contracting parties have been declared to be the friends and enemies of all. Various points have been adjusted, which had been the subjects of discussion between the British Government and His Highness the Maha Raja, the identity of whose interests with those of the Honorable Company has now been made apparent to all the surrounding States. A guaranteed independence will, upon favorable conditions, be tendered to the Ameers of Sinde; and the integrity of Herat in the possession of its present Ruler, will be fully respected; while by the measures completed, or in progress, it may reasonably be hoped that the general freedom and security of commerce will be promoted; that the name and just influence of the British Government will gain their proper footing amang the nations of Central Asia; that tranquillity will be established upon the most important frontier of India; and that a lasting barrier will be raised against hostile intrigue and encroachment.

His majesty, Shah Soojah-ool-Mook, will enter Afghanistan, surrounded by his own troops, and will be supported against foreign interference, and factious opposition, by a British Army. The Governor General confidently hopes that the Shah will be speedily re-placed on his Throne by his own subjects and adherents, and when once he shall be secured in power, and the independence and integrity of Afghanistan established, the British Army will be withdrawn. The Governor General has been led to these measures by the duty which is imposed upon him of providing for the security of the possessions of the British Crown; but he rejoices that, in the discharge of this duty he will be enabled to assist in restoring the union and prosperity of the Afghan people. Throughout the approaching operations, British influence will be sedulously employed to further every measure of general benefit; to reconcile differences; to secure oblivion of injuries; and to put an end to the distraction by which, for so many years the welfare and happiness of the Afghans have been impaired. Even to the Chiefs, whose hostile proceedings have given just cause of offence to the British Government, it will seek to secure liberal and honorable treatment on their tendering early submission, and ceasing from opposition to that course of measures: which may be judged the most suitable for the general advantage of their country.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Govr Genl. of India.

W. H. MACNAGHTEN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.
With the Govr. Genl.

Goa.

Fancy a city which stretches nearly five miles along the banks of a beautiful river, with quays from which you may step into your boat. The river disembogues itself into a beautiful bay, which is nearly land-locked, with a bar across the sea outlet—a convent rising on a pile of rock on the one hand, and a fortress on the other, the guns of which sweep the bar; from this point, a succession of large, imposing-looking houses line the river side to the old City of Goa, with churches, convents, bridges and causeways, varying the scene.

On arriving at the old Palace Gate, you see pile upon pile of vast churches, such as you see on the continent. You land—you fancy yourself about to enter a large city, when behold! it is a city of churches; not a house meets the view nor an inhabitant – not a sound disturbs the silence' but the echoes of the voices of your party. In fact I shivered at the desolation which every where prevailed. You enter the Cathedral, a vast building, and you find it as if it had been built yesterday. The ornaments and the gold and silk fringes of the alter remain quite fresh—a side door opens, and one or two poor, dirty looking, sallow priests emerge and act as Cicerones. The floor is paved with tomb-stones dating from 1550 downwards! Some of the altars are magnificent—shining with burnished gold. The church of St. Caetan, which is a miniature of St. Peter's, built by Italian monks, is a perfect *bijou*. I never saw any thing of the kind more beautiful for its size. The shrine also of St. Francis de Xavier is a magnificent sarcophagus, but it is in so small a chapel that it can scarcely be seen to advantage. It has a beautiful portrait of the good man over the door-way, and on the four sides of the sarcophagus are bronze *basti relievæ*, representing remarkable passages in the life of the Saint. On the top of the sarcophagus is a silver coffin, in which his remains are deposited; how much longer they will remain there is, I think, problematical. They have had several rows, which they call revolutions at Goa, and every two months they elect new Governors. In short they are in a dreadful state of anarchy. The people in Portugal seem to leave them to themselves. Our territory, bordering theirs, is full of fugitives who have run for their lives. They have had, I hear, another revolution within this month. I really think our Government ought to interfere and keep the peace, till some proper authority and force arrives from Portugal to set them to rights. I once dined with their Governor, a cavalry colonel. The society was very curious, not unlike the keys in a piano, black and white alternately. Some of the women not bad looking, and one or two Europeans with good manners. The Native Canarese (as they call them) smoke beams and spit on the floor. It is ridiculous to see some of the fellows who have been Bhojees in Bombay, come to Goa on *leave*. They mount *such* coats and hats; I saw a fellow the other day who had only a *langootee* on with a new shining white beaver hat; so much for Goa and its inhabitants! *Sing, Free Press, 8th November.*

EXTRAORDINARY FALL OF FISH.

We have received the following statement of an extraordinary fall of fish, from a correspondent of undoubted veracity, who witnessed the occurrence himself, at a place not more than twenty miles south of Calcutta, the Sunderbunds by way of the Salt water lakes. We shall not condescend at present to explain this strange phenomenon, which we of course could do, were we so minded; but every one knows, that the way fishes get out of tanks on to the *maidan* is by shooting up the water-courses, which after a fall of rain, are formed and run into the tanks: by the same rule, we will suppose the fishes above alluded to, got into the clouds by shooting themselves out of the salt-water lake *ala a wafer spout!* We hesitate not to lay the account of it before our readers, not doubting but that it will be interesting to some, if not to most of them:

"About 2 o'clock P. M. of Thursday the 20th instant, we had a very smart shower of rain, and with it there descended a quantity of *live fish*, about the size of three inches in length, and all of one kind only. It is very strange that they fell in a straight line on the road from my house to the tank, which is about forty or fifty yards distant. Those which fell on the hard ground were, as a matter of course, killed from the greatness of the fall, but those which fell, fortunately for them, on the spots where there was grass growing, sustained no injury, and I picked up a large quantity of them 'alive and kicking" and let them go into my tank. Some people suppose that phenomena of this nature take place through the agency of water spouts, which draw up the fish, &c. from rivers and tanks, and afterwards return them to the earth again in showers of rain, and there appears to me no other way of accounting for the occurrence of the phenomena, or that fish should be found so far out of their element. If it were possible for them to get out of tanks themselves, they could; it would naturally be supposed, as easily retrace their steps and jump in again: but such was not the case in the present instance. The most strange thing however that struck me, in connection with this event, was that the fish did not fall *better shelter* every where, or 'here and there as the 'vulsins' in the old woman's pudding, but they fell in a *straight line* not more than a cubit in breadth. I have heard of such things happening before, but never on the spot where this happened. The natives living in and about the place, gave to the fish the name of *Ulka*, but whether this be the right word or not I cannot tell from my own knowledge."—*Calcutta Courier, ept.* 21. *Ibid.*

FRENCH SHIP ALEXANDRE.—The Indicateur of Bordeaux contains the following:

"It is reported that revelations of the highest importance have been made to the maritime authorities of Bordeaux by the cook, who was on board the Alexandre when that vessel was put under the command of Captain Bouet.

"The story of the cook is of so grave a nature that we publish its substance, not by any means guaranteeing its authenticity.

"During the voyage from Batavia to Mauritius, in the morning, Capt. Bouet, who was walking the deck with some part of the crew, ordered the cook to prepare his tea. Whilst the latter hastened to obey this order there was a silence of some instants on the deck, then a great noise, caused by a violent struggle, then a heavy body fell into the sea.

"The cook did not disturb himself, but he perceived an officer, armed with a piece of wood, hastily go on deck. The same struggle recommenced. A second fall into the water was heard more distinctly than the first —the captain and the officer had disappeared.

"The noise appeared to increase; cries of distress, threats, blows given and returned, men thrown into the sea, caused the cook to believe that the ship Alexandre was the theatre of a very great crime. The weather was fine and the sea calm.

"The storm which assailed the Alexandre after this terrible event, and to which they attributed the loss of the captain and five men of the crew, gave the conspirators the idea of those writing the tragic end of their comrades; all the sailors signed; the cook, under the dread of threats made by the chief conspirator, signed as well as the others.

"Before arriving at Mauritius, and some days after the storm the conspirators having doubts about an English sailor, notwithstanding he had taken an active part in the assassination, tied his feet and after stabbing him, threw him into the sea.

"The cook, who reports these events, says he only owes his life to the promises they extorted from him, and to the necessity the crew had for his services.

"This man was not detained at Newport with the other companions of Marsaud; he preserved an obstinate silence in presence of the French and American authorities; he did not commit the slightest indiscretion during the last voyage of the Alexandre, under the command of Capt. Casy.

"It is said that his reason has been so weakened by these horrible scenes that he hardly knew his wife at Bordeaux.

"It is said that the French government have demanded of the American, that Marsaud and his companions should be given up."

The owners have published a letter expressing their perfect satisfaction with the French government as to the manner in which the ship was brought home.

SING. F. P. EXTRA.—1st DECEMBER, 1838.

The Samuel Horrocks, Shepherd, from Calcutta the 8th ultimo, arrived here yesterday, bringing Bengal papers to 5th November. The overl and mail, with London news to 5th September, reached Calcutta on the 4th ultimo, and we are indebted to the Englishman Extra, of that date, for the following items of European intelligence.

The Calcutta papers also contain a long "Declaration on the part of the Right Honorable the Governor-General of India" of War against Afghanistan and Persia, dated 11th October, for which we have not room in this number. We regret to notice the loss of the Protector from London with recruits, in the Eastern Channel. The Ship, Patriot, Bengal Packet and Str. Hilda, all from Singapore had arrived at Calcutta.

The arrangement of the ensuing Opium sales is said to be as follows—

			Chests
1st Sale on 7th Jan.	Patna	4,500 Benares	2,500-7,000
2nd „ on 11th Feby.	Patna and Benares	.....	2,500
3rd „ on 11th April	do.	.....	4,500
4th „ on 20th May	do.	.....	2,500
5th „ on 24th June	do.	.....	3,726
		Total Chests	20,226

BOAT LICENSE.

Be it known that I, *Yu*, collector of customs at the Port of Canton, &c., &c., have granted this license to serve the holder as his warrant.

The Hong merchants having, at the urgent request of the foreign merchants composing the Committee of the General Chamber of Commerce, petitioned government to allow a certain number of the large decked boats to ply (between Canton and Macao); for the convenience of the letters to and from, I. the Hoppo, having consulted with the Governor, agreed to the terms and regulations proposed by the Hong merchants; namely—that the number of boats shall be limited to seven, exclusive of Elliot's two masted vacht; that each boat shall be secured by the Committee of the General Chamber of Commerce, and also by the Hong merchants, who shall deposit a bond in the public archives; that each boat shall have the character 順 "Obedient" written before her number as a distinguishing appellation; that each boat shall be branded with fire; that the following characters 順字（ ）號奉牌三板 "obedient, boat N°. ( ) which holds a license;" that they shall be permitted to ply between Canton and Macao; that on entering the river from Macao, they shall apply at the Bogue Stations for examination, where their passport will be stamped and the date filled in; that on leaving Canton, they must apply at the Tsungseun station, and when they start from Whampoa, at the Chop-house there, where their passports will be stamped and the dates filled in; that after they have been examined at the several stations, they shall be allowed to proceed on their way without hindrance; that should any opium or other prohibited articles be discovered on board any boat, she shall be seized and detained, and a report instantly made to the governor, that the license may be taken away from the boat and she be destroyed; that should any boat refuse to allow herself to be searched, or sail by in the night without applying, the cruisers and forts shall drive her back.

We therefore jointly grant this passport, which must be respected at whatever station it is presented. Immediately a boat applies, she must be examined and forthwith allowed to proceed. Let no one attempt to delay or extort money from her.

When the blanks in this license are all filled up, let the Hong merchants apply for another.

Given under my hand at the office of Customs at Canton, this 14th day of the 12th moon of the 18th Year of Taoukwang. (26 January.)

S. FEARON.
Chinese Interpreter General C. of Commerce.

Canton, 2d February, 1839.

To the Hong merchants Gentlemen.—We now do ourselves he honor to inform you that we have duly received the licenses for the seven passage boats, all of which are now at anchor in front of the factories, awaiting the examination of the proper officers, after which we shall deliver to each boat their several licenses.

In the edict of H. E. the hoppo, affixed to each license sundry forms of office are specified for the regulation of these boats, which would materially interfere with their efficiency and utility to the public service were they to be strictly enforced. We feel satisfied, however, that such will not be the case; but that the regulations which we framed in conjunction with yourselves, as specified in our letter to you of the 24th of December, will prove amply sufficient to prevent all irregularities. In order to avoid all future misapprehensions, we will now repeat our former words, clearly pointing out to you that our guarantee is granted for the fulfilment of these conditions and no more.

"We shall point out to them (i. e. the owners of the boats), in the strongest terms, the penalty of forfeiture to which they will be liable, should any person connected with a boat be proved to have employed her in smuggling transactions. On coming to or quitting Canton, it shall be incumbent on the master of the boat to request the custom house officers to examine the baggage of the passengers and other articles on board, that all may be passed in due form. On passing the forts, they will also receive instructions that whenever any government cruizer approaches to examine the boat, the said master shall invite the officers so to do.—Thus the two important points of preventing illegalities and permitting the boats to pass up and down without delay, which in commercial affairs is frequently an object of the highest importance, may be combined together."

SEE SUPPLEMENT.

THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

STATEMENT,

Of Exports of Teas to Great Britain and the United States of America, since the 1st July 1838, up to this date.

	To G. Britain. Piculs	To U. States. Piculs
Fokien Bohea	135	
Canton Bohea	724	
Congo	143759	
Caper	1621	
Souchong	5203	3585
Pouchong		1135
Campoi	392	
Ankoi	693	
Hengmuey	1374	
Pekoe	3708	46
Orange Pekoe	5169	127
Black	162280	4893
Hyson	5883	2018
Young Hyson	3646	18497
Hyson Skin	3416	2163
Twankay	8607	
Gunpowder	3507	3141
Imperial	1850	2594
Total	189189	28213

Total of BLACK Tea to Gt. Britain lbs. 21637333
Total of GREEN Tea to Gt. Britain lbs. 3587867

lbs. 25225200

Total of BLACK Tea to United States lbs. 652400
Total of GREEN Tea to United States lbs. 3761733

lbs. 44 4133

RAW SILK shipped to Great Britain Piculs 1171

General Chamber of Commerce.

The Cargoes of the Eliza Stewart (Brit.) and J. N. Gossler, (Ameri) are not included.

CAUTION. Two valuable eight day CHRONOMETERS, one by French, and the other by Wydenham, the first No. 4176, and the latter No 1242, and two small gold WATCHES, (one by McCabe, maker of the other unknown) having been intrusted by me to ROBERT EDWARDS who lately left China, to be sent to London for repair; and he not having accounted to me for one or either of them; the Public are hereby cautioned against purchasing said CHRONOMETERS and WATCHES as they are my property. JAS. P. STURGIS.

Canton, 26th January, 1839.

NOTICE—With reference to an advertisement in the Canton Press headed "CAUTION" and dated 24th January, we feel it our duty to notify publicly, as we have already represented to Mr. J. P. Sturgis personally, in November last; that we have been instructed by Mr. Robert Edwards, late of Canton, to dispose of the two Chronometers alluded to in that advertisement, in the event of the said Mr. Sturgis still retaining possession of a box of Dollars, the property of the said Mr. Edwards; the proceeds of the Chronometers to meet the value of the said box of Dollars, and the surplus, if any, to be handed over to the said Mr. Sturgis.

As the constituted attorneys of Mr. R Edwards, we have to state that the box of Dollars referred to herein is retained by the aforenamed Mr. Sturgis for an unacknowledged claim in 1833, which he has on Mr. Edwards; and further we know, that the watches mentioned in the said advertisement are not yet returned from England.

BOVET, BROTHERS & Co.

Canton, 31th January, 1839.

NOTICE.—Mr. WILLIAM ARMACK and Mr. T. J. MURROW, are authorized, individually, to sign our Firm by procuration.

JAMIESON & HOW.

Canton, 9th February, 1839.

NOTICE—Bills on London at 6 months sight for sale by

F. S. HATHAWAY.

Canton, 25th January, 1839.

NOTICE.

ORDERS for printing will be carefully attended to at the Canton Press Office, at the following charges;

for printing Bills of lading, Bills of exchange, Opium orders and boat notes, Linguist reports, reports of Cargoes &c. ..... } $ 1.00 $ 1

" Policies and folio pages, " " " 1. 50.

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 Copies.

NOTICE.—Translations made at the Canton Press Office from and into the English, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese languages at twelve cents a line or where under seventeen lines at two Dollars for each translation.

NOTICE.—FOR SALE at the Canton Press Office. THE CHINESE HONG MERCHANTS AND THEIR DEBTS, price one dollar.

GENERAL RATES OF AGENCY COMMISSION IN CHINA; on English letter paper, price 10 cents.

NOTICE Commanders of British Vessels needing Seamen are requested to apply at this office, and the men will be shipped at the charge of this Establishment. EDWARD ELMSLIE.

Secretary & Treasurer to the Superintendents.

Canton, 17th January, 1839.

NOTICE.—The connection heretofore existing between the Firms of RUSSELL, STURGIS & Co: at Canton and RUSSELL & STURGIS at Manila is this day terminated, and they will hereafter constitute separate and distinct concerns.

JOHN W. PERIT retires from the Business.

WARREN DELANO Jr. will continue the Canton House under the same Firm, on his separate account and responsibility until further notice.

The business of the MANILA HOUSE will also be continued under the same Firm as heretofore by GEORGE R. RUSSELL, RUSSELL STURGIS, and HENRY P. STURGIS, with Mr. JOSIAH MOORE, who has this day been admitted a partner.

JOHN W. PERIT.
GEORGE R. RUSSELL.
RUSSELL STURGIS.
HENRY P. STURGIS.
W. DELANO JR.

Canton 1st January 1839.

ADVERTISEMENT—The undersigned has been appointed Agent in Singapore for the sale of the works published by the "SOCIETY FOR THE DIFFUSION OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE" as also Agent for the sale of Chamber's Edinburgh Journal, and the other publications of Messrs W. and R. Chambers, Edinburgh. He has lately received copies of most of the above works, including *Penny Magazine, Penny Cyclopedia, Chambers Journal* etc, which are for sale at the London publishing prices, exchange at 4s 2d. per dollar, or 2 cents per penny. He will also be happy to receive orders for and undertakes to procure at the London publishing prices at the above exchange, *without any charges added*, any of the publications of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge and of Messrs W. and R. Chambers,—as any other works parties may wish to order, provided the price be paid at the time of ordering, or guarantee be given that the work or works will be received and paid for on delivery. On the arrival at Singapore of the works ordered, they will be handed over to such agents as the parties may appoint to receive them—or be forwarded direct by earliest opportunity, at the expense of the parties.

Orders in China may be left with Rev. E. C. Bridgman, or J. R. Morrison Esq. Canton—and S. W. Williams Esq Macao—with whom Catalogues of the U. K. Society's publications may be seen. Catalogues may also be seen at the Morrison Education Society's Library, Canton—and at Macao.

J. H. MOOR

Singapore 29th October 1838.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Treasury is open for the receipt of Cash for Bills upon the Supreme Government of India at the Exchange of Two hundred and twelve (212) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, and payable thirty days after sight.

(Signed.) J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company.

Canton, 24th November, 1838

NOTICE.—is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Agents are ready to receive bonafide Tenders for Advances on Bills of Exchange, secured by Consignments to England of Tea and Nanking Raw Silk, in the manner prescribed in a paper entitled "Terms and Conditions for making Advances in China," at the rate of Four Shillings and Seven pence (4s. 7d.) per Spanish Dollar.

Until further Notice, Forty per Cent of the same will be made in cash, and the residue in Bills on the Supreme Government of India, at the rate of Two hundred and twelve (212) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, payable thirty days after sight.

(Signed.) J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. I Company.

Canton, 15th January, 1839.

NOTICE.—The very superior, new and fast sailing schooner "PARADOX," lately arrived from Java, has spacious accommodations for Passengers, and is now put on the line of the Canton Packets. For passage or freight, apply at Canton to HOOKER & LANE.

at Macao

Canton, 15th November, 1838.

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL INSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above society can grant Policies on Goods payable in London, Calcutta, Bombay, or Canton.

MACVICAR & Co.

Canton, 6th October, 1838.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are authorised to grant Policies payable in Calcutta, London, Batavia and Canton. A cash payment of five per cent on the amount of premium per each risk will be made to all parties giving risks to this office, and Policies are made payable at 30 days when the premium is paid in cash at a *par rate of exchange*, and at two months and longer periods when paid by a Bill on the same terms at which the Policy is payable. DANIELL & Co.

Agents in China, Asiatic Marine Ins. Office.

Secretaries in Calcutta Messrs. Fergusson Brothers & Co.
Agents in London Messrs. Forbes Forbes & Co.
" in Batavia Messrs Wilson Smiths & Co.

Canton, 9th November, 1838.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Subscribers are duly constituted and appointed Agents for this Company, and can grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta, Canton, Bombay, Madras, and elsewhere, parties contributing business to the office, will be entitled to a return of five per cent on the amount of premium actually paid in.

Canton, January 4th 1838. WETMORE & Co.

FOR HONG KONG, MACAO, THE STRAITS AND BOMBAY.

THE Ship L'ESPARANCE, now lying at Whampoa will take freight for the above places and have an early despatch, apply to

S. VAN BASEL TOE LAER & Co.

Canton, 8th February, 1839.

FOR LONDON.

THE fine new ship CRESCENT, Captain GOLDIE, will sail with all despatch For freight apply to

MACVICAR & Co.

Canton 12th January, 1839.

FOR SINGAPORE AND MADRAS.

HAVING the greater part of her Cargo engaged, the FRANCIS SMITH, Captain EDMONDS. For freight or passage apply to

MACVICAR & Co.

Canton 12th January, 1839.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE ST. VINCENT, Captain JAMES MUDDLE. Al, 410 tons per register Apply to

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 3rd January, 1839.

FOR LONDON.

THE fine first class Ship the VISCOUNT MELBOURNE, of 650 tons, Captain WM. DRAYNER, her second voyage. For freight and passage apply to

DANIELL & Co

Canton, 9th November, 1838.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE Ship "SULIMANY," Capt. A. J. MCFARLANE, will meet with early despatch from Whampoa. For freight apply to

NANABHOY FRAMJEE.

Canton, 29th October, 1838.

FOR SALE AT WHAMPOA.

A quantity of KENTLEDGE, for particulars apply to MACVICAR & Co

Canton 12th January, 1839.

FOR SALE.

LAFITTE CLARET in cases of one dozen each.

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 3rd January, 1839.

FOR SALE.

THE undersigned have just received an assortment of the following viz LINEN DAMASK, NAPKINS and TABLE CLOTHS, COLORED DAMASK, TABLE COVERS of newest patterns, LINEN DUCKS and DRILL, DAMASK COUNTERPANES and STRIPE VENANDAH TICK.

HOOKER & LANE.

No. 1 British Factory,
1st December, 1838.

ON SALE.

BEER in HOGSHEADS, just landed in good order. To be had at the Godowns of

BIBBY ADAM & Co,

Canton, 7th September, 1838.

ON SALE.

MANILA PLANCHADO SEGARS at 8 $ per box. Apply to

EDMUND MOLLER.

WANTS A SITUATION—An individual who has been in the trade at Canton for seven years; and understands book-keeping. For particulars apply to the Editor of the Canton Press.

ON SALE.

At the CANTON PRESS OFFICE

THE second and third volumes of the CANTON PRESS NEWS PAPER AND PRICE CURRENT, at 12 $ per file.

BILLS OF LADING, BLANK POWERS OF ATTORNEY, BLANK RESPONDENTIA BONDS OPIUM ORDERS, all neatly printed and on Europe paper.

Also

DIRECTIONS for using the LOGARITHMIC TONNAGE RULE, as invented by Mr. STANSBURY.

At the price of 10 cents each, Statements of AMERICAN IMPORTS & EXPORTS for 1837 & 38, and at 15 cents each, these together with BRITISH IMPORTS & EXPORTS on one sheet of Postpaper.

LINGUIST'S REPORTS.

TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press and Price Current.

For one year payable in advance..... $ 12
For six Months..... " ..... $ 7
For three " ..... " ..... $ 4

Single numbers of the Canton Press and Price Current, may be had at the Office No. 5, British Factory, at 30 cents, and Price Currents at 10 cents each.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—Span *Narcisa*, Rodgers, from Manila. Brit. *Lord William Bentinck*, Stockley, from Sydney and Batavia; *Trusty*, ———, from London, via Sidney and Lombock. *Heroine*, Bennett, from Calcutta and Singapore Amer. *London*, Brace, from Batavia.

PASSENGER.—per *Tycoon* (omitted last week) Mr. J. Ryan.

SAILED OR DESPATCHED.—Amer. *Ada Coles*, for Manila and Newyork, Brit. *Moffat*, Bolton, for London; *Young Queen*, Aitkin, for Hobar, Town; *Ann Gales*, Gills, for Sydney; Dutch *Java*, Peters, for Batavia and Rotterdam; *Inglis*, Routh, *Duke of Lancaster*, Hargrave, for London; *Oriental*, Wilson, for Cowes, Span. *Narcisa*, Rodgers, for Manila. This day Brit *Jamaica*, Martin, for Belfast and Glasgow. *Eliza Stewart*, Miller, for London *Jane Brown*, Dunlop, for Glasgow; *Chelydra*, Small, for Bristol; *Ellen*, Dixon, for Sydney.

PASSENGERS.—per *Orestes*, (omitted last week) Mr. Gamble; per *Ann Gales* Mrs Johnston Mr. Chr. Fearon and two children; per *Inglis* Revd. Mr. Vachell and Lady, Mrs. Colledge; per *Java*, Mr. P. Tiesleman jr; per *Ellen*, Messrs. Ellis J. Gilman, Greenlaw, H. M. Clarke, and St. Palrymple.

The *Earl of Clare* and *Sulimany* are under dispatch for Singapore and Bombay.

We noticed last week the loss off Saugur of the Ship *Protector*; Calcutta papers we are sorry to see state the loss of life caused by that disaster at 192 persons in all.

The *Sylph* we hear had arrived in Calcutta.

LATEST DATES, from ENGLAND, 6th September via Bombay. UNITED STATES, 10th Sept. P *Niantic* CALCUTTA, 8th November via Singapore. BOMBAY, 4th October P *Donna Pascoa*. SINGAPORE, 1st December P *Heroine*. JAVA, 7th December P *George IV*. MANILA, 14th January via Macao.

VESSELS EXPECTED.—From ENGLAND, *Orixa, Ann Jane*. CALCUTTA, *Syren, Eleanor, Bencoolen*.

SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

Vessel's Name.	*Flag.*	*Commander.*	*Tons*	*Where from.*	*Consignees.*
Canada	Ameri.	Hicks		Liverpool	Wetmore & Co.
V. Melbourne	British	Drayner	650	Bombay	Daniell & Co.
Covington	Ameri.	Holbrook		Liverpool	Wetmore & Co.
Sulimany	British	Macfarlane		Bombay	Nanabhoy Framjee.
Horatio	Ameri.	Howland		Liverpool	F. S. Hathaway.
Crescent	British	Goldie		Liverpool	Macvicar & Co.
Eliza	"	Lay		Calcutta	Dent & Co.
Reliance	"	Marquis	1515	Madras	Dent & Co.
Earl of Clare	"	Scott	910	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
L'Esperance	Durch	Lindstedt		Batavia	S.van Basel toe Laer &Co.
Eucharis	French	Costey	285	Manila	Dent & Co.
Orwell	British	Collard		Madras	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Mary Ann	"	Jones		Java	"
Frederick Huth	"	Toby		Singapore	Turner & Co.
Parrock Hall	"	Canney		Bombay	"
Francis Smith	"	Edmond		Calcutta	Macvicar & Co.
Van Couver	Ameri.	Hallet		Boston	Russell & Co.
Omega	"	Hillert		New York	Gordon & Talbot.
Hindustan	British	Redman		Madras	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Donna Pascoa	"	Hullock		Liverpool	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Girard	Ameri.	Drinker		Philadelphia	F. H. & J. Tiers.
Tigris	British	Titherington		Liverpool	Dent & Co.
Ingleborough	"	Buckle		Liverpool	Fox Rawson & Co.
Rosalind	"	Crouch		London	Turner & Co.
Malabar	"	Southward		Bombay	Russell & Co.
St. Vincent	"	Muddle	410	London	Lindsay & Co.
Isabella	"	Robertson		Leith	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Francis Stanton	Ameri.	Lefavour	392	Manila	Russell & Co.
Niantic	"	Griswold		Newyork	"
London	"	Brace		Batavia	"

SHIPPING AT HONG-KONG &c.

The following Ships are stationary at Lintin &c. The *Jane*, Wm. Clark; *Lord Amherst*, Wm. Dodd; *Aurelia-Gregorio*; *Psyche*, Kennedy; to Dent & Co. The *Hercules*, Parry; *Austen*, Rees; *Col. Young*, Baylis; *Jardine*, Strachan; to Jardine Matheson & Co. The *Lintin*, (Am.) Gilman; to Russell & Co. The *Agnes*, Gallie; *Mermaid*, Wallace; to D. & M. Rustomjee. The *Isabella*, D. Ballingall; to Markwick & Smith. Brit. *Mithras*, Pike; to H. Rustomjee. *Rosa*, Ribeiro; to H. Elgar.

Vessel's Name.	*Flag.*	*Commander.*	*Tons*	*Where from.*	*Consignees*
Governor Findlay	British	Jauncey	274	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Rose	Ameri.	Foster	143	Lima	Russell & Co.
Mavis	British	T. Watson	160	Calcutta	Cowasjee Eduljee.
Ternate	British	Walker		Bombay	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Pearl	"	Beddie		"	Macvicar & Co.
Corsair	"	Porter		Singapore	Lindsay & Co.
Thistle	"	Florence		Manila	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Lambton	"	Hart		"	"
Attaran	"	H. Jackson		Calcutta	Markwick & Smith.
Virginia	Ameri.	Whiffen		"	Lindsay & Co.
Maulmien	"	Pike.	175	Calcutta	Heerjeebhoy Rustomjee.
Henry Clay	Ameri.	Byworth		Callao	Dent & Co.
Porcia	"	Swift		Callao	Russell & Co.
Omega	British	Strachan		Singapore	Jardine Matheson & Co.
John Gilpin	Ameri.	Lewis		Calbo	Wetmore & Co.
Ruparell	British	Butler		Bombay	A & D. Furdonjee.
Lady Hayes	British	Paterson		Sidney	Jardine Matheson & Co
L'Aglae	Fren.	van Iseghem		Manila	Russell Sturgis & Co.
Premier	British	Were		London	Dent & Co.
Roman	Ameri.	Hallett		Newyork	Olyphant & Co.
Robert Fulton	"	MacMichael		"	Dent & Co.
John Renwick	British	Byron		Samarang	Turner & Co.
George IV	"	Drayner		Batavia	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Ld. Wm. Bentinck	"	Stockley		Sydney	"
Trusty	"			Lombock	"
Heroine	"	Bennett		Calcutta	Edmund Read.

THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

A breviations (Pl.) Pecul. (Cy.) Catty. (Pce.) Piece. (Pr.) Pair. (Cht.) Chest. (Yrd.) Yard. ($) Spanish Dollars. (T) Tael. (M.) Mace. (Cn.) Candarin. (Ch,) Cash. Comml. Weights. 16 Taels, 1⅓ lb. avods.—1 Catty.—100 Catties 133⅓ lb avods, 1 Pecul.—16 Pls. 80 Cys, 1 Ton.—84 Cys, 1 Cwt.—¾ Cy. 1 lb.—Money weight.—10 Cash. 1 Candarin.—10 Candarin, 1 Mace, 1 Tael.—1 Tael, 580 Grains Troy.—1 Span, dollar 7 Mace 1 cn. 7 ch.

VOL. 4. No. 23. *Canton, Saturday, 9th February, 1839.* **No. 179.**

IMPORTS.

	PER.	PRICES.	REMARKS.
COTTON MANUFACTURES			
Cambrics - - 40 yds. - in	Pcs.	$ 3. a 4	
Chintzes - - 28 ,, - in	,,	3 a 5	
Handkfs. Monteiths scarlet -	,,	1.75 a 2.	dull.
,, ,, blue - -	,,	1.25 a 2	
Long-cloths white 40 yds. 36 in	,,	3¾. a 4½.	
,, ,, 80 ,, - -	,,	7½. a 9.	
,, grey - 40 ,, 38 in	,,	3½. a 4.	Large stock
,, ,, - 60 ,, 38 in	,,	5½. a 6.	
,, ,, - 80 ,, 38 in	,,	7. a 8.	
Am. brown Cots. 30 ,, 36 in	,,	2.10 a 2.50	
Cotton yarn Nos. 16 @ 28 in	Pl.	22 a 30	
,, ,, ,, 30 @ 32 in	,,	30 a 36	Large stock and little demand.
Calcutta - - ,, 18 @ 24 lb	,,		None.
WOOLLENS.			
Broadcloth Es. Sup'e 60@62 in	Yrd.	90 a 2.80.	
,, Span'h Stripes 60@62 in	,,	1.20 a 1.35.	
,, Supers - 58@60 in	,,	80 a 90.	
,, Worsteds - - - -	,,	60 cts.	
,, Worleys - 25 yds. in	Pcs.	11 a 11½.	No sale.
,, Sup'r Selct. Cutgs large	Pl.	30 a 40.	Cts. dull.
Flannel - - - - - -	yd.	15 a 20.	
Camblets. double 55 yds. 30 in	Pcs.		
Fine singles - - - - -	,,	20 a 22.	dull.
Second - - - - - -	,,		
Dutch - - - 40 yds. 33 in	,,	22 a 24	
,, - - - 40 ,, 28 ,,	,,	20 a 22	
Bombazets - - - - -	,,	7 a 8	
Longells scarlet - - - -	,,	9½ a 9½	
Assorted colors - - - -	,,	7½ a 8	
Woollen yarn - - - -	,,	70 a 90	Limited demand.
COTTON.		T'ael.	
Bengal old or inf. - - -	Pl.		
,, sup'r and fine - -	,,	8 7 a 10 5	
Bombay old or inf. - - -	,,		
,, sup'r. and fine - -	,,	7. a 9.	
Madras - - - - - -	,,	7.5 a 9.5	
Manila - - - - - -	,,		None.
METALS.			
Copper Shea'g. 16 oz. @ 32 oz	Pl.	$ 34½.	
,, S. American slab - -	,,	20.	None.
,, nails assorted - -	,,	40.	
,, old - - - - -	,,	18	
Lead English Pig - - - -	,,	5½	
,, Spanish ,, - - - -	,,		
Iron Bar 1 @ 3 in - - -	,,	3½	
,, Rod ½ @ in - -	,,	4½	
,, Nailrod ½ and under	,,		
,, Hoop. - ½ @ in -	,,	4½	
,, Scrap - - - - -	,,	1. a 1.26	Not Saleable.
Steel English - - - - -	,,		
,, Swedish - - - -	Tub	3½ a 4	
Spelter English - - - -	Pl.	5½ a 5½	
Tin Plates - - - - -	Box	8½ a 9½	
Quicksilver - - - - -	Pl.	105	Nominal.
SKINS, Rabbit - - - -	100	60. a 65.	
Beaver - - - - - -	each	4. a 6.	
,, Fox - - - - -	,,	1. a 1.15.	
Otter-Sea - - - - -	,,	40. a 55	
,, ,, tails - - -	,,	2.50 a 3	
,, Land - - - - -	,,	5. a 7.	
Seal - - - - - -	,,	2. a 2.50	
OPIUM Patna old 1836	Ch'.		
,, ,, ,, 1837	,,		No trade and for
,, ,, new	,,		the season of the
Benares old - 1837	,,		year heavy stock
,, new - - - -	,,		
Malwa old - - - - -	,,		
,, new - - - -	,,		
Turkey - - - - - -	Pl.		Little demand.
RICE Bengal - - - - -	,,	None.	
,, Java - - - - -	,,	1.35 a 1.40	
,, White table - - -	,,		
,, Manila - - - -	,,	1.35 a 1.40	
STRAITS PRODUCE &c			
Bird's nest, fine white - -	Cy.	30.	
,, ,, inf. ,, - -	,,	11. a 16.	No demand.
,, ,, black - -	,,	1½. a 5.	
Bees Wax - - - - -	Pl.	26. a 28.	
Betel nut - - - - -	,,	4. a 4½.	
Cloves Mauritius 22 @ 24	,,	34.	Molucca.
,, Mother - - -	,,	10. a 12.	Overstocked.
Camphor Barcos - - - -	Cy.	6. a 25.	
Gambir - - - - - -	Pl.	2½. a 3.	
Mace - - - - - -	,,		
Nutmegs - - - - - -	,,		
Pepper - - - - - -	,,	6½ a 6¾.	
Rattans - - - - - -	,,	3. a 3½.	In demand.
Tin Banca - - - - -	,,	22.	First quality.
,, Singapore &c. - - -	,,	21.	
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Amber large 1st quality - -	Cy.	3. a 13.	
,, small fragments - -	,,	20 cts a 1½.	
Asafœtida - - - - - -	Pl.	4½.	
Bichdemar - - - - - -	,,	6. a 25.	
,, good - - - - -	,,	25. a 36.	
Cochineal - - - - - -	,,	180. a 220.	
Coral large beads or pieces	Cy.	.....	
,, fragments - - - -	Pl.	40. a 50.	
Cow Bezoar - - - - - -	Cy.	16. a 25.	No demand.
Cudbear - - - - - -	Pl.	12.	
Cutch Pegue - - - - -	,,	4. a 4½.	
Elephants Teeth of Ivory	,,	70 a 100.	
,, ,, cuttings	,,	60. a 65.	
Fish-maws - - - - - -	,,	25 a 55.	
Flints - - - - - -	,,	40 cents.	
Ginseng crude - - - -	,,	65.	
,, clarified. - - - -	,,	90	
Mother of Pearl Shell - -	,,	9. a 10.	
Myrrh - - - - - -	,,	3. a 4.	
Olibanum - - - - - -	,,	3½. a 8.	Large stock.
Putchuck - - - - - -	,,	15 a 16	Little demand.
Rose Maloes - - - - -	,,		
Saltpetre at Lintin - - -	,,	4½ a 5.	
Shark's fins - - - - -	,,	15. a 30.	
Smalts - - - - - -	,,	40. a 55.	Limited demand.
Stock fish - - - - - -	,,	3½. a 4.	Large stock.
Thread Gold and Silver - -	Cy.	40 a 45	
Wood Ebony Mauritius - -	Pl.	2.	
,, ,, Ceylon - -	,,	3.	dull.
,, Sandal Indian - -	,,	14 a 20	
,, ,, Timor - -	,,	8 a 12.	
,, ,, Sandw. Islands -	,,		
Sapan. ,, - -	,,	1.50	

EXPORTS.

	WT. in T.	PRICE	REMARKS.
SILK MANUFACTURES.			
Camlets blk. 18 yds. by 24 in	30	$ 12	
,, col'd ,, ,, by ,,	28	13.	
Hkfs. 4-4 black Levantine fringed	17	5.20. a 6.30	
,, 7-8 ,, ,,	15	4.50 a 5.60	
Hkfs. 7-8 cross barred - -	11	5.50 a 6.	
,, Sarsnet, Nankin silk	—	5.20	
,, ,, Canton - - -			
Hkfs. white Pongee 32 in	18	6.30	
,, ,, ,, 30 ,,	16	5.80	
,, figured ,, 32	20	8.10 a 8.50	
,, ,, ,, 30 ,,	18	7.20 a 7.50	
Levantines col'd 30 yds. 24 ,,	24	11.50	
,, 30 ,, 29 ,,	32	15. a 15.50	
,, black ,, ,, 24 ,,	27	11.	
,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	30	14. a 15.	
Satins Levantines 30 29 ,,	33	14.50 a 15.	
,, ,, ,, 24 ,,	30	13.	
Lutestrings mixt 18 ,, 24 ,,	18	6.70	
,, black ,, ,, 29 ,,	28	9.50 a 9.75	
Pongees white 30 ,, 30 ,,	30	10.	
,, ,, 30 ,, 29 ,,	29	9.75	
,, ,, 30 ,, 32 ,,	32	11.	
,, Szechuen 19 ,, 19 ,,	27	3.60 a 3.75	
Sarsnets black N. 30 ,, 29 ,,	27	9 70	
,, ,, C. ,, ,, 29 ,,	25	8	
,, ,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	22	7.	
,, white 60 ,, 29 ,,	34	14.25 a 14 5	
,, colored 30 ,, 29 ,,	21	11.80 a 12.	
,, crossbarr'd ,, 24 ,,	18	9.20 a 9.30	
Satins black 18 ,, 29 ,,	44	15 a 15.20	
,, ,, 18 ,, 29 ,,	36	11. a 11.50	
,, colored 18 ,, 29 ,,	33	16.	
,, high ,, 18 ,, 29 ,,	36	17.	
,, damasked crimson ,,	38	17 a 17.50	
,, colored ,,	38	16. a 16.50	
Senshaws Nank. blk 29 29 ,,	40	14.50	
,, ,, colored ,, ,,	33	15.50	
,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	38	16 20	
,, Canton black 29 ,,	33	8.90 a 9.40	
Sewing silks assort. colors. 1st	Pl.	440 a 450	
,, ,, black - - - -		385.	
Shawls crape 7 4 embrid. -	7	3.40	According to embroidery.
,, ,, 55 @ 58 in -	5½	2.90	
,, 8-4 Satin figd. 63 -	5	1.80	
,, 7-4 ,, ,, 58 -	4	1.50	
,, ,, damasked silk 54 @ 57	4	1.85	
Water silks col'd. 18 y. - 29 in	32	14.50 a 15	
BLACK TEAS.	Pl	Tael.	
,, Bohea Canton - - -	,,	None.	
,, ,, Fokeen - - -	,,		
,, Congou Soung. k'd. - -	,,	20 a 30	
,, Bl. Lf. & Pek. k'd	,,		
,, Campoi - - - - -	,,	36 a 42	
,, Souchong - - - -	,,	24 a 32	
,, Hung muey - - - -	,,	40 a 62	
,, Pekoe - - - - -	,,	19 a 22	
,, Ning Yong - - - -	,,	15 a 16	
,, Aukoi - - - - -	,,	22 a 25	
,, Pouchong - - -	,,	26 a 40	
,, Orange Pekoe - - -	,,	20 a 24	
,, Caper - - - -			
GREEN TEAS.			
,, Twankay - - - - -	,,	19 a 30	Canton Tea.
,, Skin - - - - - -	,,		21
,, Hyson - - - - -	,,	29	30 a 32
,, Young Hyson - - -	,,	48	30 a 32
,, Imperial - - - -	,,	51	
,, Gunpowder - - -	,,	T. 280	
RAW SILK. Canton No. 1	,,	270	
,, ,, ,, ,, 2	,,	250 a 255	
,, ,, ,, ,, 3	,,		
,, ,, ,, ,, 4	,,		
,, ,, ,, ,, 5	,,		
Nankin Tsatlee - - - 8	,,		
,, Taysaam - - - ,,	,,		
SUGAR RAW. Canton 1st	,,	T. 5 3	
,, ,, ,, 2d.	,,	4 8 a 5.	
,, Pingfa - - - - -	,,	6.2	
,, Candy Canton - -	,,	6.6 a 6.8	
,, ,, Chinchew - -	,,		
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Alum - - - - - - -	,,	1.85 a 1.95	at Macao.
Aniseed star - - - - -	,,	10½	
Camphor - - - - - -	,,	33 a 34	
Cassia at Whampoa - -		10. a 10½	
,, Lintin - - - -	,,		None.
,, buds - - - - -	,,	14 a 15	
Canes bamboo - - - -	1000	10 a 14	
,, Wangees - - - -	,,	7 a 12	
China Root - - - - -	Pl.	3½	
Cubebs - - - - - -	,,	17 a 18	
Dragon's blood - - - -		80 a 100	
Galangals - - - - - -	,,	3½ a 3¾	
Gamboge - - - - - -	,,	68 a 70	None good.
Glass beads - - - - -	,,	17 a 22	
Glue - - - - - - -	,,	9 a 11	
Ginger in Jars - - - -	Case	5 a 5½	
Hartall or Orpiment - -	Pl.	15 a 16	
Lead white - - - - -	,,	9 a 10	
,, red - - - - -	,,	10	
Mo.of Pear' Shells Sooloo large	Pl.		
,, blue edged small	,,		No demand.
Musk warranted- - - -	Cy.	45 a 60	
Nankeens, blue 10½ yds. 13 in	100	92	
,, 9½ yds. 12 in - - -	Ps.	85	
,, Canton made - - -	,,	79	
,, ,, large - - -	,,	82	
,, ,, small - - -	,,	65	None.
Yellow yds. in 1st. st.	,,	79 a 80	
,, ,, ,, 2d. ,,	,,	66 a 70	None.
,, ,, ,, 3d. ,,	,,	58	
,, small ,, ,, - -	,,		
,, white ,, ,, - -	,,	55 a 85	Wanted.
Oils Aniseed - - - - -	Cy.	1.10 a 1.20	
,, Cassia - - - - -	,,	1.65	
Rhubarb - - - - - -	Pl.		
,, Dutch cut - - - -	,,	None.	
Soy in Jars - - - - -	Case	5 a 8	
Tobacco in baskets - - -	Pl.	14 a 15	
Tortoiseshell - - - - -	P.		
Turmeric - - - - - -	,,		
Vermillion 80 catties - -	Box.	76.	

N. B. OF IMPORTS ALL DUTIES ARE PAID BY THE PURCHASER, AND OF EXPORTS BY THE SELLER BOATHIRE IS PAID BY THE SELLER.

Note. Alum, and *Cassia* are procurable cheaper at Lintin, Macao, &c; and *Raw Silk, Silk* piece goods &c., are sometimes shipped thro' the latter Port to avoid double duties, chargeable on those goods, if more than 100 Peculs are required for the ship when at Whampoa.

RATES OF INSURANCE AT CANTON.

On first class vessels in the 10th Canton and Union Offices of China, & various Agents of Offices established in Calcutta and Bombay.

GOODS TREASURE		GOODS TREASURE	GOODS TREASURE
Bombay - - - -	Singapore - - - -	1 ¾	Hol. or Hamburg - - 3 ¾
Ceylon - - - -	Manila - - - -		Spain or Portugal - 3 ¾
Madras - - - -	Mallacca - - - -		America U States - - 2½ ¾
Calcutta - - - -	Penang - - - -	1½ 1	Chili or Peru - - - 3 -
Rangoon - - - -	Batavia - - - -		Mexico - - - - - 3 -
Mauritius - - - -	Gt. Britain via Sg	3 2½	E.coast of China - 1 pm.
Australia - - - -	,, direct - - - -	2½ 2	Lintin &c... - - - - ½ do.
Sand. Islands - - -	France - - - -	2½ 2	

Note. Above rates are from 20th Oct. to 20th April annually; during remaining 6 months the premiums are somewhat higher. Risks on Blocks are $ 9 per Cent per annum, $ 4½ for 6 months, $ 2½ for 3 months and $ ¼ per month.

The Local Insurance Offices grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta and Bombay, or in Canton.

WHAMPOA PORT CHARGES, &c.

1st class ves. measg. 1600 cubits & upwards pay		0.7874756 of a Tl. per cubit	
2nd ,, ,, ,, 1200 do. & under 1600	,,	0.7221091	,, ,,
3rd ,, ,, under 1200 do.		0.5062341	,, ,,

RATE OF EXCHANGE AND PRICE OF BULLION.

	s. d.	
On London or Liverpool, 6 months sight private Bills	4. 9. @ 4. 10.	Nom.
Government Bills 10 @ 30 days	4. 6½.	,,
United States Bank Bills 6 months sight	4. 9.	,,
Bills under advances made on goods by the E. I. Company's Agents.	4s. 7d.	
E. I. Company's Agents Bills on Calcutta 30 ds. sight C. Rs. 220.		
E. I. Directors Bills 60 ds. sight, and private 30 ds. C. Rs. 220 @ 222		Nom.
Private Bills, on Bombay, ,, Co's. Rs	220.	

Gold, 98 a 100 touch, in leaves $ 23.75 per Tael weight.

Sycee at Lintin &c. large Ingots 97 a 99 touch 7 per Cent premium. } very scarce.

,, ,, ,, ,, ,, small 96 a 98 ,, 6½ per Cent ,,

Spanish Dollars Pillar Ferdinand, ,, ,, 1 per Cent ,,

,, ,, Old Carolus IV. ,, ,, 5 per Cent ,,

South American Republics ,, ,, par.

Freight to London, Liverpool, &c. per Ton. 50 cub: feet £ 4.10 @ 4.15. to foreign Europe, American and British Ships, none. ,, ,, ,,

to United States, American Ships Per Ton. 40 cub. feet. ,, ,, 25 $

DELIVERIES OF OPIUM AT LINTIN.

FROM 1ST APRIL TO 31ST DECEMBER 1838.

	IN DECEMBER.			FROM APRIL TO DECEMBER INCLUSIVE.		
	Chests.	*Price.*	*Value in Dollars.*	*Chests.*	*Value in Dollars.*	*Stock 1st Jany.*
Patna .....old.	6	500	3000			1341
,, ...new	33	540	17,820	5,650	2984,960	1957
Benares .....old	—	—	—			56
,, ...new	47	490	23.030	1,685	816,370	534
Malwa	200	480	96,000	7,226	4,199,048	3331½
	286		139,850	14,561	8,000,378	6,915

Total of deliveries in the 9 months beginning 1st of April = 14,847 chests, value, Sp. Drs.: 8,140,228.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

IMPORTS.

Cotton Manufactures.—A few thousand pieces of fair quality. Grey Longcloths have been sold during the week at $. 90 @ 4 per piece. and a parcel of white, 66 and 72. about two thirds of the former at 4½. Cotton Yarn remains very depressed from the heavy stock, and sales are with difficulty effected. A lot of about 100 bales of good quality Nos 16 @ 36, principally Watertwist was sold at $ 31.

Woollens.—There has been a little more stir in the Woollen market and 3 @ 4000 Pieces Spanish Stripes have been sold during the week, but only at previous rates, viz at I. 25 @ 1: 35, and 1. 40 @ 1. 45. the latter being for favorite manufactnre and packing. Longells. A lot of 2000 Pieces, good quality and assortment, was sold at about 7. 90 @ 8.—, but the market is without animation or improvement.

Metals.—There is a good demand for Iron of all descriptions from the short supply and stock, and a small lot of the small sizes has realized, we believe. even higher than our quotations. Lead on the contrary has rather declined. Quicksilver is also quoted lower, but the price is nominal, there having been no transactions.

Straits Produce.—All descriptions nearly as in our last, no further supplies having arrived.

Rice.—is selling at our quotations, but there is no further advance.

Sandalwood.—from the heavy stock continues very dull of sale. the best would scarcely fetch $20.

Cotton.—The holders of *Bengal* and *Madras* cotton appear firmer for an advance, the stock particularly of the former, being small, and one or two small parcels have been sold at our highest quotations. *Bombay*, if anything, is lower, and a sale of from 2000 @ 300 bales has been reported to us of middling to fair quality at 8 3 @ 8.5.

Opium.—There is a complete suspension of all business in Opium, not only in Canton, but by the latest accounts it would appear equally so on the Coast, and the Chinese all now appear to feel that the most rigorous measures will at length be acted upon to put a stop to the traffick. All are anxiously awaiting the arrival of the new Commissioner charged expressly with the fullest powers to enforce them, and who is expected within a month. A seizure of a few chests above Canton in a Mandarin boat, it is said, has led to the closing of the shop of one of the dealers who escaped, and of a Coolie, in the service, they report, of a foreigner, and the Senior Hong-merchants were summoned by the Vice-roy last night into the City. What further proceedings may be taken is not, of course, yet known. Deliveries and stock at Hong-Kong of last month not yet received.

EXPORTS.

Tea.—Owing to the near approach of the Holydays little has been doing during the week.

Nankin Silk.—Contrary, we believe, to general expectation, the market was opened a few days since as high as 550 @ 555 for the finest quality. and about 100 @ 150 bales have been purchased at from 540 @ 555, but we have heard of no purchases of the lower qualities. These high prices will of course induce the dealers to hold out, but we do not believe there is any disposition generally to submit to them, neither the limits nor the prospects in Europe justifying them.

Canton, 9th February, 1839.

These are the regulations which by you were submitted to H. E. the governor; and which appear to have been by him consistered as satisfactory. We shall, therefore, instruct the masters of these seven boats to act in accordance with them—We remain, &c.

H. H. LINDSAY.

Chairman of the General Chamber of Commerce.

Memorial.

Of Chow Teen tseo, superintendent general of the transport of grain, addressed to the emperor, in compliance with H. M's commands to deliberate on the best mode of arresting the Opium plague &c. &c.

I, your Majesty's minister, on the 20th day of the 5th moon of the 18th year of Taoukwang (11th July 1838) received a despatch from the board of revenue, stating, that, "on the 10th day of the 4th "intercalary moon of said year (2nd June 1838) "we the said Board received an Imperial edict to "the following effect." (Here follows a copy of Hwang Tseo tsze'e memorial to the emperor, recommending that the smoking of opium, as well as the dealing in opium, be punished with *death*: and the emperor's command affixed, that all Viceroys, Foo yuens &c. &c. deliberate upon the subject, and memorialise Him in reply, stating, whether they think Hwang Tseo tsze's plan may be carried into effect or not, and desiring these high officers of state to suggest any improvement on Hwang Tseo tsze's plan, or in fact *any plan* that will do away with the opium scourge.)

Kneeling with profound respect whilst I read the commands, I looked up, and me thought I saw the heart of my Royal master, steeped to extremity in love and compassion for the *black-haired* people!

I have heard it remarked, that the man who wishes to cure the empire of any disease that afflicts it, must first look to the source whence the sickness springs, and having maturely considered the lighter and more grave circumstances of the malady, the propriety of more prompt, or more slow and certain measures, should never lose sight of the *order* in which he should set to work: having maturely considered this point, let him grasp rightly his plan, and put it in force for some time, afterwards he may thus be able to divert the calamity which now afflicts us, and spare the native constitution of our country receiving serious injury.

Now it appears that our empire has sustained grievous damage from the deluge of opium poison: it is indeed as your Majesty's minister Hwang Tseo tsze says, "if the leak in the cup be not stopped up, "where will the dreadful evil end"? However, in reference to encreasing the severity of the laws, I may remark, if this has not been done *before* the evil began to extend itself, it may not be done now, *after* the evil has pervaded every part of the empire; and if done, it should only take effect on the *governors*, not on the *governed*, for the common people who commit the crime, are the whole empire, and they have been doing so now for several tens of years! and were you in an instant to punish them with too much severity, it would be just as we say, *too* lax at first, and correcting this by being *too* rigid (i. e. making a mistake both ways.)

It is my view of the case, that our country being now deluged with opium, resembles a man with a virulent ulcer, the poisonous influence of which has spread over his whole body. Under these circumstances a skilful physician would first seek to secure the heart and arteries from danger; afterwards he would expel the malady from his limbs and members, thus lessening it's baneful influence by degrees; next he would confine it to one spot, and finally he would pluck it up by the roots, thus curing the whole instantly, and in such a way that the patient would feel no pain. Now it is by a plan like this, that I propose to save the lives of our people! Shing king (in Mantchouria) and Peking, are as it were, the heart and arteries: Shan tung and Shan se are the two arms, while Canton and Fo kien represent the feet, the original seat of the disease, whence it has slowly crept on to the very vitals of the empire! every man knows where the sickness is, and yet no one is able to eradicate it!

I humbly propose then, that in order efficiently to prohibit the use of opium, we begin at Shing king and Peking: and in applying the pains and penalties thereto attached, we commence with the Imperial palace itself! The petty mandarins and lictors who guard the nine gates are not sufficient to be relied upon, we must send to each gate a couple of pure, uncorruptible, and efever censors, and as they seize so many or so few culprits, so great will be their measure of honor, or degree of crime. The man who shall be there taken with opium, let him be immediately put to death! for his crime will be ten times deeper than that of the man who merely uses the drug to stupify his fellow man, and right and proper it is, that he be led to suffer on the arena of the laws! Again the different ports are the roads by which opium comes and goes. In prohibiting it at the ports, we should commence with Teen tsin, or indeed with Shing king itself. Let the censors lead on some military officers and civilians of the same province who are not affected with the opium plague to superintend matters with the utmost severity, and let these be accompanied by a hundred and odd (picked) soldiers. Whenever they make a seizure, let them rub the opium over with chainam oil (so as to render it unsaleable and unsmokeable) and hand it up to government to be destroyed and burned, when they shall be rewarded with something in it's stead: we shall see whether the capturers be important or otherwise, and reward them accordingly. As for the guilty person, let him be forthwith put to death, that those who buy, as well as those who sell, may see that they have not the slightest hope of escape, and these examples will cause also the dealers at the other ports, to lose heart and shake for very fear!

From the province of Chih le. we shall proceed to Shan tung, thence to Keang soo, next to Chih keang, and rigidly searching all the ports in the way before stated, we shall gradually draw towards the south. We must have *actual* cases of capture as proof that they have been searching and scrutinizing with due sincerity and rigor: he who shuts out search with empty words, or who hopes to hush up matters by saying that all is already quite cleared away, depend upon it, is a bad man, or has an interest in the abuse: limit him three months, within which time, if he does not make a single capture, turn him or them about their business for ever! and by these means will the stream of poison that keeps flowing to these several northern provinces be cut off!

In respect to our operations by land, let us rigorously interdict the various mountain passes and thoroughfares, that communicate between the provinces of Honan, Shanse, Shense, Szechuen, Yunnan, Kweichow, &c. All these we must search and scour with the same severity, as I before recommended in the case of the sea ports. We must first secure Shingking, Peking and the Imperial City from the influence of this poison, then proceed with Chihle, Shantung, Shanse, Keangnan, Szechuen, Shense, Kansuh, Yunnan, Kweichow, Kwangse and other provinces that they be freed of it's deluge in like manner, In rotation, we shall then take up the provinces of Hoo pih, Honan, and Keangse, as being the highways by which the opium comes out and in. There also the most desperate criminals are engaged in this unlawful traffic! they prowl about in companies of tens and in companies of hundreds, they dart from their lurking places like so many birds of prey, they are well furnished with every sort of military weapons, they look upon death with a smile, as if they were returning to their homes! truly they form a troop of desperadoes! of as-ociated banditti! we must block up all the roads and passes that communicate between Honan, Shantung, Shanse, Szechuen, Shense, Yunnan, and Kweichow, as well as seize upon all the places where they assemble; and leaving these banditti not an inch of ground to escape by, drive them together into a flock and utterly exterminate them!

Thus then (to return to my allegory) we shall not only have secured the heart and arteries from the influence of the virulent ulcer and saved the "bowels of the land" from it's attack, but moreover we shall have expelled a great portion of the venom from it's members, and hemmed it into those parts which are the original seat of the disease: thus giving our damaged constitution slowly yet gradually to recover it's pristine strength. Our damaged constitution being thus restored, we may then be able to set to work seriously with the two provinces Kwantung and Fokien: to rouse the besotted people of which to a sense of their danger it will be necessary to bring in military aid from the other provinces.

The first plan that we must put in force there, is sternly to prohibit the exportation of Tea and Rhubarb. We must contentedly give up several myriads of revenue, in order to stop many more myriads of leakage We must quietly stop till the foreigners come before us, and beg their lives, not daring to bring one atom of their poison to infect our country; *and when we shall have put to death several tens of their ringleaders in this mischief*, and cut off several hundreds of native traitors, then we may out of compassion open to them an end of the net, and relax our prohibitions against the exnort of Tea and Rhubarb! Still these commodities when exported afterwards, must have a limit set them, and the power to grant, or withdraw permission must rest exclusively with us. Thus then will the foreigners be deterred from carrying into effect their dark and poisonous plans! And as for this scheme of mine for stopping up the fountain of the evil, there will be no need to limit a year or any space of time before commencing it, we may set about it immediately!

To cut off *entirely* the flow of opium into our country, will require some time and must be done gradually. As for those who are set up to govern the people, and who cannot govern themselves, but who rather play with the laws in their own persons; the influence of the bad example of such infects the whole empire, and these should be looked upon as the primary causes of the evil! Thus it is. If a mandarin don't offend himself, he may easily keep those of his public court from offending, and if he keep in subjection those who belong to his public court, those of the people whom he presides over, may in like manner be restrained. Your Majesty's minister Hwang Tseo tsze suggests, "if any militia-"ry officer, or civilian, whether great or small, still "continue to smoke opium after the term of grace "is expired, let him be judged as a man who "knowingly and wilfully breaks the laws, and let "him suffer punishment a degree heavier than that "inflicted on the common people!" This I consider very proper. And again he says "a year "after the law on this head has been established, any "of the officers who discharge their duty diligent-"ly, and make a number of seizures, let the same "law apply to them that applies to those who "capture noted highwaymen, i. e. let the affair "be reported to H. M. and H. M. be requested to "think in what way he shall be rewarded, as a "stimulus to future exertions." I would beg to remark upon this that the mere smokers among the com. on people who may be captured, should be adjudged to a doom less than death, i. e. banishment; and that the district mandarin who might seize them, should not trouble the emperor about the matter. If however he capture those who sell opium, or who open opium shops, or who store up opium for other people, it is proper then that these offenders be put to death without remission, and that the district civil or military mandarins who may make three such captures, be, as in the case of those who seize noted robbers, reported to the emperor for his gracious consideration. Any great or small mandarin employé or relations of mandarins, or secretaries, or servants of government officers, who will still continue to smoke opium, besides being put to death with extreme severity, their superior officer shall be reported to head quarters as unworthy, and will await His Majesty's pleasure whether he will deprive him of office or not: only if he himself step forward and make the accusation, he may escape being severely handled. Any Tartar or Chinese soldier who may offend against this law, let him be put to death with extreme severity For restraining the common people, I recommend that the tithing men be held responsible for their neighbors, and that the district mandarins be set to watch over these tithing-men. Thus if we deal severely with the mandarins and their followers, they will not dare to violate the laws, and if they dare not, then the common people who violate them will be very few! And after having granted them a year to leave off, let them all afterwards suffer capital punishment! For in that space of time they may all know the law, and knowing it, to look upon it as mere waste paper, they may be put to death without remorse. Were we to make the district mandarins all at once responsible for a duty which they could not perform, then we would have nothing but glossing and concealment as was the case formerly: not so however now, if the plan that I have recommended for the cutting off of the opium stream be adopted.

We must consult and see how lightly or how heavily each province has been smitten by the opium plague, and accordingly limit one year or two years, when the law of death *must* be put in force, only it does not do to urge those matters *too* hurriedly.

We must remember, that our common people have fallen victims to the opium scourge, only from enjoying too much ease and comfort. I cannot but recollect, that such is the bounty and goodness of my Royal master, that his only anxiety is, lest his poor people, every one of them, may not have food and clothing! Therefore it is that for many years back there have been no extortionate bailiffs at our doors, but every man has dug his well and ploughed his field in peace and quietness: he has drummed contentedly on his full belly, and laughed amid delight and pleasure: now however that he has given way to the opium poison and brought evil upon himself, alas! this is indeed the depth of calamity! still, would it be proper to conceal the sickness and omit to tend it? thus leaving it to remain in the body of the people who had been so foolish as to incur it? No! for if you lose your opportunity of curing it, it will relapse into an incurable sore!

For this I fervently hope, that the holy emperor will take it upon himself to determine the matter! Do not for the sake of a trifling revenue, overlook the great plan which is to free our empire from the cause of all it's griefs! do not in order to enjoy a moment's tranquillity just now, forget the danger we stand in, of being after a few tens of years literally cleaned out! Do not form a mistaken idea of compassionating (a few foreigners?) lose sight of the heaps of your people who have perished by reason of this deadly drug! Issue forth a strong Imperial decree, command that it be put in force, and under heaven (or in the empire) where is he that will not tremble thereat!

These then are the sentiments of your stupid minister on the subject: whether they be right or wrong, proper it is that I respectfully obey the commands, and thus I humbly venture to lay my memorial before your Majesty.

(Note.—The copy which we had sent us of this document, was so full of errors as to be in many passages absolutely unintelligible. A well educated Chinese friend reduced it to *something* like consistency, still we are far from assuring the public that this is a *correct* translation of the original.—*Translator.)*

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Saturday, 9th Feby.

The only arrival during the week of any interest has been that of the *Heroine* from Calcutta and Singapore, but we have not received any papers by her from the latter place, though the numbers of the *Pinang Gazette* to the 25th November have come to hand. The account previously received by way of Batavia of the Indian Government having declared war against Persia and Afghanistan has been confirmed, as will to seen from the Governor General's manifesto which we republish from the Pinang Gazette. This event had been long expected to take place, and considering the immense distance from India of the contemplated theatre of war it will be some time, we presume, before the news of actual fighting can reach us, and unless, as is supposed. Persia is supported in in her enmity to the Company, by Russia, it may be hoped that she will come to terms seeing both the Company and Runjeet Singh in earnest preparing for war. So ramified seems, however, the present system of European politities to be, that a blow cannot be struck in the deserts of Central Asia but it will reverberate in Europe, and possibly be the occasion of another European war. We fear also that the marching of the Company's troops to the westward, will be the signal of aggression upon her territory by the Burmese and Nepalese, and in that case the Celestial Empire even will be obliged to become aware of what is going on among barbarian nations on its frontiers. Whether in such an event the Son of Heaven will remain neutral remains to be seen.

It will be seen from our Extract from the *Sing. Free Press* of the 1st December, that the first *Opium-Sale* in Calcutta was to have taken place on the 7th January, and to consist of 7000 Chests, and that the whole quantity of the season will be 20,226 chests. Unfortunately for speculators in the drug none of the unfavorable advices from this could possibly have reached Calcutta before the first sale took place, and it is therefore much to be feared that the losses suffered by them will be very severe, nor isthere, as far we are enabled to judge any prospect of the restraints on the Opium-trade here being removed, on the contrary, the measures of the Government to put down the smoking of Opium have hitherto been attended with so much success that we doubt not, that they will persevere in their persecution of it, particularly as it is now very well known that all the high officers of Government have reported in favor of vigorous measures being adopted to suppress the smoking altogether. We this day again give a translation of the report of a high officer of state, on this subject, who, it will be seen, goes even farther than any of his compeers have done, by recommending the execution of foreigners found engaged in the smuggling of Opium Almost all recommend a temporary stoppage of all trade, if the smuggling of Opium does not cease, and though we do not think that such a measure would be long persevered in, yet, recent experience has shewn us that it is by no means unlikely to be attempted. But even allowing that in some few months hence, the Government again relaxes in its severity, and that it's officers are again tempted to connive at the Opium-trade, it's interruption has already lasted so long, that the future consumption, even under the most favorable circumstances, is likely to fall far short of what it has been, for not only has necessity obliged many smokers to break themselves of the habit, but the numberless publications on the subject by men in places of the highest trust and honor, cannot fail to exercise a considerable moral influence over the people, and deter many in from the use of the drug, who hitherto openly acknowledged the practice. But as we said before, we see no prospect of a relaxation in the severe measures, and again a few days ago several seizures of Opium and Opium dealers were made; one of a Coolie belonging to a foreign establishment, and who was taken when about to receive money upon a cheque in a Sircff-shop, in New China Street. This shop was entered by the Police, its inmates seized, and the shop searched, and afterwards sealed up. Connected with this transaction was a seizure of Opium made at or near Fa-tih.

The boat built by Mr. Dempster to which we have on several occasions alluded, was launched on the day before yesterday; we were prevented by the rain to witness it, but are told that she went into the water in good style She will receive her masts to day, we are told, and we shall hereafter report whas her sailing qualities are.

The *Register* in his last number states that we owe him 17 $ for a translation from the Chinese taken from him about three years ago without acknowledgement. We will at once plead guilty to the charge and recognize the debt, and forthwith pay it provided our Cotemporary will at the same time pay at the rate he charges us, viz, a dollar a line, for such translations from the Chinese as he has transferred from our Columns to his own, only lately, without acknowledging the obligation.

An Edict was published by the Nam hoy yune dated the 27th of January last, in which he states that he has received the Governor's orders, which, in accordance with a recommendation received from the Hoppo are nearly to the following effect, viz: that in future the foreign merchants are not to give credit to any one Hong merchant beyond the Sum of 100,000 Taels and odd, should the Hong merchants, nevertheless, incur debts to a greater amount, then foreigners are immediately to petition that a time for payment may be fixed; if foreigners neglect doing this, then their reclamations afterwards will not be attended to. Edicts of a similar tendency have frequently before appeared, but we fear, without having the result of restraining Hong merchants from incurring responsibilities they cannot discharge, or foreigners from giving credit, (forced thereto as they are under the present system) beyond what the security merchants can make good. Such edicts have always proved, and always will prove, a dead letter; no legislature can set bounds as to amount, to dealings between merchant and merchant, or influence the credit these may consider as mutually deserving: and we fear that the intention of the Government to have the Edict above alluded carved on stone, and placed in some conspicuous position, for foreigners and Hong merchants always to have before their eyes, will be so much money thrown away upon the stone-mason. In this, as in most cases, particularly where foreigners are concerned, the greatest fault of the Chinese laws seems to be that there are too many, and that, with the best will, it is almost impossible not to be breaking some of them continually, and habit thus renders people callous to the commission of a fault of daily occurrence. There is indeed that great difference between Chinese and European law that the former is *preceptive* and the latter merely *preventive*: which of the two le better, generally speaking, it would be difficult to decide, to upon first view the Chinese system seems to present many advantages which the other has not, and the chiefest of these is, uniformity, which in our penal and moral enactments is, in a great degree wanting; on the other hand people from the west would be but little inclined to suffer the everlasting meddling of their law-givers with what they consider their private affairs.

We have published the translation of the licence under which foreign passage boats are now permitted to ply between this and Macao We have reason to congratulate the community on having gained this point, which, as ensuring regular communication between the coast and Canton, is of great advantage. The fancy that it is degrading that these boats should submit to be visited by Custom house officers, or that they should carry a distinguishing mark on their sails or hull, seems to us quite ridiculous; we should like to know whether they would in other countries be allowed to proceed with as much liberty as is now granted to them. With all the smuggling that has been carried on in the River by foreign boats, it is a matter of surprize and certainly of congratulation to us that they have at all been allowed, particularly as they are exempt from all duty; this latter, we are certain would not have been the case *in more civilized countries.*

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The Philippine Islands.

ART. II. *Sketch of Spanish Colonial History in Eastern Asia: government of Das Marinas, De Morga, De Tello, &c.* Continued from *A. D. 1595 to 1624. From the Chinese Repository for January,* (Continued from Canton Press N°. 14)

As yet, say our authorities, "the doctrine which purifies the heart by faith and changes the affections, so that they turn to heavenly things, had not been fully preached to the gentiles of these islands. They were yet to be completely pacified and *therefore new conquests to be completely meditated.*" Das Marinas was not so fully occupied with Japanese negotiations or expeditions to Cambodja,* as to neglect the extension of the Spanish set tlements over the Philippines. A fuller reduction of the Northern and North-eastern part of the island of Luzon was determined on. It has already been mentioned, that a Japanese corsair had established himself there, in 1597, and had been dislodged by Captain de Carbalon. A fort was built, at that time, at the mouth of the Cagayan river, and repeated efforts made to reduce the natives to subjection. The nature of this resistance may be inferred from the remark, that the natives liked the neighborhood of the Spaniards even less than that of the Japanese, i. e. the Spanish colonists behaved worse than the Japanese pirates. One chief only is named as having sought the friendship of the new settlers, and he, in reward for his more friendly bearing, was taken and hanged on some groundless suspicion. A war afterward broke out between two chiefs, brothers, and the weaker party called in the Spaniards. Of course they remained masters of the matter in dispute. More territory was thus acquired, and a town was founded at or near the present capital of Cagayan, Nueva Segovia. The ill manners of the rude instruments of these acquisitions had by this time driven away their chaplains, and they had lived for some time without worship or subordination, when Das Marinas determined to take them in hand and bring the province to order and tranquility. His expedition was pushed forward by land across the mountains and junks, and descending by the river Ytui, he completed the conquest. A good fortress was erected, to protect the colonists, and two Dominican fathers were deputed to preserve the ascendancy of religion and good manners.

Das Marinas continued to administer the government till June of this year, when Don Antonio de Morga arrived, with the office of lieutenant-governor. Don Luis immediately resigned in his favor, but continued to reside at Manila. In the vessels, which brought out the lieutenant-governor, came a farther supply of Jesuit, Dominican, Augustine, and Franciscan missionaries, under royal commands, to divide the provinces of the colony among themselves, and to dedicate themselves wholly to the conversion of the natives. The central districts being already occupied, chiefly by the Augustines and Franciscans, the Dominicans found places in the northern and the Jesuits in the southern parts of Luzon, and in the adjacent islands.

The same arrival brought a commission to Don Estevan Rodrigues de Figueroa, to carry the Spanish arms in Mindanao, which island he had visited by order of governor Sande. Figueroa was at this time, one of the richest of the Manila residents, and bore himself the cost of the expedition. He embarked early in 1596, and anchored his fleet before the town of the principal raja, built on the banks of the river Buhayen. Almost at the act of landing, he was wounded by a native warrior, and died in six hours. His successor threw up a fortification and held his ground for some time, but no permanent good seems to have resulted from an enterprise, which thus cost, at the outset, the life of its principal leader. Soon after the arrival of De Morga, died the P. Sedeno, for some time Chief director of the Jesuit missionaries in the Philippines. It is said that the natives were indebted to him for instruction in several important arts—such as, working in stone, making lime, &c., &c. He was also the first to attempt the rearing of silkworms in the colony, a business which had been retried a great many times since his day, but has never yet been success-ful. He had been a soldier in his youth, and his military reminiscences were drawn on to furnish the sketch of the stone fortification thrown up at Manila. Becoming the chief of the Jesuit mission, he made a profitable use of the powers of benefaction conferred on him by the pope, by giving a current value to certain pictures of saints, &c., which he had painted in his own house, by artists brought over from China.

On the sixth of February, of the following year, the citizens of Manila were surprised by the arrival of one of the ships of the fleet of Alvaro de Mendana, who had left Lima the year before, to plant a colony on the Solomon's islands. The expedition had at first consisted of four vessels, carrying four hundred persons. It had touched at several islands, committing some cruel excesses, when the original leaders of the enterprise died, several others of lesser note were cut off by each other's hands, the largest ship disappeared altogether, and the finding of the Solomon's group was abandoned. Beside the ship which made a ha bor at Manila, the remaining two afterwards reached one of the outports of the colony.

The vessel of the same year arrived in July, bringing a successor to de Morga, in Don Francisco Tello, a Sevillian, who had been appointed governor, on the receipt of the intelligence of the death of the elder Das Marinas.

The vessel San Phelipe, laden with an unusually rich cargo, valued at $1,500,000, and carrying a number of passengers, was immediately dispatched, on her return to Acapulco. On the night of the 26th July, soon after setting sail, a comet of portentous aspect startled the voyagers. It had been observed in Japan, four days earlier, and being followed by repeated and most destructive shocks of earthquake, had thrown the court of Taiko into consternation. Notwithstanding the omen, the overladen galleon pursued her course, but was at length, after a succession of storms, compelled to put into a port of the Japanese principality of Tosa, in September. Here, under professions of kindness, the ship was piloted upon a sand bank, and the crew and cargo taken into custody. The Spanish supercargo dispatched messengers and rich presents to court, with an application for permission to refit his ship and to depart on his voyage. The messengers reached the court, but instead of succeeding in their petition, an official agent was sent to take account of everything in the ship, with a view to her confiscation. December came, and the rich cargo of the ill-fated galleon was divided between the Japanese officers and the emperor. The real motives of Taiko, in lending himself to this apparently piratical measure, it is not easy to penetrate. His necessities, at the moment, may have been such as to make him prefer the immediate possession of so rich a prize, to the faith of treaties, and the probable advantages of the Philippine commerce. Or his legal advisers may have persuaded him that the wrecked property belonged of right to the crown; more probably, the ostensive reason was the real one, that it was some improper design, and not a storm, which had brought this heavily armed ship to Tosa. The Japanese monarch was not ignorant of the power of Spain and of its steadily advancing conquest in America and the Archipelago. It had already been hinted to him that the mission of priests, and the multiplication of proselytes, was the common preliminary to armed occupation, and while his measures were taken to deter visits of powerful ships, he proceeded to charge the Spanish friars with disloyalty, and to threaten them with severe persecution; nor were these empty menaces. Early in December the Catholic priests were imprisoned, the Jesuits excepted, who had come out by way of Macao and Portugal, and had no connection with the Philippines. Twenty-six of the obnoxious priests and converts were afterwards crucified at Nangasaki, including among the number those who bore the title of the Philippine ambassadors.

This was the only death warrant signed by Taiko, and for it he gave this reason, "I command these men to be put to death, because they came as ambassadors, but employed themselves in preaching the Christian faith, and in building churches, which I had prohibited." While these unhappy events were in progress in Japan, de Tello had dispatched a further expedition to Mindanao, for the relief of the cooped up followers of the unfortunate Figueroa. The Buhayen chief had meantime called in aid from Ternate, but their joint forces were defeated by the Spaniards. A peace followed, but the Spanish force being withdrawn, the footing gained was soon lost, and the Mindanaoans were as free as ever to renew their cruel piracies.

It has been already mentioned, that two Spanish captains had joined the late king of Camboja in the Laos country, and accompanied his heir on his return to repossess the dominions of his father. By their advice the new king was induced to send an envoy to Manila, to cement the alliance with Spain, and "asking especially for some soldiers to sustain the baptism of his subjects." This occasion for interposition seemed most propitious to the governor, but the state of the colonial chest and defences compelled him to hesitate as to withdrawing any portion of his means from the colony. In this emergency, Don Luis das Marinas came forward to offer to bear the expenses of the expedition, and even to command it in person. The governor yielded to Don Luis, after preparing two ship and a tender, and collecting four or five ecclesiastics and 150 soldiers, sailed on the 17th September. After putting back once, the tender reached the Cambojan coast, but the flag-ship was wrecked on an island a little west of Macao, and the second met the same fate on one of the Babuvanes. The crew of this last ships found their way to Nueva Segovia, the new settlement on the opposite shore of Cagayan, where they procured a vessel and prosecuted the voyage. Falling in with a Chinese junk, they contrived to give chase and capture her, but the stranger led them among the islands west of Macao, where they were wrecked and a great part of the crew perished. The few who escaped got information that their commander Don Luis was in their neighborhood, and rejoined him soon after. They found him in as miserable plight as themselves, feeding on shell-fish and trying anxiously to escape from his confinement. At length a small vessel was prepared and sent to Manila for assistance. Aid was then dispatched to Don Luis, but before his rescue, information came that the crew of the trader, together with the Spanish residents in Camboja, had all been cut off by the natives, to whom their conduct had become insupportable.

To return Don Luis to his friends, permission from the Chinese authorities was supposed or pretended to be necessary. A messenger was therefore sent to Canton for this license, but he was unmercifully squeezed on his arrival here, and his attendants otherwise punished. The Portuguese at Macao suspecting that Don Luis had in view a commercial intercourse with China, cut off his supplies, intrigued against his messenger at Canton, and even attempted to make him prisoner. They justified themselves, by strict orders from the viceroy of India at Goa, that no Spaniards should be permitted to interfere with the commercial rights of the Portuguese. At length, the messenger was glad to escape from Canton by flight, and Don Luis equally so to set sail for Manila. A further vessel dispatched by de Tello, in aid of Don Luis, previously to the intelligence of his shipwreck, reached the mouth of the Mekon, but found a party of Mohammedan Malays in possession of the king's confidence. It appears that this ship was afterwards destroyed and a part of the crew escaped to Siam, and thence returned to Manila, while a part remained in Camboja. Thus terminated this miserable expedition. It merits notice only as one of many enterprises of the same character, founded probably on nothing better than the invitation of some Spanish refugees, prosecuted very likely as a cover to quite other ends than the ostensible one, but still throwing light on the manners and doings of the period under review.

Soon after the martyrdom of the Philippine envoys in Japan, permission was given by Taiko to the crew of the confiscated galleon to return to Manilla. On their arrival, a grand meeting was held of all interested in the matter, and in accordance with its wishes the governor determined on a further embassy, to remonstrate against the infraction of the existing treaty, and to reclaim the escheated property, as well as the precious relics of the martyrs. Don Luis de Navarrete was appointed the envoy, furnished with presents of silver, an elephant, stands of arms, &c., and arriving with these in Japan in August, had his audience at Osaka. The emperor quite readily gave up the bodies of the sainted sufferers, and Navarrete, deeming this the most important part of his mission, repaired to Nagasaki, to recover such "dijecta membra" as the piety of the Christians in the neighborhood had not already appropriated as relics. Here he sickened and died, and it devolved on his successor, Diego de Soza, or Souza, to press the remaining demands of the governor. At length the imperial supplies were to be communicated to de Soza, in letters to de Tello, with which he returned in 1598 to Manila. They were found, on opening, to convey the thanks of Taiko for the presents sent him, and for which he gave two horses, some Japanese sabres, &c., in return. As to the execution of the priests he explained, that it was a well-known artifice of the Spaniards to procure the propagation of their religion as a stepping-stone to the native princes of foreign countries, and the usurpation of their domains. For himself, he would not permit the national rites to be abolished, the people to be disturbed, and the sovereignty itself to be attempted in Japan. As to the confiscation of the galleon, he declared that it had been commanded in reprisal for like injuries suffered by his people, from the Spaniards themselves.† Since, however, the governor had sent his envoy so far and at so much peril, he consented to the renewal of the former treaty, giving the Spanish flag free access to all his ports, provided only that they brought no more preachers of the obnoxious faith. It should be added, there is no evidence of any thing religious, in the feelings, to which this pointed exclusion of the Spanish priests is to be ascribed. Taiko was no bigot, and it is said to have been a remark of his, that where there were so many sects already, it made little matter if there came one more. His views seem to have been purely political, and looking at his empire, just emerging from feudal tyranny and dissolution, and at the foreign faith, its introducers and its fruits, he took such measures as appeared to him conducive to the tranquility of the country, and the safe transmission of his new won crown.‡

The presents and letters brought back by de Soza, were very acceptable to the anxious de Tello, however unsatisfactory to the shippers by the confiscated vessel. The apprehensions of the governor were, however, soon aroused again by the report of great naval preparation in the ports of Japan. It was said, these were intended for the invasion of Formosa, the occupation of which it was feared would be but a stepping-stone to the invasion of Luzon. To gain intelligence on this point, de Tello determined to dispatch an expedition to that island, and if a Japanese settlement were really formed there, to give immediate information to the Chinese on the opposite coasts of Fuhkeen. Two vessels, carrying 200 men, were fitting out under the command of Juan Zamudio, but after several attempts, he entirely failed to reach Formosa, and the fleet returned. It is, however, stated on the authority of the P. Colin that Zamudio visited Canton that year, and that he procured a mission for the Spaniards to come and trade at *Pinale (?)* twelve leagues distant from Canton. His deviation and his return may be accounted for, by supposing that he got intelligence of the death of Taiko at sea, and that all fears from his ambitious designs were thus relieved.

This great monarch died August 1598, aged 64, having reigned 14 years. Though so firm an opponent of the Spanish clergy, they could not but quote, in application to him, what Livy said of Cato, *In illo viro, tantum robur corporis et animi fuit, ut quocumque loco natus esset, fortunam sibi facturus videretur.* The administration of affairs he left in the hands of a regent, until his son—then a mere boy, should be old enough to assume the crown.

The galleon of this year arrived in May, and brought orders for the reestablishment of the 'Real Audiencia,' the governor being its president, and its fiscal being constituted 'Protector of the Indios' (Protector of the Indians), a humane appointment which still continues. The same arrival brought orders for the erection of the bishopric of Manila into an archbishopric, with three suffragans, Zebu, Nueva Caceres, and Nueva Segovia. The first archbishop was the P. Ignacio de Santibanez of the Franciscan order.

Two other strangers arrived Manila at about the same time, whose story throws some light on the slow and restricted communications of this period. They were two Jesuit fathers, who had been merchants in their youth, and had joined the convent in Peru, after amassing considerable fortunes. Peru was at that moment in great want of certain supplies, and the viceroy dispatched a ship to Mexico, to procure them. Of this expedition the two Jesuits were appointed supercargoes. They arrived safely at Macao, but were there met by royal orders, prohibiting all commerce between the Asiatic and the American colony. Their ship was forthwith seized, and sent on to Goa. The viceroy of India declined to pass judgment on her, and forwarded her to his royal master's own adjudication at Lisbon. Our two Jesuits, however, decided that their supercargoship was at an end, and retraced their way to Manila. It was not until after nine years absence, that they regained their home in Lima.

* We omit to notice the details of this unfortunate expedition. It was dispatched, though reluctantly on the governor's part, at the request of two envoys or two men who called themselves envoys, from the king of Cambojà. Before the ships reached their destination, the Cambojan king had retired before a Siamese invasion to the Laos country, and a noble had usurped his throne. With this chief the Spaniards quarrelled, and in this contest, he was killed. After committing various excesses they retired and sailed for Cochinchina, whence they were rudely repulsed. One of the ships was then driven to Malacca and broken up, and the other returned. The most interesting fact in the story, beyond the light it throws on the unreined spirit of the age, is the landing of two of the [illegible] there in Cochinchina, their penetrating across the country to the camp of the exiled king, and their rendering essential aid in restoring his son to the possession of the Cambojan throne.

† It does not appear what transactions are here alluded to, but the charge seems never to have been disproved.

‡ In an article on the Portugues and Spanish intercourse with Japan, in a former number, the severe measures of Taiko at this time are referred in part to the impression made on him, by the remark of an "inconsiderate person" of the unfortunate galleon's crew. On being asked if the king of Spain and Portugal was the same man, and how he became possessed of such vast territories, he replied, by first sending priests to win over the people and afterwards armies to complete the subjection to his crown. This story, our authorities repeat, nor do they deny that it may be true. They suggest, however, that the Portuguese practiced in Japan the same systematic misrepresentations, against the Spaniards, as elsewhere, and that it is probable they were the real authors of the bad impressions, of which the "inconsiderate person" in question bears the blame. Neither the story, nor the suggestion seem necessary to account for the events. Wherever the subjects of Taiko went, *they saw* the enormous usurpations committed under the Spanish name, and the long negotiations carried on through Faranda, are evidence that the Japanese of that day were ready enough to make their observations and to carry home their tale.

China Opened.

To the active pen of the Revd. Mr. Gutzlaff we are indebted for another work upon China entitled "China Opened." We have as yet but cursorily gone over it's contents, which, besides occupying the same ground, in part at least, of his former "History of China" are composed of much that is new and interesting as cannot fail to be the case with a writer, whose knowledge of everything relating to the Chinese is so considerable. The following is an extract from this new work.

MOHAMEDANS AND OTHER SECTS.

The opinion of a famous commentator on the Sacred edict, in regard to sects, may stand at the head of this article.

"As to the sect of Taou---what they chiefly insist on is the law of renovation, by which they talk of solidifying the quicksilver, converting the lead, calling four grumbling dragons and roaring tigers: forming pills for external and internal use; and I know not what else—have all no farther object, than that of nourishing well the animal spirits, and of prolonging life for a few years. What the sect chiefly attends to, says the commentator, is the preservation of the breath of life. This single sentence expresses the summary of the religion of Taou. It is true, that the superior men amongst the priests of Fuh, who reside in the pearl monasteries of the famed hills, and well know how to deliver doctrines, reduce the whole to one word—viz, the heart. And those good doctors of Taou, in the deep recesses and caves of the mountains, seek to become immortal, conclude the whole with this one thing, namely, renovation of spirit. Yet when we attentively examine the matter, to steal away thus to those solitary abodes, where there are neither men, nor the smoke of human habitations; and to sit crosslegged in profund silence, is completely to root up and destroy the obligations of relative life. Now, we shall not say that they cannot either become equal to Fuh, or attain the rank of immortals; but if they really can, who has ever seen the one class ascend the western heavens: or the others take their flight upwards in broad day. Ah! it is all a mere farce. A mere beating the devil. But, notwithstanding, you people are easily imposed on, and induced to believe them. Do but observe these austere priests of Fuh, and renovating doctors of Taou, who, for interest's sake, destroy the relations of human life; they are not worth the down of a feateer to society.

"All these nonsensical tales about keeping fasts, collecting assemblies, building temples, and fashioning images, are invented by those sauntering Ho-shang or Taou-sze, (priests of Budhu and Taou,) in order to deceive you. Still you believe them, and not only go yourselves to worship, and burn incense in the temples; but also suffer your wives and daughters to go. With their hair oiled, their faces painted, dressed in scarlet, trimmed with green, they go to burn incense in the temples, associating with those priests of Fuh, doctors of Taou, and rascally attorneys, and pressed in the moving crowd, touch shoulders and press arms. I see not where the good they talk of doing is, on the contrary, they do many shameful things, that cause vexation, and give people occasion for laughter and ridicule.

"Budhu, after minute examination proves to be a scoundrel. His followers are unfilial, and wicked in the extreme, but those of the Taou sect are still worse. They talk about employing spirits, sending forth the general of the celestial armies, beheading monsters, chasing away devils, calling for rain, worshipping the great bear, &c. In this labour is neglected, wilst all talk of miracles, and the hearts and morals of the people are thus corrupted.

"Even the sect of Teën-choo (the Roman Catholic), who talk about heaven, and chat about earth, and things without shadow or substance, profess also an unsound and corrupt religion. But because the teachers of that sect understand astronomy, and are skilled in mathematics, therefore, the government employs them to correct the calendar. That, however by no means implies, that their religion is a good one. You should not on any account believe them. The law is very rigorous against all those left-hand roads, and side-door sects. Their punishment is determined the same as that of the masters and mistresses of your dancing gods. Government enacted this law to restrain people from evil, and to encourage them to do good, to depart from corruption and revert to truth, to retire from danger and approach to tranquility."

The question naturally arises, whether the people have to do without religion, which the imperial author very smartly answers by saying—"Having already two living divinities (father and mother), placed in the family, why should men go to worship on the hills, or pray to those molten or carved images for happiness? The proverb says well—'In the family venerate father and mother, what necessity is there to travel far in order to burn incense.' Could you discriminate truth from falsehood, you would then know, that a clear and intelligent mind is the temple of heaven, and that a dark and ignorant one is the very seat of hell. You would act with decision, and not suffer yourselves to be seduced by false religion. Your own character once rectified, all that is corrupt would vanish of its own accord. When harmony and order reign in a family, calamity itself may be converted into felicity. To be loyal towards the sovereign, and dutiful to parents, if carried to its full extent comprises the whole duty of man. It is only thus, that you will receive celestial favour."

In this general lecture against heresies, the Mohammedans do not escape, they are called traitorous and worthless vagabonds, but their tenets are not quoted on account of the ignorance of the writer.

The law severely prohibits sorcery and magic, introducts the publication of wicked and corrupt books, by threatening with capital punishment both the compiler and circulator. Whoever imitates the constituted mandarin priests, in the performance of the rites of the national religion, is to be severely punished, even the professional priests of Taou and Budhu not excepted. If, for instance, any body worships the heaven and north star, by burning incense to those objects, lighting lamps in honour of heaven, or seven candles to the north star; it shall be deemed a profanation of these sacred rites, and a derogation to the celestial spirits. Open processions of the idols through the street, are likewise severely prohibited, and numerous crowds collected for doing homage to an idol are dispersed.

From these remarks, it would appear, that no sect could safely exist in China and that loyalty towards the government, and filial piety towards parents, constitute the whole sum of Chinese religious theory and practice. Yet the laws, in this respect, are a dead letter. If the government itself maintains temples belonging to the Lamas, Budhuists and Taouists,—if under the reign of Hung-woo, the third emperor of the Ming dynasty, it sent peremptory commands to the Japanese, that they should conform to the precepts of Budhism; the prohibitory edicts are a mere parade of words, and only then put into execution, when the numbers of a turbulent sect give rise to discontent and rebellions. But since the high roads and streets are full of temples, shrines, and images, which are erected under the very eyes of the mandarins, and since at public festivals innumerable crowds assemble, not only with the connivance, but frequently also with the sanction of government, no argument can be brought forward to invalidate the principle of practical toleration.

Mohammedanism entered the western provinces of China, when the zeal of the immediate followers of Mohammed was still warm and their ardour of proselyting still burning. Their progress, however, was inconsiderable, till the Arabs in the ninth and tenth centuries visited the coast of China, for the sake of traffic. Most of their congregations were then established by the influence of the merchants. Under Kublai Khan's reign, the highest mandarins were chosen from amongst the Saracens in his train, and they doubtless endeavoured to propagate their doctrines. It is, therefore, by no means extraordinary, that there are a few Musulmans to be found in almost every large city of the empire, but especially in the western provinces, where the intercourse with the Turkoman tribes produced a similarity of religion and manners. Those who are met with, are in no way distinguished from the common people. They wear the same dress, eat the same kind of food, with the exception of pork, and perform nearly the same ceremonies. In their religious works they have some Arabic phrases, with a commentary; but we have never met with a translation of the Koran. Not remarkable for their literary pursuits, nor for their influence upon the Idolatrous community, the government has persecuted them, only when it was suspected that they had leagued with the rebels of the west. Since Mohammedans are in office, it is very likely that these counteract the designs of their enemies. In some places, as in Kan-sauh, and beyond the Yellow River, on the banks of the Grand Canal, they have built a number of mosques. There is also one in Canton city, erected in the beginning of the ninth century, with a spire and a weathercock. In general they appear to be a despised race, and by no means very strict Musulmans. They are accused of buying children, and educating them in their tenets. With the exception of Kublai, no emperor seems to have favoured them, nor is it likely that they will ever become a predominant sect. Though living at so great a distance from the grave of Mohammed, there are some Chinamen who perform the pilgrimage, in order to become Hajees. This is rather astonishing, because, surrounded by idolaters as they are, and little as they assert the unity of God in their practice, they still have ambition enough for visiting Arabia, the land of the prophet.

Extracts.

THE LLAMA.—The current number of the Foreign Quarterly Review puts its seal to the following affecting particulars respecting the llama, which it describes as authentic:—"The llama is the only animal associated with man, and modebased by the contact. The llama will bear neither beating nor illtreatment. They go in troops, an Indian going a long distance ahead as guide. If tired they stop, and the Indian stops also. If the delay is great, the Indian, becoming uneasy toward sunset, after all sorts of precautions, resolves on supplicating the beasts to resume their journey. He stands about fifty or sixty paces off, in an attitude of humility waves his hands cossingly toward the llamas, looks at, them with tenderness, and, at the same time, in the softest tone, and with a patience I never failed to admire, reiterates *ie-ie-ie-ie*. If the llamas are disposed to continue their course, they follow the Indian in good order, to a regular pace, and very fast, for their legs are extremely long; but when they are in ill-humor, they do not even turn their heads toward the speaker—but remain motionless, huddled together standing or lying down, and gazing on him with looks so tender, so melancholy, that we might imagine these singular animals had the consciousness of another life of a happier existence.

"The straight neck, and its gentle majesty of bearing, the long down of their always clean and glossy skin, their supple and timid motions, all give them an air at once noble and sensitive. It must be so, in fact; for the llama is the only creature employed by man that he dares not strike. If it happens, (which is very seldom) that an Indian wishes to obtain, either by force or threats, what the llama will not willingly perform, the instant the animal finds itself affronted by word or gesture, he raises his head with dignity, and without attempting to escape ill treatment by flight, (the llama is never tied or fettered,) he lies down, turning his looks toward heaven. Large tears flow freely from his beautiful eyes, sighs issue from his breast, and in half or three quarters of an hour at most he expires. Happy creatures, who so easily avoid sufferings by death! Happy creatures, who appear to have accepted life on condition of its being happy!

"The respect shown these animals by the Peruvian Indians amounts absolutely to superstitious reverence When the Indians load them, two approach and caress the animal, biting his head, that he may not see the burden on his back. If he did, he would fall down and die. It is the same in unloading. If the burden exceed a certain weight, the animal throws itself down and dies. The Indians of the Cordilleras alone possess enough patience and gentleness to manage the llama. It is doubtless from this extraordinary companion that he has learned to die when over tasked."

The Retort Courteous.—Every body knows that there is one member at least of Brooks's Club, whose stupidity there and elsewhere is proverbial; so much so, that when any one commits a mistake it is customary to hear the self-condemnation uttered by the exclamation, "I am a regular Joey B." The other night the veritable Joey happened to hear a juvenile member of the menagerie use his name in that manner, and cried out, "Sir, you are a fool." "You are right," was the prompt reply, "that is exactly what I meant to say." The room was literally convulsed.

An Inviting Invitation.—An Irishman, newly arrived from Connemara, seeing on the door of a shop "Money lent," went in and asked the pawnbroker to lend him a sovereign. On its being explained to him that he could not have the money without leaving *gount-in-pledge* of go ds, vastly disappointed, he exclaimed "Ye saundlers, then what do you mane by writing up 'Money lent,' when all the time it ought to be '*Goods borrowed*?"

During the rebellion in Scotland, Earl Chesterfield was in Ireland, and one morning, when it was reported that the Roman Catholics were about to rise, a gentleman ran very abruptly into his chamber—"My lord, my lord, we are undone," says he, "all Ireland is expected to be up immediately." "Why, what o'clock is it?" says the e.l. "Ten, my lord," answered the gentleman. "Then I will get *up myself*," says his lordship, "for I think every man ought to be up at ten o'clock."

Garrick's Size.—When Foote was about to produce a play by puppets, a lady of fashion asked him if the figures were to be as large as life. "Oh, no, madam," replied Sam, "not much bigger than Garrick."

Curious Notion of Discount.—It chanced one gloomy day, in the month of December, that a go d-humoured Irishman applied to a merchant to discount a bill of exchange for him at rather a long, though not an unusual date; and the merchant having casually remarked that the bill had a great many days to run, "That's true," replied the Irishman, "but then, my honey, you don't consider how short the days are at this time of the year."

Bombay.

The United States Frigate "*Columbia*," Commodore Reid has arrived in our Harbour within these few days, vessel of about 1700 tons, and built on the Potomac near Washington. She is flush decked, mounts 54 guns and has a Crew of about 500 men including "non- combatants" as we would designate, Purser, Doctor, &c.: Her stern is elliptical, which, while it secures all the strength of the round, has also the more graceful appearance of the square stern. To those who have not seen an American man of War, we can recommend a visit to this Ship. She seems in high order and discipline, her commander is the beau ideal of a "fine old Commodore" most gentleman-like and affable:—his officers are courteous and obliging.

The "*John Adam*" (also in our waters at present,) is another fine proof of the palmy state of the American Navy. She is a beautiful looking craft, and carries 18 guns.

Both the "*Columbia*" and "*John Adam*" though on a peaceful mission, have, we believe, their complements of men and guns, a striking contrast to the niggardly and impolitic spirit of our Government, which sends our noble vessels to sea without their lower deck—guns, and but half manned, like Sampsons shorn of their locks.—*Bombay Times, Nov. 7.*

We beg to draw the attention of our readers to the annexed extract from the Lodheeana Ukhbar dated the 26th ultimo. We are happy to be able to state that we have learned on good authority, the from information received both from Simla and S.. the fact of the Persians having been compe..d to retreat from Herat, is fully confirmed.

Extract from Loodheeana Ukhbar, dated Oct. 22 1838.

Herat. It appears from accounts received from a respectable quarter, that on Friday the 1st Rujah (21st September) a messenger, Ruhimtarilla Khan Baruckzee, reached Candahar from the Fort of Farrah, performing the journey in four days.—He brought a letter from Mahomed Oomur Khan, son of Kohundool Khan, chief of Candahar, who has long been in the Camp of Mahomed Shah (of Persia) for the Chiefs of Candahar; stating that on the morning of Sunday the 13th Junmeadecoosanee (8th September) the Russian Envoy, and Mahomed Oosmur Khan decamped from Herat, with the Regiments of Infantry and Artillery, and proceeded towards Gooreeyan, that Mahomed Shah had remained in his Camp before Herat until the midnight of Monday the 19th Junmadecoosanee (9th September) when he also retired to Gooreeyan with his troops. Before day break, the people of the Fort of Herat heard of the retreat, when they sallied out, and plundered 200 Camels, 1000 Goats, and other property belonging to the Merchants who accompanied the Shah's Camp, such of the Persian troops as were still encamped before Herat having been intimidated by the great number of Heeratees that came out of the Fort, took to flight leaving all their things behind them.

The person who has communicated the above intelligence, states, that Dost Mahomed Khan, chief of Cabul, was highly gratified with this news, and illuminated his capital Cabul, to celebrate the Victory of Shah Khamran over the Persians.—*Ibid, Nov* 10.

In our last number we stated, that authentic intelligence had been received of the siege of Herat having been raised. We have now the pleasure to inform our readers, that official intelligence of this event reached the Government yesterday. It appears that His Majesty the King of Persia has had the good sense to comply with the whole of the demands of the British Government communicated to him by our Envoy through Lieut. Col. Stoddart—one of these was that he should desist from the siege of Herat, not only as being unjust in itself, but as being prejudicial to British interests. In compliance with this demand, His Majesty with the whole of the Royal Camp marched on the 9th Sept. to Sanghust about 12 miles from Herat with the intention of returning to Tehran, to which city we have no doubt our Envoy will return, as soon as he learns the successful issue of Lieut. Col. Stoddart's mission. Shah Kamran and his Court, it will be readily imagined, are exceedingly grateful for their deliverance, and it is to be hoped, will henceforward become firmly attached to British interests. We cannot foresee what will be the result of the event which we now communicate, but it cannot, we conceive, fail to facilitate the settlement of Afghanistan, and thus open new and extensive channels for the commercial enterprise of our Merchants, of which we trust, they will not fail immediately to take advantage.—*Ibid, Nov.* 10.

We have heard the following as the arrangement fixed on for the departure of the Troops for Kurachee, and as it is of interest to many, we give it not however pledging ourselves for its accuracy. The Sappers and Miners to go in the Hannah on the 15th inst. the 5th and 19th Regiment in the Sir Edward Paget and Lady East on the 16th. The Queen's Royals in the Syden and Brig of War Europeans on the 16th. The Horse Artillery and 4th Dragoons in the Cambridge on or about the 20th, and H. M. 17th Regiment in the Aurora as soon as possible after its arrival here.—Sir John Keane and Staff will probably proceed in the Semiramis Steamer, and Tapjee Pilot Brig.—*Ibid.*

The next English packet which we shall receive here was according to official statements long since communicated to the public, to have left London on the 29th of September, and was expected to arrive at Alexandria on the 25th of October.

It probably reached Suez on the 1st instant, and wind and weather permitting, we should look for it about the 18th. It is just possible that the same vessel may bring us the Paris mails to the 8th of October, if she has been permitted to await the arrival of the Marseilles Steamer.—*Ibid.*

CANTON PRESS.

Saturday, 16th Feby.

The only arrival during the week has been that of the *Mahamoodie*, from Bombay 23d Nov ember We are indebted to the kindness of a friend for the loan of the six first numbers of the *Bombay Times*, a new semi-weekly paper just established at Bombay, and which, to judge of the numbers we have seen, will occupy a respectable station in the Bombay newspaper Press, the more so as we hear it said that it's commercial and shipping intelligence is under the superintendence of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce. We give some extracts from this papers, which are chiefly filled with accounts of the preparations now making throughout all India for the march into Cabul, though it would appear that official intelligence had been received of the Persians having raised the siege of Herat. The following vessels had been taken up for the transport of troops and stores to the Indus, and most of them had already sailed for their destination: *Hannah, Sir Charles Malcolm, Syden, Lady East, Sir Edward Paget, Aurora, Charles Forbes.* The English mail of 29th September was daily expected, and we may probably receive it here by the *Ardaseer* which vessel was to sail by the end of November, or in the earliest days of December, and to be followed by the *Good Success*. The following is an estimate of the quantity of Opium, brought and expected by the vessels loading for China at Bombay—

Mahamoodie	1468
Ardaseer, more than	1200
Good Success about	2000
and by the *Stains Castle, Carnatic* and barque *Hannah*—about ..	600
together	5268 Chests.

of last season's opium. The quantity of opium expected at Bombay this present season was estimated at from 20 to 25000 Chests, of which it was thought about 10,000 would have been shipped on to China by the end of last month We see opium quoted at Bombay at 1060 Rupees, and the unfavorable news of the opium trade here could not reach Bombay before the end of January, wherefore the shipping of the drug there will not be suspended before that time What Consignees under the present circumstances will do to realize is a puzzling question, but after the commissione's arrival here, the measures which the Chinese Government may intended to pursue against the opium trade will no doubt be made manifest. We are afraid that this year will prove one of great lost to all the speculato s in the drug.

We hear also of a new clipper named the *Nymph* having been launched at Calcutta.

The Chinese New year holydays have set in accompanied by, for the season, almost unusual warmth, the thermometer rising during the day to 78°, and even 80° nor falling during the night to lower than 70°. This great heat so unusual in this month (three years since, about this time, we had a fall of snow two inches deep) cannot fail materially to have disconcerted the projects entertained of personal splendour in which the Chinese are fond of arraying themselves at this their greatest festival, the temperature rendering it impossible, except at very great personal inconvenience, to clothe themselves in furs and woollens, as is their custom on this occasion.

We learn that the commissioner from the Imperial Court to take upon himself the management of the suppression of the Opium-trade is expected to arrive very soon.

We omitted to report last week that another dividend of three per Cent has been paid on Hingtae's debt, thus making the dividends hitherto received to amount to seven per Cent in all.

STEAM NAVIGATION. It is not uncommon for people in Europe, accustomed to look upon maps of Asia drawn on a small scale, to fancy that, being once in India, it is as easy to move from one part of Asia to another, as it is to travel from London to Vienna or Rome. Formerly, a voyage from Europe to India did consume more time than passages from England to Calcutta or Bombay now on an average, not accomplished in less than four or five months—but since Steam has been applied to locomotion, a month and a half of very pleasant travelling will take the adventurer to Bombay, and you may now read in the newspapers from that place English news of such or such a day after being only 6 weeks old instead of the six months as not unfrequently happened before, But if Steam navigation has approximated India to Europe, the different parts of Asia seem to be wider apart than before; we become accustomed to contemplate the time saved by steam, and impatient at the old hum-drum manner in which international intercouse is carried on thisside of Hindostan. In fact, we are at times just as distant from Bombay, as that city is from Europe, as will appear from comparing the last dates from London and Canton there on the 21st November last, which were both of the 5th September, thus shewing that no more time is required to travel from London than from Canton to Bombay. We hope soon to hear that something has been done for the comprehensive line of Steam navigation so often alluded to in the Bengal papers, by which we in the celestial empire shall, in some degree at least, be benefitted, though we fear much time will elapse before steam will be a regular visitor of the China Sea.

Though the *Register* may "distinctly deny that he is under any obligations to us for translations from the Chinese" we nevertheless as distinctly again make the charge, in the hope that, the rate of payment for such translations having been settled by our Cotemporary to be one dollar per line, he will be good enough to send over the balance due to us at his earliest convenience. We will charge only for one translation the *Register* has taken from us without acknowledgment, nor are we aware that he has done so on more occasions, we have at least not had sufficient diligence at command to look for others: the appropriation we allude to was made by the *Register* on the 9th October last, from our paper of the 6th of the same month, in transferring to his pages a translation made for us by Mr. Fearon. This translation we consider to be as much our, as our Cotemporary's versions from Chinese are his proper y, nor do we see that the accident of Mr. Fearon's being Chinese Interpreter to the Chamber of Commerce can give to our Cotemporary any right to translations made by that Gentleman for us.

We find that this translation contains 93 lines, making, at one dollar each line . . . $ 93
deduct from this seventeen lines which three years ago we took from the Register and have not yet settled for, at the same price . $ 17

remain due to us $ 76

which, we doubt not, our Cotemporary of the *Register* will transmit to us without loss of time, and for which we shall, on his doing so, be most happy to sign a discharge in full of all demands.

Having thus arranged this account fairly and, we hope, to the satisfaction of our cotemporary, we must now set him right about another charge he makes against us of *want of editorial courtesy* in not sending to him after having copied them such documents as had been entrusted to us for publication by the Chamber of Commerce. These documents we always received with directions to return them to who gave them, and this we have done as soon as practicable; had the directions been to send them to the Editor of the Register we should of course have done so; we only did what the owners of the documents in question wished us to do, nor was it at our option to act otherwise.

THE CHINESE NEW-YEAR. To those acquainted with Chinese manners it must be well known that the festival of the New-year or New-year's day is the only one generally celebrated throughout this immense empire and that this day is the only one in the year on which a Chinese has an actual repugnance to work. It is in fact a day of unmitigated enjoyment, and is followed by three to eight more holydays, as the circumstances of the different people may permit. The only other feast that can at all compare with it in these parts of the country is the festival of the Dragon-boats on the fifth day of the fifth moon, but that is of a more local nature, and is not, throughout the realm, kept on exactly the same day. But for the New year's day the preparations of the Chinese, of whatsoever degree, are manyfold. Previous to this day all accounts must be settled, whence it may be presumed that by many it's approach is watched with anxiety; the frail ornaments of the past year that adorned the altars of their penates are changed for new; the habitations also are cleaned and newly adorned according to the means of their occupants—the latter, whenever they can afford it, taking care to exchange also the last year's clothing for new on this great day; presents are prepared as gifts for relations and friends, and a feast got ready at every board. It may therefore be supposed that the time immediately preceding the new-year's day is one of bustle and activity—but no sooner has this day commenced than all work is thrown aside, and nothing but feasting and pleasure is thought of. Walking through the streets, where all the house-doors will be found closed, sounds of music and merriment greet the ear at every step, and crowds of well dressed people are seen hasting through the streets either to enjoy one of the many theatrical performances, or to pay the compliments of the season to their friends and acquaintance. Servants may be observed with large bundles of visiting cards (which in China are of a deep pink color and of the size of half a sheet of letter paper) to leave at the houses of their masters' patrons and friends, the custom in this respect being here exactly the same as in many parts of Europe. Besides this the morning of this day is ushered in by the firing off, from every house and every boat in the river, of strings of crackers, and of numbers of rockets, beating of Gongs etc. preparing people for the solemnities of the occasion. As to religious worship very little if any of it is to be observed, though many of the rites followed are no doubt of a religious origin, which by their observers however are merely practised because such has been the custom of their forefathers.

STATEMENT,

Of Exports of Teas to Great Britain and the United States of America, since the 1st July 1838, up to this date.

	To G. Britain. Piculs	To U. States. Piculs
Fokien Bohea	135	
Canton Bohea	725	
Congo	153202	
Caper	1021	
Souchong	5396	3585
Pouchong		1135
Campoi	392	
Ankoi	693	
Hongmuey	1374	
Pekoe	3459	46
Orange Pekoe	5428	127
Black	172399	4893
Hyson	6883	2018
Young Hyson	3646	18497
Hyson Skin	3416	2163
Twankay	8607	
Gunpowder	3536	3141
Imperial	1868	2394
Total	199375	28213

Total of Black Tea to Gt. Britain lbs. 229 6553
Total of Green Tea to Gt. Britain lbs. 35901?3

lbs. 26.76666

Total of Black Tea to United States lbs. 652400
Total of Green Tea to United States lbs. 3761733

lbs. 44 4133

Raw Silk shipped to Great Britain Piculs 1303

General Chamber of Commerce.

The Cargo of the J. N. Gossler, (Ameri.) is not included.

CAUTION. Two valuable eight day Chronometers, one by French, and the other by Wydenham, the first No. 4176, and the latter No 1942; and two small gold Watches, (one by McCabe, mfaker of the other unknown) having been intrusted by me to ROBERT EDWARDS who lately left China, to be sent to London for repair; and he not having accounted to me for one or either of them; the Public are hereby cautioned against purchasing said Chronometers and Watches as they are my properly. JAS. P. STURGIS.

Canton, 24th January, 1839.

NOTICE—With reference to an advertisement in the Canton Press headed "CAUTION" and dated 24th January, we feel it our duty to notify publicly, as we have already represented to Mr. J. P. Sturgis personally, in November last; that we have been instructed by Mr. Robert Edwards, late of Canton, to dispose of the two Chronometers alluded to in that advertisement, in the event of the said Mr. Sturgis still retaining possession of a box of Dollars, the property of the said Mr. Edwards; the proceeds of the Chronometers to meet the value of the said box of Dollars, and the surplus, if any, to be handed over to the said Mr. Sturgis.

As the constituted attorneys of Mr. R Edwards, we have to state that the box of Dollars referred to herein is retained by the aforenamed Mr. Sturgis for an unacknowledged claim in 1833, which he has on Mr. Edwards; and further we know, that the watches mentioned in the said advertisement are not yet returned from England.

BOVET, BROTHERS & Co.

Canton, 31th January, 1839.

NOTICE.—Mr. William Adnack and Mr. T. J. Murrow, are authorized, individually, to sign our Firm by procuration.

JAMIESON & MOW.

Canton, 9th February, 1839.

NOTICE—Bills on London at 6 months sight for sale by

F. S. HATHAWAY.

Canton, 25th January, 1839.

NOTICE.

ORDERS for printing will be carefully attended to at the Canton Press Office, at the following charges;

for printing Bills of lading, Bills of exchange, Opium orders and boat notes } $ 100 $ 1
" Linguist reports, reports of Cargoes &c..... " " " 1. 50.
" Policies and folio pages. " " " 5.

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 Copies.

NOTICE.—Translations made at the Canton Press Office from and into the English, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese languages at twelve cents a line or where under seventeen lines at two Dollars for each translation.

NOTICE.—FOR SALE at the Canton Press Office, The Chinese Hong-merchants and their debts, price one dollar.

General Rates of Agency Commission in China; on English letter paper, price 10 cents.

NOTICE.—The connection heretofore existing between the Firms of RUSSELL, STURGIS & Co. at Canton and RUSSELL & STURGIS at Manila is this day terminated, and they will hereafter constitute separate and distinct concerns.

JOHN W. PERIT retires from the Business.

WARREN DELANO Jr. will continue the Canton House under the same Firm, on his separate account and responsibility until further notice.

The business of the MANILA HOUSE will also be continued under the same Firm as heretofore by GEORGER RUSSELL, RUSSELL STURGIS, and HENRY P. STURGIS, with Mr. JOSIAH MOORE, who has this day been admitted a partner.

JOHN W. PERIT.
GEORGE R. RUSSELL.
RUSSELL STURGIS.
HENRY P. STURGIS.
W. DELANO JR.

Canton 1st January 1839.

ADVERTISEMENT—The undersigned has been appointed Agent in Singapore for the sale of the works published by the "Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge" as also Agent for the sale of Chamber's Edinburgh Journal, and the other publications of Messrs W. and R. Chambers, Edinburgh. He has lately received copies of most of the above works, including *Penny Magazine, Penny Cyclopedia, Chambers Journal* etc. which are for sale at the London publishing prices, exchange at 4s 2d. per dollar, or 2 cents per penny. He will also be happy to receive orders for and undertakes to procure at the London publishing prices at the above exchange, *without any charges added*, any of the publications of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge and of Messrs W. and R. Chambers,—as any other works plans may wish to order, provided the price be paid at the time of ordering, or guarantee be given that the work or works will be received and paid for on delivery. On the arrival at Singapore of the works ordered, they will be handed over to such agents as the parties may appoint to receive them—or be forwarded direct by earliest opportunity, at the expense of the parties.

Orders in China may be left with Rev. E. C Bridgman, or J. R. Morrison Esq. Canton—and S. W. Williams Esq Macao—with whom Catalogues of the D. U. K. Society's publications may be seen. Catalogues may also be seen at the Morrison Education Society's Library, Canton—and at Macao.

J. H. MOOR

Singapore 29th October 1838.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Treasury is open for the receipt of Cash for Bills upon the Supreme Government of India at the Exchange of Two hundred and twelve (212) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, and payable thirty days after sight.

(Signed.) J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.

Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company.

Canton, 24th November, 1838

NOTICE. — Is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Agents are ready to receive bonafide Tenders for Advances on Bills of Exchange, secured by Consignments to England of Tea and Nanking Raw Silk, in the manner prescribed in a paper entitled, "Terms and Conditions for making Advances in China," at the rate of Four Shillings and Seven pence (4s. 7d.) per Spanish Dollar.

Until further Notice, Forty per Cent of the same will be made in cash, and the residue in Bills on the Supreme Government of India, at the rate of Two hundred and twelve (212) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, payable thirty days after sight.

(Signed.) J. H. ASTELL
" H. M. CLARKE.

Agents to the Honorable E. I Company.

Canton, 15th January, 1839.

NOTICE.—The very superior, new and fast sailing schooner "PARADOX," lately arrived from Java, has spacious accommodations for Passengers, and is now put on the line of the Canton Packets. For passage or freight, apply at Canton to HOOKER & LANE.

at Macao

Canton, 15th November, 1838.

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL INSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above society can grant Policies on Goods payable in London, Calcutta, Bombay, or Canton.

MACVICAR & Co.

Canton, 6th October, 1838.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are authorised to grant Policies payable in Calcutta, London, Batavia and Canton. A cash payment of five per cent on the amount of premium per each risk will be made to all parties giving risks to this office, and Policies are made payable at 30 days when the premium is paid in cash at a *pro rata* exchange, and at two months and longer periods when paid by a Bill on the same terms at which the Policy is payable. DANIELL & Co.

Agents in China, Asiatic Marine Ins. Office.

Secretaries in Calcutta Messrs. Fergusson Brothers & Co.
Agents in London Messrs. Forbes Forbes & Co.
" in Batavia Messrs. Wilson Smiths & Co.

Canton, 9th November, 1838.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Subscribers are duly constituted and appointed Agents for this Company, and can grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta, Canton, Bombay, Madras, and elsewhere,—parties contributing business to the office, will be entitled to a return office per cent on the amount of premium actually paid in.

Canton, January 4th 1838. WETMORE & Co.

FOR HONG KONG, MACAO, THE STRAITS AND BOMBAY.

THE Ship L'E-PERANCE, now lying at Whampoa will take freight for the above places and have an early despatch, apply to

S. VAN BASEL TOE LAER & Co.

Canton, 8th February, 1839.

FOR SINGAPORE AND MADRAS.

HAVING the greater part of her Cargo engaged, the Francis Smith, Captain Edmonds' For freight or passage apply to

MACVICAR & Co.

Canton 12th January, 1839.

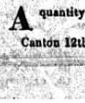
FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE St. Vincent, Captain James Muddle. Al, 410 tons per register Apply to

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 3rd January, 1839.

FOR LONDON.



THE fine first class Ship the Viscount Melbourne, of 650 tons, Captain Wm. Drayner, her second voyage. For freight and passage apply to

DANIELL & Co.

Canton, 9th November, 1838.

FOR SALE AT WHAMPOA.

A quantity of Kentledge, for particulars apply to MACVICAR & Co.

Canton 12th January, 1839.

FOR SALE

LAFITTE Claret in cases of one dozen each.

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 3rd January, 1839.

FOR SALE.

THE undersigned have just received an assortment of the following viz Linen Damask, Napkins and Table Cloths, Colored Damask, Table Covers of newest patterns, Linen Ducks and Drill, Damask Counterpanes and Stripe Verandah Tick.

HOOKER & LANE.

No. 1 British Factory,
1st December, 1838.

ON SALE.

BEER in HOGSHEADS, just landed in good order. To be had at the Godowns of

BIBBY ADAM & Co,

Canton, 7th September, 1838.

ON SALE.

MANILA Planchado Segars at 8 $ per box. Apply to

EDMUND MOLLER.

WANTS A SITUATION—An individual who has been in the trade at Canton for seven years; and understands book-keeping. For particulars apply to the Editor of the Canton Press.

ON SALE.

At the Canton Press Office

THE second and third volumes of the Canton Press News paper and Price Current, at 12 $ per fie.

Bills of lading, Blank Powers of attorney, Blank Respondentia Bonds Opium orders, all neatly printed and on Europe paper.

also

Directions for using the Logarithmic Tonnage Rod, as invented by Mr. Stansbury.

At the price of 10 cents each, Statements of American Imports & Exports for 1837 & 38, and at 15 cents each, these together with British Imports & Exports on one sheet of Postpaper.

Linguists Reports.

TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press and Price Current,
For one year payable in advance..... $ 12
For six Months..... " ..... $ 7
For three " ..... " ..... $ 4

Single numbers of the Canton Press and Price Current, may be had at the Office No. 3, British Factory, at 30 cents, and Price Currents at 10 cents each.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—Brit. *Mahamoodie*, Mac Niel, from Bombay, 23d November.

SAILED OR DESPATCHED.—Brit. *Earl of Clare*, Scott, and *Sulimany*, MacFarlane, for Singapore and Bombay. *Agnes*, Gallie, for Singapore and Calcutta. *Crescent*, Goldie, for London. *Frederick Huth*, Toby, for Cape of Good Hope. French *L'Aglae*, VanIseghem, for Singapore and Sumatra; *Eucharis*, Costey, for Manila.

PASSENGERS.—omitted last week: per *Narcisa*, Mr. Reid; per *Young Queen*, for Hobar. Town; Mr. Walkinshaw and Capt. Templer.

We understand that the *Mahamoodie* when a few days out, saw a vessel supposed to be the *Sir Herbert Compton* from this to Bombay.

We are sorry to have to report the total loss on the West-coast, of the Schooner *Attaran*, Capt. Jackson, crew saved and brought to Macao in a China boat—no further particulars are yet known, except that her cargo, consisting of Opium, was very valuable.

Vessels laid on for London: *Viscount Melbourne, Hindostan, Parrock Hall, Orwell, Tigris, Ingleborough*; for Leith, Isabella.

LATEST DATES, from England, 6th September via Bombay. United States, 10th Sept. per *Niantic* Calcutta, 8th November via Singapore. Bombay, 23rd November per *Mahamoodie*. Singapore, 1st December per *Heroine*. Java, 7th December per *George IV*. Manila, 14th January via Macao.

VESSELS EXPECTED.—From England, *Orixa, Ann Jane*. Calcutta. *Syren, Eleanor, Bencoolen*. Bombay, *Ardaseer, Hellas, Emily Jane, Carnatic, Good Success, Hannah, Stains Castle*.

SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

Vessel's Name.	Flag.	Commander.	Tons	Where from.	Consignees.
Canada	Ameri.	Hicks		Liverpool	Wetmore & Co.
V. Melbourne	British	Drayner	650	Bombay	Daniell & Co.
Covington	Ameri.	Holbrook		Liverpool	Wetmore & Co.
Horatio	"	Howland		Liverpool	F. S. Hathaway.
Eliza	British	Lay		Calcutta	Dent & Co.
Reliance	"	Marquis	1515	Madras	"
L'Esperance	Dutch	Lindstedt		Batavia	S.van Basel toe Laer & Co.
Orwell	British	Collard		Madras	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Mary Ann	"	Jones		Java	"
Parrock Hall	"	Canney		Bombay	Turner & Co.
Francis Smith	"	Edmond		Calcutta	Macvicar & Co.
Van Couver	Ameri.	Hallet		Boston	Russell & Co.
Omega	"	Hillert		New York	Gordon & Talbot.
Hindustan	British	Redman		Madras	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Donna Pascoa	"	Hullock		Liverpool	"
Girard	Ameri.	Drinker		Philadelphia	F. H. & J. Tiers.
Tigris	British	Titherington		Liverpool	Dent & Co.
Ingleborough	"	Buckle		Liverpool	Fox Rawson & Co.
Rosalind	"	Crouch		London	Turner & Co.
Malabar	"	Southward		Bombay	Russell & Co.
St. Vincent	"	Muddle	410	London	Lindsay & Co.
Isabella	"	Robertson		Leith	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Francis Stanton	Ameri.	Lefavour	392	Manila	Russell & Co.
Niantic	"	Griswold		Newyork	"
London	"	Brace		Batavia	"
George IV	British	Drayner		Batavia	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Lt. Wm. Bentinck	"	Stockley		Sydney	"
Trusty	"			Lombock	"

SHIPPING AT HONG-KONG &c.

The following Ships are stationary at Lintin &c. The *Jane*, Wm. Clark; *Lord Amherst*, Wm. Dodd; *Aurelle*, Gregorio; *Psyche*, Keanedy; to Dent & Co. The *Hercules*, Parry; *Austen*, Rees; *Col. Young*, Baylis; *Jardine*, Strachan; to Jardine Matheson & Co. The *Lintin*, (Am.) Gilman; to Russell & Co. The *Mermaid*, Wallace; to D. & M. Rustomjee. The *Isabella*, D. Ballingall; to Markwick & Smith. Brit. *Mithras*, Pike; to H. Rustomjee. *Rosa*, Ribeiro; to H. Elgar.

Vessel's Name.	Flag.	Commander.	Tons	Where from.	Consignees
Governor Findlay	British	Jauncey	274	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Rose	Ameri.	Foster	143	Lima	Russell & Co.
Mavis	British	T. Watson	160	Calcutta	Cowasjee Eduljee.
Ternate	British	Walker		Bombay	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Pearl	"	Beddie		"	Macvicar & Co.
Corsair	"	Porter		Singapore	Lindsay & Co.
Thistle	"	Florence		Manila	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Lambton	"	Hart		"	"
Attaran	"	H. Jackson		Calcutta	Markwick & Smith.
Virginia	"	Whiffen		"	Lindsay & Co.
Maulmien	"	Pike.	175	Calcutta	Heerjeebhoy Rustomjee.
Henry Clay	Ameri.	Byworth		Callao	Dent & Co.
Porcia	"	Swift		Callao	Russell & Co.
Omega	British	Strachan		Singapore	Jardine Matheson & Co.
John Gilpin	Ameri.	Lewis		Callao	Wetmore & Co.
Ruparell	British	Butler		Bombay	A. & D. Furdonjee.
Lady Hayes	"	Paterson		Sidney	Jardine Matheson & Co
Premier	"	Were		London	Dent & Co.
Roman	Ameri.	Hallett		Newyork	Olyphant & Co.
Robert Fulton	"	MacMichael		"	Dent & Co.
John Renwick	British	Byron		Samarang	Turner & Co.
Heroine	"	Bennett		Calcutta	Edmund Read.
Mahamoodie	"	MacNiel		Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Emma Eugenia	"	Wade		Calcutta	Ilbery & Co.

THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

Abreviations (Pl.) Pecul. (Cy.) Catty. (Pce.) Piece. (Pr.) Pair. (Cht.) Chest. (Yrd.) Yard. ($) Spanish Dollars. (T.) Tael. (M.) Mace. (Cn.) Candarin. (Ch.) Cash. Comml. Weights. 16 Taels, 1⅓ lb. avods.—1 Catty.—100 Catties 133⅓ lb avods, 1 Pecul.—16 Pls. 80 Cys, 1 Ton.—84 Cys, 1 Cwt.—¼ Cy. 1 lb.—Money weight.—10 Cash. 1 Candarin.—10 Candarin, 1 Mace, 1 Tael.—1 Tael, 580 Grains Troy.—1 Span. dollar 7 Mace 1 cn. 7 ch.

VOL. 4. No. 24. ***Canton, Saturday, 16th February, 1839.*** **No. 180.**

IMPORTS.

	PER.	PRICES.	REMARKS.
COTTON MANUFACTURES.			
Cambrics - - 40 yds. - in.	Pce.	$ 3. a 4	
Chintzes - - 28 ,, - in.	,,	3 a 5	
Handkfs. Monteiths scarlet -	,,	1.75 a 2.	dull.
,, ,, blue - -	,,	1.25 a 2	
Long-cloths white 40 yds. 36 in	,,	3¾. a 4½.	
,, ,, 80 ,, - -	,,	7½. a 9.	Large stock
,, grey - 40 ,, 38 in	,,	3¾. a 4.	
,, ,, - 60 ,, 38 in	,,	5¼. a 6.	
,, ,, - 80 ,, 38 in	,,	7. a 8.	
Am. brown Cots. 30 ,, 36 in	,,	2.10 a 2.50	
Cotton yarn Nos. 16 @ 28 in	Pl.	$ 22 a 30	Large stock and
,, ,, ,, 30 @ 32 in	,,	30 a 36	little demand.
Calcutta - - ,, 18 @ 24 in	,,		None.
WOOLLENS.			
Broadcloth Ex. Sup'. 60@62 in	Yrd.	90 a 2.80.	
,, Span.h Stripes 60@62 in	,,	1.20 a 1.35.	
,, Supers - 58@60 in	,,	80 a 90.	
,, Worsters - - -	,,	60 cts.	
,, Worleys - 25 yds. in	Pce.	11 a 11½.	No sale.
,, Sup.r Selet. Cuts large	Pl.	30 a 40.	Cts. dull.
Flannel - - - - -	yd.	15 a 20.	
Camblets, double 55 yds. 30 in	Pce.		
Fine singles - - - -	,,	$ 20 a 22.	dull.
Second - - - - -	,,		
Dutch - - 40 yds. 33 in	,,	22 a 24	
,, - - - 40 ,, 28 ,,	,,	20 a 22	
Bombazets - - - -	,,	7 a 8	
Longella scarlet - - -	,,	9½ a 9¾	
Assorted colors - - -	,,	7¾ a 8	
Woollen yarn - - - -	,,	70 a 90	Limited demand.
COTTON.		Tael.	
Bengal old or inf'. - - -	Pl.	$ 8 7 a 10 5	
,, sup.r and fine - -	,,		
Bombay old or inf'. - -	,,	$ 7. a 9.	
,, sup'. and fine - -	,,		
Madras - - - - -	,,	7.5 a 9.5	
Manila - - - - -	,,		None.
METALS.			
Copper Shea'g. 16 oz. @ 32 oz.	Pr.	$ 34½.	
,, S. American slab -	,,	20.	None.
,, nails assorted - -	,,	40.	
,, old - - - -	,,	18.	
Lead English Pig - - -	,,	$ 5½	
,, Spanish ,, - -	,,		
Iron Bar 1 @ 3 in - -	,,	$ 3½	
,, Rod ½ @ in - -	,,	$ 4½	
,, Nailrod ½ and under	,,		
,, Hoop. - ½ @ in -	,,	$ 3½	
,, Scrap - - - -	,,	1. a 1.20	Not Saleable.
Steel English - - - -	Tub	$ 3½ a 4	
,, Swedish - - - -	Pl.	$ 5½ a 5¾	
Spelter English - - - -	Box	$ 8½ a 9½	
Tin Plates - - - - -	Pl.	105	Nominal.
Quicksilver - - - - -	100	60. a 65.	
SKINS Rabbit - - - -	each	4. a 6.	
Beaver - - - - -	,,	1. a 1.15.	
,, Fox - - - - -	,,	40. a 55	
Otter-Sea - - - - -	,,	2.50 a 3	
,, ,, tails - - -	,,	5. a 7.	
,, Land - - - -	,,	2. a 2.50	
Seal - - - - - -	,,		
OPIUM Patna old 1836	Ch'.		
,, ,, - 1837	,,		No trade and for
,, ,, new - -	,,		
Benares old - 1837	,,		the season of the
,, new - -	,,		
Malwa old - - -	,,		year heavy stock
,, new - - -	,,		
Turkey - - - - -	Pl.		Little demand.
RICE Bengal - - - -	,,	None.	
,, Java - - - -	,,	1.35 a 1.40	
,, White table - - -	,,		
,, Manila - - - -	,,	1.35 a 1.40	
STRAITS PRODUCE &c			
Bird's nest, fine white - -	Cr.	30.	
,, ,, inf'. ,, - -	,,	11. a 16.	No demand.
,, ,, black - - -	,,	1½. a 5.	
Bees Wax - - - - -	Pl.	26. a 28.	
Betel nut - - - - -	,,	4. a 4½.	
Cloves Mauritius 22 @ 24	,,	34.	Molucca.
,, Mother - - - -	,,	10. a 12.	Overstocked.
Camphor Baroos - - -	Cy.	6. a 25.	
Gambir - - - - - -	Pl.	2½. a 3.	
Mace - - - - - -	,,		
Nutmegs - - - - -	,,		
Pepper - - - - - -	,,	6½ a 6¾.	
Rattans - - - - -	,,	3. a 3½.	In demand.
Tin Banca - - - - -	,,	22.	
,, Singapore &c. - -	,,	21.	First quality.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Amber large 1st quality - -	Cy.	3. a 13.	
small fragments -	,,	20 cts a 1½.	
Asafœtida - - - - -	Pl.	4½.	
Bichdemar - - - - -	,,	6. a 25.	
,, good - - - -	,,	25. a 36.	
Cochineal - - - - -	,,	180. a 220.	
Coral large beads or pieces	Cy.	.....	
,, fragments - -	Pl.	40. a 50.	
Cow Bezoar - - - - -	Cy.	16. a 25.	No demand.
Cudbear - - - - -	Pl.	12.	
Cutch Pegue - - - - -	,,	4. a 4½.	
Elephants Teeth or Ivory -	,,	70. a 100.	
,, ,, cuttings -	,,	60. a 65.	
Fish-maws - - - - -	,,	25 a 55.	
Flints - - - - - -	,,	40 cents.	
Ginseng crude - - - -	,,	65.	
,, clarified. - - -	,,	90	
Mother of Pearl Shell - -	,,	9. a 10.	
Myrrh - - - - - -	,,	3. a 4.	
Olibanum - - - - -	,,	3½. a 6.	Large stock.
Putchuck - - - - -	,,	15 a 16	Little demand.
Rose Maloes - - - - -	,,		
Saltpetre at Lintin - - -	,,	4½ a 5.	
Shark's fins - - - - -	,,	15. a 30.	
Smalts - - - - - -	,,	40. a 55.	Limited demand.
Stock fish - - - - -	,,	3½. a 4.	Large stock.
Thread Gold and Silver - -	Cy.	40 a 45	
Wood Ebony Mauritius - -	Pl.	2.	dull.
,, ,, Ceylon - -	,,	3.	
,, Sandal Indian - -	,,	14 a 20	
,, ,, Timor - -	,,	8 a 12.	
,, ,, Sand.h Islands -	,,		
,, Sapan. ,, - - -	,,	1.80	

EXPORTS.

	WT. in T.	PRICE	REMARKS.
SILK MANUFACTURES.			
Camlets blk. 18 yds. by 24 in	30	$ 12	
,, col'd ,, ,, by ,,	28	13.	
Hkfs. 4-4 black Levantine fringed	17	5 20. a 6.30	
,, 7-8 ,, ,,	15	4.50 a 5.60	
Hkfs. 7-8 cross barred - -	11	5.50 a 6.	
,, Sarsnet, Nankin silk	—	5.20	
,, ,, Chatan - - -	18	6.30	
Hkfs. white Pongee 32 in	16	5.80	
,, ,, ,, 30 ,,	20	8.10 a 8.50	
,, figured ,, 32 ,,	18	7.20 a 7.50	
,, ,, ,, 30 ,,	24	11.50	
Levantines col'd 30 yds. 24 ,,	32	15. a 15.50	
,, ,, 30 ,, 29 ,,	27	11.	
,, black ,, ,, 24 ,,	30	14. a 15.	
,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	33	14.50 a 15.	
Satins Levantines 30 29 ,,	30	13.	
,, ,, ,, 24 ,,	18	6.70	
Lutestrings mixt 18 ,, 24 ,,	28	9.50 a 9.75	
,, black ,, 29 ,,	30	10.	
Pongees white 30 ,, 30 ,,	29	9.75	
,, ,, 30 ,, 29 ,,	32	11.	
,, ,, 30 ,, 32 ,,	27	3.60 a 3.75	
,, Szechuen 19 ,, 19 ,,	27	9 70	
Sarsnets black N. 30 ,, 29 ,,	25	8	
,, ,, C. ,, ,, 29 ,,	22	7.	
,, ,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	34	14.25 a 14.5	
,, white 60 ,, 29 ,,	21	11.80 a 12.	
,, colored 30 ,, 29 ,,	18	9.20 a 9.30	
,, crossbarr'd ,, 24 ,,	44	15 a 15.20	
Satins black 18 ,, 29 ,,	36	11. a 11.50	
,, ,, 18 ,, 29 ,,	33	16.	
,, colored 18 ,, 29 ,,	38	17.	
,, high ,, 18 ,, 29 ,,	38	17 a 17.50	
,, damasked crimson ,,	38	16. a 16.50	
,, ,, colored ,,	40	14.50	
Senshaws Nank. blk 29 29 ,,	33	15.50	
,, ,, colored ,, ,,	36	16.20	
,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	33	8.90 a 9.40	
,, Canton black 29 ,,	Pl.	440 a 450	
Sewing silks assort. colors. 1st		385.	
,, ,, black ,,	7	3.40	According to
Shawls crape 7-4 embrd. - -	5½	2.90	embroidery.
,, ,, 55 @ 58 in -	5	1.80	
,, 8-4 Satin figd. 63 -	4	1.50	
,, 7-4 ,, ,, 58 -	4	1.85	
,, ,, damasked silk 54 @ 57	32	14.50 a 15	
Water silks col'd. 18 y. 29 in	Pl	Tael.	
BLACK TEAS.			
,, Bohea Canton - -	,,	None.	
,, Fokeen - -	,,		
,, Congou Soug. k'd. -	,,	20 a 30	
,, Bl. Lf. & Pek. k'd	,,		
,, Campoi - - - -	,,	36 a 42	
,, Souchong - - - -	,,	24 a 32	
,, Hung muey - - -	,,	40 a 62	
,, Pekoe - - - -	,,	19 a 22	
,, Ning Yong - - -	,,	15 a 16	
,, Ankoi - - - -	,,	22 a 25	
,, ,, Pouchong - -	,,	26 a 40	
,, Orange Pekoe - -	,,	20 a 24	
,, Caper - - - -	,,		
GREEN TEAS.			
,, Twankay - - - -	,,	19 a 30	
,, Skin - - - - -	,,		
,, Hyson- - - - -	,,	29	Canton Tea.
,, Young Hyson - - -	,,	48	21
,, Imperial - - - -	,,	51	30 a 32
,, Gunpowder - - -	,,		30 a 32
RAW SILK. Canton No. 1	,,	T. 280	
,, ,, ,, ,, 2	,,	270	
,, ,, ,, ,, 3	,,	250 a 255	
,, ,, ,, ,, 4	,,		
,, ,, ,, ,, 5	,,	510 a 550	
Nankin Tsatlee - - - 8	,,		
,, Taysaam- - - -	,,	T. 5.3	
SUGAR RAW. Canton 1st	,,	4.8 a 5.	
,, ,, ,, 2d.	,,	6.2	
,, Pingfa - - - -	,,	6.6 a 6.8	
,, Candy Canton - -	,,		
,, Chinchew - -	,,		
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Alum - - - - - -	,,	1.85 a 1.95	at Macao.
Aniseed star - - - -	,,	10¼	
Camphor - - - - -	,,	33 a 34	
Cassia at Whampoa - -	,,	10. a 10¼	
,, Lintin - - -	,,		None.
,, buds - - - -	,,	14 a 15	
Canes bamboo - - - -	1000	10 a 14	
,, Wangees - - - -	,,	7 a 12	
China Root - - - -	Pl.	3½	
Cubebs - - - - -	,,	17 a 18	
Dragon's blood - - -	,,	80 a 100	
Galangals - - - - -	,,	3½ a 3¾	
Gamboge - - - - -	,,	65 a 70	
Glass beads - - - -	,,	17 a 22	None good.
Glue - - - - - -	,,	9 a 11	
Ginger in Jars - - -	Case	5 a 5½	
Hartall or Orpiment - -	Pl.	15 a 16	
Lead white - - - - -	,,	9 a 10	
,, red - - - - -	,,	10	
Mo.of Pear'. Shells Sooloo large	Pl.		
,, blue edged small	,,		No demand.
Musk warranted - - - -	Cy.	45 a 60	
Nankeens, blue 10½ yds. 13 in	100	92	
,, 9½ yds. 12 in - - -	Ps.	85	
,, Canton made - - -	,,	79	
,, ,, large - - -	,,	82	
,, ,, small - - -	,,	65	None.
Yellow yds. in 1st. st.	,,	79 a 80	
,, ,, ,, 2d. ,,	,,	66 a 70	None.
,, ,, ,, 3d. ,,	,,	58	
,, small ,, ,, - -	,,		
,, white ,, ,, - -	,,	55 a 85	Wanted.
Oils Aniseed - - - - -	Cy.	1.10 a 1.20	
,, Cassia - - - - -	,,	1.65	
Rhubarb - - - - - -	Pl.		
,, Dutch cut - - -	,,	None.	
Soy in Jars - - - - -	Case	5 a 8	
Tobacco in baskets - - -	Pl.	14 a 15	
Tortoiseshell - - - -	P.		
Turmeric - - - - -	,,		
Vermillion 30 catties - -	Box.	76.	

N. B. OF IMPORTS ALL DUTIES ARE PAID BY THE PURCHASER, AND OF EXPORTS BY THE SELLER BOATHIRE IS PAID BY THE SELLER.

Note. Alum, and *Cassia* are procurable chesper at Lintin, Macao, &c; and *Raw Silk, Silk* piece goods &c., are sometimes shipped thro' the latter Port to avoid double duties, chargeable on those goods, if more than 100 Peculs are required for the ship when at Whampoa.

RATES OF INSURANCE AT CANTON.

On first class vessels in the 10th Canton and Union Offices of China, & various Agents of Offices established in Calcutta and Bombay.

	GOODS TREASURE		GOODS TREASURE		GOODS TREASURE
Bombay		Singapore		Hol. or Hamburg ..	3
Ceylon	2½	Manila	1 ½	Spain or Portugal..	3
Madras		Mallacca.		America U States ..	3½
Calcutta.... ..		Penang	1¼ 1	Chili or Peru	3 ..
Rangoon	2½ .. 2	Batavia		Mexico ,, ,, ..	3 ..
Mauritius		Gt. Britain via Sg	3 2½	E.coast of China ..	1 pm.
Australia		,, direct	2½ 2	Lintin &c.....	1 do.
Sand. Islands ..		France	2½ 2		

Note. Above rates are from 20th Oct. to 20th April annually; during remaining 6 months the premiums are somewhat higher. Risks on Bloke are $ 9 per Cent per annum, $ 4½ for 6 months, $ 2½ for 3 months and $ ½ per month.

The Local Insurance Offices grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta and Bombay, or in Canton.

WHAMPOA PORT CHARGES, &c.

1st class ves. measg. 1600 cubits & upwards pay 0.7874756 of a Tl. per cubit.
2nd ,, ,, ,, 1200 do. & under 1600 ,, 0.7221091 ,, ,,
3rd ,, ,, under 1200 do. 0.5062341 ,, ,,

N.B. The cubit is 14¼ inches: measurement is taken on each entry of the vessel with cargo (except Rice) and is from the Foremast to the Mizen mast, or tiller head in Brigs; and across at the main mast; these are multiplied together for the above products—The largest class pay from $ 4300 to $ 4320; 2d class from $ 3700 to $ 3780; 3rd class from $ 3700 and under. The Comha (or Present Fee is paid by all vessels 1600 Taels or $ 2223. Linguists fee $ 173½ and Comprador's fees $ 50. Also Pilotage $ 60, inwards and outwards the same. A sum of from $ 5 @ 600 is also usually required by the Hong-merchant, for securing a Cargo-ship, to defray fees and charges usually incurred by him. On French and other Foreign vessels the charges are slightly varied. The several fees paid to the Hoppo &c. on Rice laden ships amounting to $ 939.80., by a decision of the General Chamber of Commerce, are to be considered a charge on the vessel, as also the sum of $ 250—paid to the Linguist—making the whole charge on a Rice-ship, $ 1189.50—besides Pilotage inwards and outwards.

RATE OF EXCHANGE AND PRICE OF BULLION.

	s. d.
On London or Liverpool, 6 months sight private Bills	4. 10. @ 4. 11. Nom.
Government Bills 10 @ 30 days	None. ,,
United States Bank Bills 6 months sight.....	4. 10. @ 4. 11. ,,
Bills under advances made on goods by the E. I. Company's Agents. 4s. 7d.	
E. I. Company's Agents Bills on Calcutta 30 ds. sight C. Rs. 220.	
E. I. Directors Bills 60 ds. sight, and private 30 ds. C. Rs. 220 @ 222	Nom.
Private Bills, on Bombay, ,, Co's. Rs.....	220.

Gold, 98 a 100 touch, in leaves $ 23.75 per Tael weight.
Sycee at Lintin &c. large Ingots 97 a 99 touch 7 per Cent premium. } very
,, ,, ,, ,, small 96 a 98 ,, 6½ per Cent ,, } scarce.
Spanish Dollars Pillar Ferdinand, ... 1 per Cent ,,
,, ,, Old Carolus IV. .. 3 @ 4 per Cent ,, Nominal.
South American Republics .. .. par.

Freight to London, Liverpool, &c. per Ton. 50 cub: feet £ 4.10 @ 4.15
to foreign Europe, American and British Ships, none.... .. ..
to United States, American Ships Per Ton. 40 cub. feet. .. 25 $

DELIVERIES OF OPIUM AT LINTIN.

FROM 1ST APRIL 1838 TO 31ST JANUARY 1839.

	IN JANUARY.			FROM APRIL TO DECEMBER INCLUSIVE.		
	Chests.	*Price.*	*Value in Dollars.*	*Chests.*	*Value in Dollars.*	*Stock in Pol.*
Patna .....old.	4					111
,, ...new	119			5,689	3 005,780	1679
Benares .....old	18			1,732	839,400	254
,, ...new	26					474
Malwa	107½			7,496	4,295,048	3510½
	274½			14,874	8,140,228	5,800

Total of deliveries in the 10 months beginning 1st of April= 15,121½ chests.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

In consequence of the Chinese holydays there have been very few transactions in any articles, and where they have taken place among the Chinese, as they were for the purpose generally of raising money they would appear no just criterion of the market and our quotations therefore remain the same as last week.

IMPORTS.

Cotton Manufactures.—There appears a disposition to buy Grey Cloths at from 3.75 @ 4.10, the stock being a good deal reduced white are in less request. In Cotton yarn no alteration.

Woollens.—Spanish Stripes remain much the same, the Chinese appearing willing to buy at from 1.25 @ 1.40, but not higher. Longella are without improvement in price or demand.

Metals.—as before quoted, but without transactions.

Straits Produce.—There are no sales or importations, and prices are nominally the same.

Rice.—has not further advanced.

Cotton.—There were few sales in the early part of the week of Bombay Cotton at rather a decline on previous prices, the best only fetching 3.8 @ 9 with a heavy stock, and as two or three ensuing Passage ships may be shortly expected, we fear there is no great prospect of early improvement. The price of *Bengal* and *Madras* is rather better maintained, the stock being small and principally in the hands of the dealer who are holding for an advance.

Opium.—We can only repeat our remarks of the last month or two, the trade is entirely suspended, not a chest being saleable here and little or nothing doing on the coast. The arrival of the commissioner expected in about a fortnight can alone determine the probable prospects of the trade, which, under any circumstances are most discouraging from the immense accumulation of stock there will be shortly of both descriptions. The *Mahomoodie* has already come in with upwards of 1400 Chests of Malwa to be immediately followed by the *Ardaseer* and *Good Success*, and the Bengal drug must be here by the Clippers within the month. The investigation of the smuggling transaction alluded to in our last has fortunately terminated without implicating any of the foreign boats or resident Foreigners. Deliveries at Hong-Kong to the 8th: Patna, old 3; Malwa 9; Total 12 Chests.

EXPORTS.

Tea.—There are, owing to the holydays, no transactions to report.

Nankin Silk.—In addition to the purchases noticed last week, about 600 bales of middling to good quality have been sold at from 510 @ 535, the fine is still held at 550. Parties generally anticipate a decline from the lateness of the season and the advance in the exchange on England.

Canton, 16th February, 1839.

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The Philippine Islands.

NT. II. *Sketch of Spanish Colonial History in Eastern Asia: government of Don Marinas, De Mercy, De Tello, &c.* Continued from A. D. 1595 to 1624. *From the Chinese Repository for January,* (Continued from the last Canton Press.

It was now time for the southern pirates, whose intervals of quiet were never long, to renew their atrocious excursions. The Spanish commandant, irritated by their boldness, attacked the Sūlūans in their own harbors. He miscalculated their strength, and was killed with a great part of his followers. Elated with this triumph, the Sūlūans put to sea with 50 prāhus, and descending on the coast of Panay, carried off 800 prisoners.

It was now the close of the century in which the Philippine colony was founded; and the year 1600 was long remembered as one marked by many disasters. Of the 40 galleons of the season, one was lost on the Ladrones, and the other returned, after eight months battling with storms, to Manila. The Dutch privateer De Noort appeared off the port, and though beaten off with the loss of one of his vessels, it was at the cost of one of the Spanish ships, and the lives of 200 citizens. The earthquakes of the previous year were also renewed, and so thoroughly alarmed were the clergy and people by the destructive shocks, that it was unanimously resolved to choose a special protector from among the saints, for the shattered city. The choice was made by lot, and the decision fell on St Polycarp. A fatal epidemic prevailed at the same time widely among the natives, completing the catalogue of calamities.

After an administration of six years, de Tello was superseded in May, 1601, by Don Pedro de Acuna, soon after whose accession, an envoy from Dayfu, regent of Japan, presented himself. This forwardness on the regent's part is probably to be ascribed to a desire to have the Spaniards on his side, in the usurpation he already meditated of the throne of his imperial ward, and which he afterwards effected. The envoy was lost on his return-voyage, and it was some time before the privilege, conceded anew, for the Spanish priests to visit Japan, was ratified—whereon many availed themselves of the grant.

The combustible materials of which Manila was built, and long exposed it to accidental fires, and it appeared that scarcely a year passed without serious losses by conflagration. One of the most destructive of these is recorded as having taken place in May 1603, when a third part of the city was laid in ashes, and property destroyed, valued at $1,000,000. A casual notice that the corner of the Dominican convent, occupied by the Inquisition, was saved on this occasion, lets us know that the 'holy office' had already found its way to the Philippines.

It has been already stated that the Fuhkeen Chinese resorted readily to Manila on the first invitation of Legaspi. Their numbers had grown with the increasing wealth of the colony, and their enterprise and skill as traders, merchants, &c., were no inconsiderable element of its prosperity. It is said that at this time, A. D. 1603, they numbered 20,000, collected in and around Manila, while the Spaniards resident did not exceed 830. In the spring of this year, came a junk from Chinchew, having on board three mandarins, whose mission was to discover a mountain of gold, of which they received tidings. The governor allowed them to satisfy themselves that there was no such El Dorado in his colony, but afterwards conceiving suspicions of their designs, he gave them an unceremonious dismission to their own country. The distrust thus excited, was enflamed by reports that the Chinese government meditated a descent on Manila, and at length, turned full on the poor colonists of that nation. These men, busy in their private concerns, seem to have been entirely innocent, as their government doubtless was; but finding themselves marked out for public hatred, and all ranks arming against them, they were driven, in an evil hour, to concert for self-protection. To these measures they evidently proceeded with extreme reluctance, for it is added, that many of them sought refuge from the impending troubles in flight, and even in suicide. On St. Francis' eve, the storm burst forth. The Chinese attempting to compel a portion of their Christianized countrymen, living without the walls, to take their side, Don Luis das Marinas, with a hundred of the most active citizens fell upon them. The little party was soon surrounded by 6000 of the insurgents and cut to pieces. The victorious Chinese now prepared to carry the city' but its defenders drove them from the wall, being cheered by the visible presence of St. Francis, who enabled them to direct their pieces with unerring certainty. The insurgents then dispersed over the country, and a field force was sent against them; to cut them off in detail, and so thorough was the work of extermination, that of the 20,000 few remained alive by October. Thus closed one of a thousand scenes, the world has witnessed, of colonial butchery. All that remained to be done was to prevent the intelligence of this atrocious treatment of the Chinese, from doing harm to the Spanish commerce with China. An embassy was therefore dispatched, with explanations, to Fuhkeen, and the envoys delighted to find that the viceroy entirely disregard of the vagabonds from his jurisdiction, and that they were a fair mark at any time for robbery and massacre. The impression made on the private Chinese was scarcely less slight, for they came to Manila the next season, as usual, to the number of thirteen junks, well and richly laden.

While Manila was recovering from its severe losses by fire and civil war, the southern pirates were renewing and extending their incursions. In one of their descents (on Leyte, a small island near Zebu) these inveterate manstealers carried off more than 1000 captives. By the side of such accounts, so often repeated, we are constrained to confess, that the petty depredators of the present day, who claim succession from these bold kidnappers, are hardly worthy of their ancestry.

We come now to the period, when the subjects of Spain began to feel the interference of an enemy too strong for them, in this ill-fated Archipelago. Early in 1605, a Dutch fleet of 10 ships and 24 smaller vessels appeared off Amboyna, and summoned its garrison to surrender. The place was ill prepared to stand a siege, and the articles of capitulation were accepted by the Spanish governor. The Portuguese residents passed to Malacca, and the Spanish to Zebu and Manila. The successful fleet proceeded to Tidore, and succeeded in dislodging the Portuguese from this settlement also, though not without some fighting. These losses roused Acuna from his apathy, and orders were issued to prepare a grand armament for their recovery. It was assembled at Oton (near Yloylo in the island of Panay), and was ready to move on Tidore, early the following February, Acuna found no difficulty in possessing himself of the Dutch trading house at this island, and passing on to Ternate, he reduced it also to submission, and carried off the rajá as a hostage. But although he had 2000 men with him, he did not think proper, situated as he then was, to attack the Dutch in Amboyna, but returned again to Manila.

During his absence, the colonial capital had been seriously threatened by disturbances with the Japanese residents. These are said to have numbered 1500 at this time, and a private quarrel having taken place between one of their number and a Spaniard, in which the former was killed, they rushed to arms in order to avenge him. The contest would have been bloody, and its issue doubtful, but the Dominican fathers, under whose parochial care, the Japanese had always been, threw themselves between the combatants, and with great difficulty parted and pacified them. Acuna did not long survive his southern expedition. Exposing himself imprudently in the dockyards of Cavite, he sickened and died, on St. John Baptist's day, leaving behind him the reputation of a prudent and vigorous governor. The president of the Audiencia assumed the government *ad interim*, and was soon called on to quell a second rising of the irascible Japanese, on which occasion several lives were sacrificed.

When the death of Acuna was known in Mexico, Don Rodrigo de Vivero was appointed to the vacant post, but after a year's residence in Manila, he was recalled in 1608, to higher honor in America.

The peace which took place between Spain and Holland in A. D. 1609, did not allay animosities, or even put a stop to open hostilities under their flags, in the eastern Archipelago. Commercial rivalry and conflicting colonial pretensions made peace impossible in the Moluccas, and when the death of Acuna was known in Spain, and Don Juan de Silva was sent to the Philippines, the choice was not made without reference to the military reputation he had gained in Flanders. He arrived in April, and immediately set about strengthening the fortifications of the city, and improving the communications with Mexico.* These duties did not detain him long, and he turned with ardor to the proposed recovery of the Moluccas. The Dutch, on the other part, did not wait for him, but sent a fleet to blockade Manila, and as whatever came within reach was fair plunder in their estimatian, de Silva had time, while they were picking up prizes, to collect his forces and give them battle. It was near St. Mark's day when his preparations were completed, and the good citizens were just saddened and desponding under the news of the loss of another of their rich galleons, when the governor reanimated them by a dream, that he should on that day gain a great victory. The fleets at length met on the 25th April, the Dutch consisting of 5 ships, and the Spanish of 6 ships, carrying the best and bravest men of Manila. De Silva's dream was realized; the Dutch commodore was killed, three of their ships with ten prizes were captured, and booty was taken valued at $500,000.

* It was de Silva's predecessor, whose shipwreck on the Japanese coast, on his way to America, and subsequent purchase of a vessel by Adams, is mentioned in vol. vi p. 553.

Latest Europe News.

From the London Bengal Hurkaru Extra of 5th October.

His Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge has sailed on board the *Bragunza*, Peninsular steamer, Lieutenant M'Leod, for Gibraltar, accompanied by Colonel Cornwall and suite. His Royal Highness is to make a tour of the Continent, with the title of Lord Culloden.

The Duke of Sussex has resigned the Presidency of the Royal Society, the state of his pecuniary resources being such as to compel a residence out of London, and to preclude the possibility of his filling the station in a manner suited to his Royal Highness's rank and station in the country, or with advantage to the character and dignity of the Society.

Major-General Sir R. H. Dick has been appointed to a Command at Madras.

It is again rumoured that Sir James Rivett Carnac, Bart., will succeed Sir Robert Grant in the government of Bombay.

The Earl of Munster will probably succeed Sir Colin Campbell, as Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia.

The present belief is, that the great European powers are determined to preserve to the Porte the supremacy of Egypt, but to obtain for the Pacha the hereditary right of succession, subject to a tribute.

We have no authentic account of the retirement of Mr. Turton, though the *Courier* states, upon the authority of a private letter, that he has resigned the office which he held, and which he has been induced to resign, in consequence of Lord Durham's having declined to be guided by an opinion which he urged upon him, as to some part of his official duty.

By the last accounts from Persia it appears, that, notwithstanding the Schah acted upon the plan of operations laid down for him by the Russian Count Simonitch, his attempt to carry Herat failed, with the loss of 6000 men, including several officers of distinction, among whom was General Barroski, a Pole of great merit. Thus, the mutinous state of his army, and the occupation of Karak by a British force, will probably bring the Schah to reason.

Recent letters state that Simonitch has been recalled by the Emperor of Russia, who will probably not recognise his recent interference in the affairs of Persia.

Much inconvenience has been experienced by the non-arrival of the overland mails for June, July, and August. A few letters reached town on the 11th September, by way of the Persian Gulf, but they were mutilated by the Arabs. Mr. Melville in his reply to the East India and China Association, dated Sept. 19, avows the insufficiency both in number and power of the steamers in India to keep up a regular monthly communication, and says that measures have been taken and are in progress to procure vessels of the necessary size and power.

THE TEA TRADE, Oct. 1.—The deliveries last week were limited, amounting only to 334,022lbs. The large public sales commenced this morning, and include upwards of 19,000,000 lbs., the declaration being unusually large. The sales have gone off very heavily, and but little of the quantity offered has been sold.

RAW SILK.—Considerable business has been done in Italians and Bengals, the former having advanced 1s. 6d. per lb., and the latter about 6d., both continue in good demand, with a short supply and small stock. Chinas remain exceedingly quiet and although the buyers hold off there is no disposition on the part of the importers and holders to give way in price. Public sale commences on the 6th.

The brig *Isabella*, William Ryan, master from Sydney, was plundered on the 5th of July, by a Spanish vessel, stated to be from the Havanna, bound to Gibraltar. On the following day, Captain Ryan communicated with Captain Percival of the United States sloop of war *Cyane*, who not only in the kindest manner relieved his wants, but also promptly pursued the depredator to the Azores, from thence to Teneriffe, where he found the pirate, got the master and crew arrested and imprisoned, and we are happy to add, that her Britannic Majesty's consul has forwarded all the particulars to the Admiralty, and that their lordships express a strong desire, through the solicitor to the Admiralty, to follow up the case, and endeavour to convict the offenders. It seems that the same vessel plundered the Azores packet, Captain Peters, from Teneriffe to London, a few days after.

SEPTEMBER 27.—The great meeting of the working classes at Kensal-moor, near Manchester, on the 24th, was numerously attended; but the numbers assembled are probably exaggerated when estimated at 250,000, including women and children. There was not the least disturbance or attempted breach of the peace, and the behaviour of the people assembled was in every respect most orderly. Petitions in favour of Universal Suffrage were adopted. A similar meeting was held at Liverpool on the 23th, but not more than 1300 persons were present.

The duty on Foreign corn had again advanced to 10s. 6d per quarter, but this signifies little, as there is no foreign corn to import. In France, the crops are deficient, and in Germany far below average; and in Ireland the wheat crop proves greatly deficient of what was expected, as the produce is of an inferior quality. The prospects of food are indeed gloomy, thanks to a 'predominant landed interest"

The *Times* of this day in a long article says—The separation of Egypt from Turkey has been one of the principal objects of Russian policy for more than half a century. The effecting of this object not only would lay the Ottoman empire prostrate at her feet by its separation into two hostile parts, but by awakening the cupidity of France, would revive in the mind of that great nation the bitter memory of her lost Indian possessions, open up to her prospects of African and caste n dominion, draw her into dependence on Russia for the formation or the furtherance of her schemes whilst unavowed, and place her in a position of obliged concert with Russia when the realization or the revelation of the schemes had effected the dismemberment of Turkey, or had broken up the alliance of France with Great Britain.

FOREIGN.—The accounts from Greece are most gloomy. It appears there has been another of those unfortunate revolutionary movements leading to no end, and serving no purpose, but that of inducing King Otho to proceed in his present tyrannical course. The miserable peasants of Messinia, driven to despair by the daily arrests of their parents and companions, and by the acts of cruelty of he government troops, without leaders and without plan, took arms simultaneously in several villages, attacked the gendarmes, some of whom they killed, seized upon a few military posts, and bid defiance to the government and the laws. On information of this state of things arriving at General Gordon's head-quarters, Argos, he immediately marched with such forces as he could muster, and no sooner did the peasants hear of his approach than they dispersed, taking to the mountains, from whence they will commence a guerilla warfare, and put an end to all security of life and property by their acts of brigandage. The government meanwhile has given orders for two battalions of the frontier troops to march into the Morea, and to quarter themselves free on the innocent inhabitants who have not fled.

FOREIGN.—An expedition against Mexico consisting of the *Nereide* frigate, the *Create* corvette, and the *Cuirassier* brig, commanded respectively by Captains Turpin, his Royal Highness the Prince de Joinville, and Count de Gourdon, sailed from Brest harbour on the 1st September. Admiral Baudin has hoisted his flag on board the *Nereide*, and proceeds in the first instance to Cadiz, where he will be joined by the *Gloire* and *Medee* frigates.

It is confidently affirmed that very serious disaffection pervades the French army, which has been extensively tampered with by agents of Louis Bonaparte. Several soldiers, sub-officers, and even officers, have been arrested, and are at this moment imprisoned in Paris and Lyons, charged with participation in a plot to change the dynasty in France, and to place Louis Bonaparte on the throne. This is in some degree confirmed by the arrest in Switzerland of a sergeant of a French regiment who deserted his corps at Lyons, and was on his way to Arenenberg, the residence of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte. They derive a certain support also from printed songs and other inflammatory documents, largely disseminated in the army.

The Paris papers state that Louis Napoleon has written to the Executive at Thurgau, abandoning his claim to be a citizen of that canton, and assigned as his reason that he cannot in any wise resign his claim to be considered a Frenchman. He writes at the same time, it is said, to Mr. Morier, British envoy, to ask passports to England, where he purposes to fix his residence. It is pretty evident this was expected for some time. And so ends the farce of a French war upon Switzerland!

Spain.

Letters from Bayonne, August 30, state that the loss of Oraa before Morella, and in his other late operations, was from 200 to 250 men killed, and 800 or 900 wounded. His retreat had been made in good order. Oraa had announced his intention to resume the siege of Morella, and that while waiting the arrival of certain necessary means he would manœuvre against Caldera.

General O'Donnell arrived at Tarn on the 28th, to arrange with the junta the manner in which Muniagorri should commence his operation.

Accounts from Madrid to the 30th are not satisfactory, though they state that the energy and the activity of Government had on the preceding night defeated the projects of the discontented, who calculated upon turning to account a theatrical representation given for the benefit of the prisoners of war, and at which the Queen was present, but no disturbance occurred. It had been reported that the disaffected would call upon the Queen for the dismissal of the Ministers; that denunciations of death against the Ministers and the Political Chief of Madrid had been uttered. Anonymous incendiary proclamations had been profusely circulated in the metropolis, and it was even said that attempts to corrupt the Gendarmerie had been made. The severest orders were issued by the authorities, and at eight o'clock in the evening the troops occupied different quarters of the capital, and the whole city was patrolled. General Quiroga passed at that hour through the streets, and inspected the posts, at which the Gendarmerie had been doubled. The garrison passed the night under arms. This display of force cooled the courage of the rioters, who attempted not the slightest demonstration. The performance at the theatre was not interrupted by any seditious cries, and the night passed in tranquillity.

The last accounts from Spain state, that on the 19th inst, General Alaix had left Artagona for the purpose of attacking the Carlists on the further side of the Arga. He had, however, been attacked by a superior force, and, after losing 900 of his men, had been forced to retire upon Puente de la Reyna, where he had been joined by the forces under the command of Ribet, with whom he was about to recommence the attack. It was reported that Alaix was wounded. The Carlist General Echevarria had been killed. Maroto and Don Carlos were on the 19th at Balmaceda.

Madrid papers of the 25th ultimo, state that the account of the failure of Oraa's assault on Marella had reached Madrid, and that it had produced a very great sensation. The Government was blamed for this disastrous result, and little doubt was entertained that two at least of the Ministers, MM. Mon and Castro, would be compelled to resign. It was also believed that two other affairs of importance—the negotiations with the house of Rothschild for an advance of money, and the projected operations of Espartero against Estella—would be seriously affected by the repulse and retreat of Oraa.

General Latre has been sent to supersede Oraa. The failure of the attack on Morella is ascribed to want of ammunition at a critical time. The Ministry had forwarded an abundance of every kind of military stores to Oraa; but the soldiers employed to convoy them stole them on the road.

The Madrid journals of the 12th instant on the defeat of the faction of Perdiz of Navarre, which amounted to nearly 400 men, by the Queen's troops in the province of Avila.

DEATH OF A CHINESE FEMALE IN THE MEDICAL MISSIONARY HOSPITAL.

From the Canton Register of 19th February.

An eye-witness has favoured us with the following account; and a letter from the revd. P. Parker, M. D., and a translation of the hongmerchant's petition to the Namhoy magistrate will be found further on.

On the 16 inst. a court of enquiry (very much like one of our coroner's inquests) was held by the Namhoy magistrate at the M. M. Hospital, touching the death of one of its native patients.

On the 21th inst. a poor woman named Foo, a native of Sansuy district, about 40 years old, came to

the hospital in great distress, and in a very advanced state of disease. She thus addressed the doctor —"pity me, pity me!" This appeal has never been made to the sympathy of the American philanthropist in vain. She was immediately admitted as an indoor patient. During the few first days her health improved, but she died almost suddenly on the 13th.

Dr. Parker immediatelly communicated this event to the hong-merchants, requesting them to make it known to the proper authorities.

The hong merchants having informed the Namhoy of the death, his worship fixed upon Saturday at noon for holding the inquest. Before making his appearance at the hospital he sent a message to Dr. Parker, to say—"that as he was now about to meet him in his *official* capacity as chief magistrate of the district, the foreign phisician would kindly overlook any apparent want of courtesy, as it was not in his power to treat with him on the same familiar footing, as he had previously done at Howqua's when himself a patient of the doctor's."

On arriving at the hospital a little official table and other apparatus were set up. The body was in a room on the ground floor, and thither the Namhoy and his followers went to inspect it. To guard against infection most of the Chinese stuffed their nostrils with paper; the Namhoy took snuff in large quantities, while his servants surrounded him with lighted incense sticks to ward off the distemper. The body was then stripped as far as decency would permit, and closely inspected. The nature of the puncture was explained, the instrument with which the puncture was made was produced and the suspicious looking leech-bites were explained to his worship's satisfaction. When satisfied with examining the corpse, the Namhoy proceeded upstairs, to take the deposition of another woman, named *Lew*, who had also been tapped for the dropsy, and at the same time as her less fortunate fellow-patient. She was accompanied by her son, a little boy nine years old who had seen the deceased die. The Namhoy examined her through a Chuen-Kung, or court interpreter, who seemed really to be a very clever fellow, and infinitely more master of his profession than our linguists. The questions were very much to the point—such as if the operation had been made with the deceased's full consent: if Dr Parker had not constrained her in any way; if the deceased seemed relieved by it; if the witness felt relieved by it; if Dr. Parker had treated her kindly; if she had had plenty of food; if the deceased had communicated any particulars concerning herself, &c.

This examination lasted so long, and the Chuen-kung did his duty so well—by returning to the subject about a dozen times under the form of cross examination—that the patience of the witness was at length utterly exhausted, and she began to get fretful and peevish. An attempt was then made to examine her son; but the little urchin defied them by his real or assumed stupidity.

His worship then proceeded to inspect the different wards of the hospital, and expressed his great satisfaction at seeing every thing so neat and clean. This was the only observation that we heard him make in reference to the subject. His followers were, however, loud in their praise of Dr. Parker's humanity. After having seen the whole of the hospital, the Namhoy went to inspect a dead body at the Shap-yat-poo, first having arranged with us to meet him at the Consoo house, with the hong-merchants, at 4 o'clock. Here the man who applied the leeches was examined on his knees; Dr. Parker's works on surgery were called for to prove that the place where he had tapped the woman was not a vital part; and his diplomas were produced to show that he was a regularly bred physician. About half-past five the Namhoy went home, but without committing himself by making a single observation, good or bad.

Dr. Parker's hospital has thus been brought officially under the notice of the Chinese government. It is a providential circumstance that the magistrate, whose duty it was to hold this inquest, has himself been relieved by Dr. Parker's hand, after having employed a host of Chinese practitioners in vain: and that he can at one and the same time testify to Dr. Parker's skill as a physician, and moral worth as a man. Any other officer might have given us a great deal of trouble.

Old Howqua's opinion of the matter was very characteristic.—"More better"—said he.—Doctor Parker take care that man have got *frien*—no fear makee die—suppose got letee sick—maskee, no matter; suppose too much sick, makee die, heigh yaw! too much trub, too much trub!

The Hongmerchant's Petition to the Namhoy Magistrate

A duly prepared petition, begging that your worship will be pleased to examine a dead body, and give the necessary orders for its interment, &c.

The said foreigner is named Parker, a native of America, and who from his youth has had some knowledge of surgery and medicine.

In the 15th year of Taoukwang (1835) the opened an hospital in Hoglane, where he felt the pulse and cured diseases, made use of the lancet and supplied medicines, without receiving any gratification for the same. The said physician during the day passed his time in the aforesaid hospital, attending upon the sick, and at night retired to his house in he American hong, where he slept. He has already cured a considerable number of people.

When there are any who suffer from dropsy he uses a lancet, and makes a puncture in the abdomen, so as to draw off the yellow fluid; he then gives them medicines for several days longer; and by these means he has relieved many from dropsy.

Further, as the said physician cannot go to people's houses to see patients, therefore it is that men and women from every quarter come to the said hospital, where their complaints are attended to. Those patients who come from the country reside in the hospital; the men and women in different apartments. If the patients have relations with them, then these are also permitted to live in the hospital, but if they have no relations, the females are put into a ward by themselves, or with other females: these are facts open unto all men

Now on the 2d of February there was a woman, about 40 years old, who came to the said hospital, saying:—"that her name was Woo; that she has no relations whatever; and that because she was suffering from dropsy she had come to the hospital to be cured."

The said physician hen examined her, and felt her pulse; seeing that her disease was very grave, he first used soothing medicines to cure her; but these not having a complete effect, he then said distinctly † to the woman—"that he must use his lancet, and tap her." To which the woman replied —"that she felt very willing that we should thus cure her."—The said physician then made a puncture with his lancet in the woman's abdomen, upon which issued a very great quantity of yellow fluid. Afterwards he gave her medicines to recover her; but still, as before, these had not the required effect. The said physician then advised the woman to return home; but the woman answered, saying,—"Just now is the end of the year, if I wait till the 2d of next moon (15th February), then I shall be able to return." Who would have suspected it?—The woman, being already dangerously ill, on the evening of the 30th day (13th February), between the hours of five and seven, having risen to perform a natural office, fell down suddenly upon the ground! —It so happened that there was another woman, named Lew, who had also come to the hospital afflicted with the same complaint, and who had been in like manner tapped in the abdomen, but who had experienced relief from the medicines; this woman lived in the same ward with the deceased, and, seeing her fall down, called out, and along with her son, Lew Achaou, went to assist her, but without avail; she was already dead.

The said physician then communicated these particulars to the hong merchants, and we, the hongmerchants, forthwith went to examine, when we found his statement quite true; and, moreover, as the said woman has no relations, we, as in reason bound, write these particulars, and herewith petition, begging the favour of your worship to examine the corpse, and give the necessary orders for interment, &c.

† This is a mistake—it was the woman herself who begged and implored Dr. Parker, to operate.

Singapore.

With respect to the intended execution of the unfortunate *Hayew Keng* in front of the factories, we think the foreign residents did right in endeavouring to interrupt it, and that it is fortunate they succeeded. Another interpretation however, besides that of intending to "insult and disgrace foreigners" by such an exhibition in front of their dwellings, may perhaps be put on the conduct of the Canton authorities in this matter. The sufferer was to be the first victim to the fatal severity of the new law against keeping an opium smoking shop, and we think it not unreasonable to conclude that it was as much for the purpose of letting foreigners have this fearful evidence of the intention of the government to carry into execution its edicts against opium, and of the dreadful punishment attending the violation of the law against a traffic in which foreigners are the primary agents, as with the view of grossly insulting them. There can we should think be no doubt that the conduct of the authorities in directing the sentence of the law to be executed upon a criminal for his connexion with the opium trade before the windows of the foreign residents had its *meaning*, and it will not everywhere perhaps be read in the same way as in Canton.

We must remark too that having seen the late Edict denouncing death against all vendors and smokers of Opium treated, in both the Canton prints as a forgery, we were rather surprised to meet with the following passage in the *Register*, in allusion to *Hayew Keng*'s execution:—"This extreme and cruel punishment has been inflicted in obedience to the late imperial orders received from Peking"—as if the genuineness of the said imperial orders had never been a matter of question.

As regards the stoppage of the trade consequent upon the late detection of Opium smuggling in the river the *Register* contends that the most blameworthy parties are the officers of government who have allowed it to continue for so many months to go on undisguised and unchecked. No doubt the Emperor has much and good cause to reproach his officers with neglect of duty in this particular and on many others. But what has the foreign smuggler to complain of should the Imperial behests at last come to meet with attention? The *Register* has his answer ready and pleads an almost prescriptive right of anchorage and smuggling founded upon the forbearance or connivance of the Emperor's revenue officers for the last 18 months!!! Prepared as we were for any dogma or any doctrine from Canton in support of the rights or pretensions of the foreign residents, the assertion of a *prescriptive right to smuggle* certainly astounded us. To say that it involves a glaring contradiction in terms is nothing. The same excuse might as reasonably be set up by any of the gentlemen of the swell mob in London because the Bow Street Officers either were or chose to be blind to their pilferings.

Quite as preposterous, but a little more laughable, is the expedient which the *Register* suggests to avert the "disgraceful flight" of foreigners on any similar occasion of *sixty cuffs* with a Chinese rabble—"we would recommend" he says "that the residents should organise themselves as a sort of militia, their weapons to be heavy hunting whips, and there is no doubt that on any future similar occasion they will drive the *Canaille* of Canton, like Scythian slaves, into the river."! It is melancholy to witness such an instance of the delusion of national prejudice as the idea of one or two hundred Europeans switching the population of Canton into good behaviour—and it were more lamentable if there could be found a community to treat such absurd bravado with any thing but contempt. *Sing. Free Press 27th December.*

Steam Navigation.

At a public meeting of the Inhabitants of Singapore held at the Reading Room on Monday the 17th December, 1838, for the purpose of taking into consideratson the suggestion of the Madras Committee for establishing a Steamer between Ceylon, the Straits, and China in connection with Steamers to be established between India and Suez, in the event of the Comprehensive Scheme not being carried into effect, W. D. Shaw Esq., having been called to the Chair, the following resolutions were unanimously carried.

First,—That this meeting view with feelings of satisfaction the disposition on the part of the Bengal and Madras Committees to co operate cordially on the subject of Steam Communication between India and England.

Second,—That in the event of the Comprehensive Scheme (namely an unbroken communication by Steam between Calcutta and London, *via* Suez) not being carried into effect, the Madras plan for forming a Company to perfect the communication on this side of the Isthmus, is the best, that could under the circumstances be adopted.

Third,—That this meeting, from such a view of existing circumstances as they are enabled to take, are of opinion that the establishment of a branch Steamer between Galle the Straits and China would eventually succeed.

Fourth,—That a Committee be formed for the purpose of procuring every information relative to the establishment of steam communication between Point de Galle the Straits and China, with a view to ascertain how far the undertaking would be likely to succeed with reference to the outlay and probable returns, and for the purpose of corresponding generally with the Committees of Bengal and Madras.

Fifth,—That the said Committee consist of the following seven Gentlemen, three to form a quorum

Dr. Montgomerie,
Messrs. Baleytier,
" Napier,
" Connolly,
" Boustead,
" Brennand,
" Macdonald.

That the thanks of the meeting be voted to Mr. Shaw for his able conduct in the chair,

W. D. SHAW,
Chairman.

Sing. Free Press 20th December.

The letter of a mercantile house at Batavia received by this opportunity says, "There is no announcement of the Tin sale due last month, and it is now rumoured that all the government produce is hereafter to pass into the Maatschappy's hands." This of course will go far to increase the difficulties to which private merchants are already subject in Java from the existence of a trading monopoly of which the interests are identified with those of the government, and seems only further intended to carry out the object of the late Tariff, by endeavouring to put an end to private trade altogether. The government of Java we do not mean to deny have the right to do with their own produce what they please, and of course to chuse the channel by which it may be remitted home—but the cessation of their periodical sales would nevertheless be a further injury to private trade in Java, superadded to the burthens under which it already labours, and which it seems are destined to increase until it is finally expelled. When something of this kind happens our own government will perhaps be taught the value of a trade which has been lost by their own neglect. In a Glasgow paper of May last we notice an able speech of Mr Walter Buchanan at a public dinner in that city, in the course of which, while commenting with great force upon the general disregard shewn by the present government to the interests of the foreign commerce of the country, he alludes at some length to the situation of our trade in Java, with which he shews himself perfectly well acquainted, and says with truth:—"Our trade with Java is of no small importance, and in the present state of our manufactures, we cannot offord to lose it. He is not fit to be the foreign minister of Great Britain who does not know or cannot value its importance." What with the unceasing system of restriction and encroachment pursued by the Dutch, and the pliancy or negligence of our own government, it scarcely seems too much to expect the total overthrow of British trade in Java. *Singapore Free Press 27th December.*

CANTON PRESS.

Saturday, 23rd Feby.

Our columns this day are chiefly filled with extracts from Europe and Straits papers which have come to hand by the Ardaseer, many of which will be found interesting, particularly as the absence of all local news of any interest, owing chiefly to the holydays of the Chinese New Year, when all public offices are shut and consequently no business whatever is transacted, rendered the being enabled to fill our paper with foreign intelligence, a subject of no trifling congratulation. The news received overland from Europe are of little stirring interest, except that, if the accounts from Spain can be relied on, Don Carlos' affairs seem in a fair way of overbalancing the Queen's interests, and we hope for the sake of that unfortunate country that one or the other party may soon gain the upperhand, so as to restore quiet. As to any *principle* being lost or gained by the cause of enlightened liberty, by either of the parties proving victorious, the chances seem to be very equal either way—in fact neither party seems to deserve the sympathy of the good; quiet is all that that country at present requires, and this the predominancy whether of Don Carlos or Queen Isabella's arms will ensure

The Indian war with Persia has for the present been abandoned, the Shah of Persia having withdrawn his forces from the siege of Herat, and being on his way to Teheran. The Indian forces notwithstanding continue their march to Affghanistan to settle that country into an ally of the Indian Empire. The Burmese, on the other side seem however desirous for war with the Company, and the latter's Ambassador, Col. Benson, is said to have met with anything but courteous treatment on his way to Ava, whence one of the Princes, a son of the dethroned monarch, has made his escape, and is now collecting, it is said, a force to oppose the usurper Tharawaddie. This as well as the intelligence of peace with Persia may probaly incline the latter to more friendly behaviour towards the Company.

In the Straits the Company have declared Quedah, recently reconquered by the Malays from Siam, in a state of blockade, some treaties existing between the English and Siam, in which the former guarantee to the latter the quiet possession of Quedah.

We have to acknowledge receipt of the first number of the "*Malacca Register*" dated 3d January. This paper our readers may remember had a short existence of a few months about a year ago, when circumstances compelled it for a time to discontinue. It has now reappeared, and we wish every success to our new cotemporary.

From our Extracts from the *Singapore Free Press* it will be seen that a meeting was held there concerning the connecting of *Point de Galle*, *Singapore* and *China* by Steam navigation, on a former occasion, when a meeting was held there for a similar purpose, at the request of Mr. Wetmore, we expressed our apprehension that for the present at least, the expenses of connecting China with the proposed plan, would probably exceed the receipts, and at the meeting at that time held this seemed to be the general feeling. We see no reason for changing our opinion now, however desirous we may be that circumstances were such as to warrant the plan. The qualities of a steam vessel to China as a sea boat require to be so very superior for the contending with the rough China Sea, that her expense would probably be a great objection—foreign residents in China are too few in number, and the country holds out so very little prospect of pleasure or gratification to the tourists, that passengers would be but few, and the owners of the numerous clippers would, in the beginning at least, give to their own vessels all the freight of bullion they could obtain.

It will be seen from another extract from the same paper that the public sales of the Tin belonging to the Batavia Government will no longer take place. We have heard from good authority that the whole quantity reserved for the India and China markets will in future be only 2000 Piculs per Annum. We also notice in these papers that the ports of Australasia, or at least of the British Colonies there, have been shut against all trade under the Dutch Flag

Our papers received per *Ardaseer* are the *Singapore Free Press* from 1st December to 12th January, the *Pinang Gazette* from 1st to 29th December, and the *Malacca Register* of 3rd January.

By the American vessel *Indus*, Capt. Mott, very important news has been received from Mexico. The *Indus* left Mazatlan on the 23rd December, and brings intelligence that early in that month the French made an attack upon the Castle of San Juan de Ulua and took it after a bombardment of five hours, when nearly one half of the garrison had perished from the shells that fell thickly upon them from all quarters. The French then commenced to bombard the town of Vera Cruz and had already destroyed a considerable part of the town, when the Mexican general Pereira capitulated with his army consisting of 2 a 3000 men, in order to save the rest of the City from destruction. The supreme government however refused to recognize his capitulation, and sent the famous General Santa Anna to collect what forces he could, and drive the French out of Vera Cruz. He accordingly led on the attack and fell at the head of his troops almost at the first shot. The French were compelled to retreat to their ships, whence they recommenced the bombardment, and only stopped when they had utterly levelled Vera Cruz with the ground. An additional French force was daily expected, when the French would likely force their way up the country. A change of the Mexican Ministry was also expected, which in the opinion of many would lead to a pacific negociation. Previous to the attack on San Juan de Ulua French and Mexican commissioners had met at Xalapa, but as they could arrange nothing, by the *suaviter in modo*, the Admiral determined to try the effect of the *fortiter in re*. President Bustamente was in the neighborhood of Vera Cruz at the head of the Mexican army, which was daily increasing it's numbers, and would be still more effective were it not that a civil war was raging in the country.

A terrible Hurricane took place at Mazatlan early in November when nine vessels were destroyed. Fears are entertained for the safety of the *Lucy* which sailed from this in August last.

The *Panama*, Benjamin, from Newyork, 28th October, has made an extraordinarily short passage, considering the season of the year;—we have not yet seen any papers by her, but she may possibly bring later dates from England than we now have by way of Bombay.

We noticed last week the unseasonable heat we then experienced; the whole of this week has been very cold and wet, the thermometer ranging between 45° and 50° or about 30° lower than last week.

It will be seen from the account we copy from the *Register* that the circumstance of a poor woman dying in the Hospital of the Medical Missionary Society, has brought that establishment under the notice of the local authorities. The Namhoy's report will probably be as favorable as he dare to give, he himself having, not many weeks since, derived benefit from Doctor Parker's medical skill, and it is to be hoped that the Hospital will in future enjoy the, at least passive, protection of the local authorities.

Our Cotemporary of the Register does argue in a manner peculiarly his own, and it requires readers with associations of ideas similar to his to appreciate the force and beauty of his logic; to such readers we unfortunately do not belong, or we might understand why, when we charge him with having taken without acknowledgment a Chinese translation from our paper of the 6th October, he supposes to have refuted that charge by explaining under what circumstances he did so on another occasion, namely on the 18th September. For the sake of our *argument* we must consequently confess that it appears to us not to be shaken in the least, but as to the *balance* due to us of $78—alas! we have no chance now of ever fingering it, for, says our Cotemporary, "that, we 'have dissipated into viewless air'"—a process how accomplished the Register does not explain, but, having no cause to doubt his word, however we may wonder at his taste of spending money on such unsubstantial dissipation, we have become perfectly aware that, the *caput litis*, i. e. the $78 being no more in existence, it is of no use to prolong the dispute. Thus our "*shameless effrontery*" has served us to no good purpose, and our "*insatiate avidity*" has come to nought.

STATEMENT,

Of Exports of Teas to Great Britain and the United States of America, since the 1st July 1838, up to this date.

	To G. Britain. Piculs	To U. States. Piculs
Fakien Bohea	135	
Canton Bohea	723	
Congo	153202	
Caper	1621	
Souchong	5396	1135
Pouchong	392	
Campoi	693	
Ankoi	1374	
Hongmuey	3459	46
Pekoe	5423	127
Orange Pekoe		
Black	172399	1803
	5883	2018
Hyson	3646	18497
Hyson Skin	3416	2163
Twankay	8607	
Gunpowder	3556	3141
Imperial	1868	2294
Total	199375	28213

Total of Black Tea to Gt. Britain lbs. 229 6533
Total of Green Tea to Gt. Britain lbs. 3590133

lbs. 26576666

Total of Black Tea to United States lbs. 652400
Total of Green Tea to United States lbs. 3761733

lbs. 4414133

Raw Silk shipped to Great Britain Piculs 1303
General Chamber of Commerce.

The Cargo of the J. N. Gassler, (Ameri.) is not included.

CAUTION.—Two valuable eight day Chronometers, one by French, and the other by Wydenham, the first No. 4176, and the latter No 4242; and two small gold Watches, (one by McCabe, maker of the other unknown) having been intrusted by me to ROBERT EDWARDS who lately left China, to be sent to London for repair; and he not having accounted to me for one or either of them; the Public are hereby cautioned against purchasing said Chronometers and Watches as they are my property. JAS. P. STURGIS.
Canton, 24th January, 1839.

NOTICE—With reference to an advertisement in the Canton Press headed "CAUTION" and dated 24th January, we feel it our duty to notify publicly, as we have already represented to Mr. J. P. Sturgis personally, in November last; that we have been instructed by Mr. Robert Edwards, late of Canton, to dispose of the two Chronometers alluded to in that advertisement, in the event of the said Mr. Sturgis still retaining possession of a box of Dollars, the property of the said Mr. Edwards; the proceeds of the Chronometers to meet the value of the said box of Dollars, and the surplus, if any, to be handed over to the said Mr. Sturgis.
As the constituted attorneys of Mr. R Edwards, we have to state that the box of Dollars referred to herein is retained by the aforenamed Mr. Sturgis for an unacknowledged claim in 1833, which he has on Mr Edwards; and further we know, that the watches mentioned in the said advertisement are not yet returned from England.
BOVET, BROTHERS & Co.
Canton, 31th January, 1839.

NOTICE.—Mr. William Almack and Mr. T. J. Murrow, are authorized, individually, to sign our Firm by procuration.
JAMIESON & HOW.
Canton, 9th February, 1839.

NOTICE.—Bills on London at 6 months sight for sale by
F. S. HATHAWAY.
Canton, 25th January, 1839.

NOTICE.

ORDERS for printing will be carefully attended to at the Canton Press Office, at the following charges;

for printing Bills of lading, Bills of exchange, Opium orders and boat notes } ₱ 100 & 1
" Linguist reports, reports of Cargoes &c. . . . . " 1 50.
" Policies and folio pages. . . . . " 5
N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 Copies.

NOTICE.—Translations made at the Canton Press Office from and into the English, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese languages at twelve cents a line or where under seventeen lines at two Dollars for each translation.

NOTICE.—FOR SALE at the Canton Press Office, The Chinese Hong Merchants and their debts, price one dollar.
General Rates of Agency Commission in China; on English letter paper, price 10 cents.

NOTICE.—The connection heretofore existing between the Firms of RUSSELL, STURGIS & Co. at Canton and RUSSELL & STURGIS at Manila is this day terminated, and they will hereafter constitute separate and distinct concerns.
JOHN W. PERIT retires from the Business.
WARREN DELANO Jr. will continue the Canton House under the same Firm, on his separate account and responsibility until further notice.
The business of the MANILA HOUSE will also be continued under the same Firm as heretofore by GEORGE R. RUSSELL, RUSSELL STURGIS, and HENRY P. STURGIS, with Mr. JOSIAH MOORE, who has this day been admitted a partner.
JOHN W. PERIT.
GEORGE R. RUSSELL.
RUSSELL STURGIS.
HENRY P. STURGIS.
W. DELANO JR.
Canton 1st January 1839.

NOTICE.—The very superior, new and fast sailing schooner "PARADOX," lately arrived from Java, has spacious accommodations for Passengers, and is now put on the line of the Canton Packets. For passage or freight, apply at Canton to HOOKER & LANE.
at Macao
Canton, 15th November, 1838.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The undersigned has been appointed Agent in Singapore for the sale of the works published by the "Society for the Diffusion of useful Knowledge" as also Agent for the sale of Chamber's Edinburgh Journal, and the other publications of Messrs W. and R. Chambers Edinburgh. He has lately received copies of most of the above works, including *Penny Magazine, Penny Cyclopædia, Chambers Journal* etc, which are for sale at the London publishing prices, exchange at 4s 2d. per dollar, or 2 cents per penny. He will also be happy to receive orders for and undertakes to procure at the London publishing prices at the above exchange, *without any charges added*, any of the publications of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge and of Messrs W. and R. Chambers,—as any other works parties may wish to order, provided the price be paid at the time of ordering, or guarantee be given that the work or works will be received and paid for on delivery. On the arrival at Singapore of the works ordered, they will be handed over to such agents as the parties may appoint to receive them—or be forwarded direct by earliest opportunity, at the expense of the parties.
Orders in China may be left with Rev. E. C Bridgman, or J. R. Morrison Esq. Canton—and S. W. Williams Esq Macao—with whom Catalogues of the D. U. K. Society's publications may be seen. Catalogues may also be seen at the Morrison Education Society's Library, Canton—and at Macao.
J. H. MOOR
Singapore 29th October 1838.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Treasury is open for the receipt of Cash for Bills upon the Supreme Government of India at the Exchange of Two hundred and twelve (212) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, and payable thirty days after sight.
(Signed.) J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company.
Canton, 24th November, 1838

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Agents are ready to receive bonafide Tenders for Advances on Bills of Exchange, secured by Consignments to England of Tea and Nanking Raw Silk, in the manner prescribed in a paper entitled, "Terms and Conditions for making Advances in China," *at the rate of Four* Shillings and Seven pence (4s. 7d.) per Spanish Dollar.
Until further Notice, Forty per Cent of the same will be made in cash, and the residue in Bills on the Supreme Government of India, at the rate of Two hundred and twelve (212) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, payable thirty days after sight.
(Signed.) J. H. ASTELL
" H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. I Company.
Canton, 15th January, 1839.

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL INSURANCE SOCIETY.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above society can grant Policies on Goods payable in London, Calcutta, Bombay, or Canton.
MACVICAR & Co.
Canton, 6th October, 1838.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.
THE undersigned are authorised to grant Policies payable in Calcutta, London, Batavia and Canton. A cash payment of five per cent on the amount of premium per each risk will be made to all parties giving risks to this office, and Policies are made payable at 30 days when the premium is paid in cash at a *pro rata* exchange, and at two months and longer periods will be entitled to a return of five per cent on the amount of premium actually paid in.
Canton, January 4th 1838. WETMORE & Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER, TO LIVERPOOL OR LONDON.

THE Ship Malabar, Captain Frenezer Southward, 650 Tons. Apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Canton, 20th February, 1839.

FREIGHT TO LIVERPOOL.

THE fine Ship Tigris, 422 tons A. 1, Captain Titherington, has the principal part of her Cargo engaged, and will have immediate dispatch. For freight apply to
DENT & Co.
Canton, 20th February, 1839.

FREIGHT TO LONDON.

THE Teak Ship Eliza, 682 tons Æ 1, Captain Law, will have quick despatch. For freight apply to
DENT & Co,
Canton, 20th February, 1839.

FOR HONG KONG, MACAO, THE STRAITS AND BOMBAY.

THE Ship L'Eperance, now lying at Whampoa will take freight for the above places and have an early despatch, apply to
S. VAN BASEL TOE LAER & Co.
Canton, 8th February, 1839.

FOR SINGAPORE AND MADRAS,

HAVING the greater part of her Cargo engaged, the Francis Smith, Captain Edmonds. For freight or passage apply to
MACVICAR & Co.
Canton 12th January, 1839.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE St. Vincent, Captain James Muddle. Al, 410 tons per register
Apply to
LINDSAY & Co.
Canton, 3rd January, 1839.

FOR LONDON.

THE fine first class Ship the Viscount Melbourne, of 650 tons, Captain Wm. Drayner, her second voyage. For freight and passage apply to
DANIELL & Co.
Canton, 9th November, 1838.

WANTS A SITUATION.—An individual who has been in the trade at Canton for seven years; and understands book-keeping. For particulars apply to the Editor of the Canton Press.

FOR SALE
LAFITTE CLARET in cases of one dozen each.
LINDSAY & Co.
Canton, 3rd January, 1839.

FOR SALE.
THE undersigned have just received an assortment of the following viz. Linen Damask, Napkins and Table Cloths, Colored Damask, Table Covers of newest patterns, Linen Ducks and Drill, Damask Counterpanes and Stripe Verandah Tick.
HOOKER & LANE.
No. 1 British Factory,
1st December, 1838.

ON SALE.
BEER in HOGSHEADS, just landed in good order. To be had at the Godowns of
BIBBY ADAM & Co,
Canton, 7th September, 1838.

ON SALE.
MANILA Planchado Segars at 8 ₰ per box. Apply to
EDMUND MOLLER.

ON SALE.
At the Canton Press Office
THE second and third volumes of the Canton Press News paper and Price Current, at 12 ₰ per file.
Bills of lading, Blank Powers of attorney, Blank Respondentia Bonds Opium orders, all neatly printed and on Europe paper.
also
Directions for using the Logarithmic Tonnage Rod, as invented by Mr. Stansbury.
At the price of 10 cents each, Statements of American Imports & Exports for 1837 & 38, and at 15 cents each, these together with British Imports & Exports on one sheet of Postpaper.
Linguists Reports.

FOR SALE AT WHAMPOA.
A quantity of Kentledge, for particulars apply to
MACVICAR & Co
Canton 12th January, 1839.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—Brit. *Ardaseer*, MacIntyre, from Bombay 26th November, and Singapore 12th January. Amer. *Panama*, Benjamin, from New York 29th October. Ameri. *Europa*, ——, Sandwich Islands.

SAILED OR DESPATCHED.—None.
The *Agnes*, Gallie, proceeded to sea on the 20th inst. from Hong-kong for Singapore and Calcutta.
PASSENGERS.—Per *Sultmany*, (Omitted in our last) Messrs. Nanabhoy Framjee Dhunjeebhoy Muncherjee, Dadabhoy Rustomjee, Tamooljee Rustomjee, Nesservanjee Ardaseer, Hormusjee Framjee, Cowasjee Bazenjee, Rustomjee Framjee.
By the overland mail brought by the *Ardaseer* from Bombay, we learn of the arrival in England of the *Golconda*, *Dorothea*, *Cordelia*, and *David Clark*.
The latest arrival in Singapore from China was that of the *Bombay Castle*.
The new Clipper *Syren* had left the Sandheads on the 22nd November, but on the 12th January had not arrived at Singapore. Fears were entertained of some accident having happened to her.
Last week we noticed the total loss of the Schooner *Attavar*, Capt. Jackson, on the West Coast with a Cargo of Opium. Particulars since received, are to the following effects that she struck on the rocks to the northward of Nampang Island, about 20 miles to the westward of false St. Johns, whence, a fresh breeze from the northward, blowing at the time with a heavy swell, she could not be got off. The crew passed from the wreck to the shore and succeeded in saving about $3000 and some fire-arms, which did good service in protecting this property from the Chinese, who repeatedly attempted to plunder them. On the day following the disaster, the 4th of January, the crew embarked in a China boat for Macao, agreeing to pay $ 1250 for their passage, but were five days after picked up by the *Psyche*, Capt. T. Rees, which latter vessel run down to the wreck with the object of saving whatever they could of the property. On her approach the Chinese set the wreck on fire, but on Capt. Rees reaching the burning vessel it was found that she had been plundered of every thing. Empty Opium chests were scattered about the beach. The loss is considerable, the *Attavar* having, at the time of her loss, 130 Chests of Opium on board.

Vessels laid on for London: *Viscount Melbourne*, *Hindostan*, *Parrock Hall*, *Orwell*, *Ingleborough*: for Leith, *Isabella*: for Liverpool, *Tigris*.

Latest Dates, from England, 5th October via Bombay. United States, 28th Oct. *P Panama*. Calcutta, 24th November via Singapore. Bombay, 26th November *P Ardaseer*. Singapore, 12th January *P Ardaseer*. Java, 7th December *P George IV*. Manila, 14th January via Macao.

VESSELS EXPECTED.—From England, *Orixa*, *Ann Jane*. Calcutta, *Syren*, *Eleanor*, *Bencoolen*. Bombay, *Hellas*, *Emily Jane*, *Carnatic*, *Good Success*, *Hannah*, *Stains Castle*.

SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

Vessel's Name.	*Flag.*	*Commander.*	*Tons*	*Where from.*	*Consignees.*
Canada	Ameri.	Hicks		Liverpool.. ...	Wetmore & Co.
V. Melbourne....	British	Drayner	650	Bombay	Daniell & Co.
Covington	Ameri.	Holbrook		Liverpool	Wetmore & Co.
Horatio	"	Howland		Liverpool	F. S. Hathaway.
Eliza	British	Lay		Calcutta	Dent & Co.
Reliance	"	Marquis	1515	Madras	"
L'Esperance	Dutch	Lindstedt		Batavia	S.van Basel toe Laer & Co.
Orwell	British	Collard		Madras	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Mary Ann	"	Jones		Java	"
Parrock Hall	"	Canney		Bombay	Turner & Co.
Francis Smith....	"	Edmond		Calcutta	Macvicar & Co.
Van Couver	Ameri.	Hallet		Boston	Russell & Co.
Omega	"	Hillert		New York	Gordon & Talbot.
Hindustan	British	Redman		Madras	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Donna Pascoa ...	"	Hallock		Liverpool..	"
Girard	Ameri.	Drinker		Philadelphia	F. H. & J. Tiers.
Tigris	British	Titherington		Liverpool..	Dent & Co.
Ingleborough	"	Buckle		Liverpool..	Fox Rawson & Co.
Rosalind	"	Crouch		London....	Turner & Co.
Malabar	"	Southward		Bombay	Russell & Co.
St. Vincent	"	Muddle	410	London	Lindsay & Co.
Isabella	"	Robertson		Leith	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Francis Stanton ..	Ameri.	Lefavour	392	Manila	Russell & Co.
Niantic	"	Griswold		Newyork	"
London	"	Brace		Batavia	"
George IV	British	Drayner		Batavia....	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Ld. Wm. Bentinck	"	Stuckley		Sydney	"
Trusty	"	———		Lombock...	"
Premier	"	Were		London....	Dent & Co.

SHIPPING AT HONG-KONG &c.

The following Ships are stationary at Lintin &c. The *June*, Wm. Clark; *Lord Amherst*, Wm. Dodd; *Amelia* Gregorin; *Psyche*, Kennedy; to Dent & Co. The *Hercules*, Parry; *Austen*, Rees; *Col. Young*, Bayliss; *Jardine*, Strachan; to Jardine Matheson & Co. The *Lintin*, (Am.) Gilman; to Russell & Co. The *Mermaid*, Wallace; to D. & M. Rustomjee. The *Isabella*, D. Ballingall; to Markwick & Smith. Brit. *Mithras*, Pike; to H. Rustomjee. *Rasa*, Ribeiro; to H. Elgar.

Vessel's Name.	*Flag.*	*Commander.*	*Tons*	*Where from.*	*Consignees*
Governor Findlay	British	Jauncey	274	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Rose	Ameri.	Foster	143	Lima	Russell & Co.
Mavis	British	T. Watson	160	Calcutta	Cowasjee Eduljee.
Ternate....	British	Walker		Bombay	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Pearl	"	Beddie		"	Macvicar & Co.
Corsair	"	Porter		Singapore..	Lindsay & Co.
Thistle	"	Florence		Manila	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Lambton	"	Hart		"	"
Attavan	"	H. Jackson		Calcutta	Markwick & Smith.
Virginia	"	Whiffen		"	Lindsay & Co.
Maulmien....	"	Pike.	175	Calcutta	Heerjeebhoy Rustomjee.
Henry Clay	Ameri.	Trott		Callao	Dent & Co.
Portia	"	Swift		Callao	Russell & Co.
Omega	British	Strachan		Singapore	Jardine Matheson & Co.
John Gilpin	Ameri.	Lewis		Callao	Wetmore & Co.
Ruparell	British	Butler		Bombay	A. & D. Furdonjee.
Lady Hayes	"	Paterson		Sidney	Jardine Matheson & Co
Roman	Ameri.	Hallett....		Newyork	Olyphant & Co.
Robert Fulton....	"	MacMichael		"	Dent & Co.
John Renwick....	British	Byron		Samarang...	Turner & Co.
Heroine	"	Bennett		Calcutta	Edmund Read.
Mahamoodie	"	MacNiel		Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Emma Eugenia ..	"	Wade		Calcutta	Ilbery & Co.
Ardaseer	"	MacIntyre		Bombay	Macvicar & Co.
Panama	Ameri.	Benjamin		Newyork	Russell & Co.
Europa....	"	———		Sandwich Islands.	———

THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

Abreviations (Pl.) Pecul. (Cy.) Catty. (Pce.) Piece. (Pr.) Pair. (Cht.) Chest. (Yrd.) Yard. ($) Spanish Dollars. (T.) Tael. (M.) Mace. (Cn.) Candarin. (Ch.) Cash. Comml. Weights. 16 Taels, 1⅓ lb. avods. 1 Catty.—100 Catties 133⅓ lb avods. 1 Pecul.—16 Pls. 80 Cys, 1 Ton.—84 Cys, 1 Cwt.—¼ Cy. 1 lb.—Money weight.—10 Cash. 1 Candarin.—10 Candarin, 1 Mace, 1 Tael.—1 Tael, 580 Grains Troy.—1 Span. dollar 7 Mace 1 cn. 7 ch.

VOL. 4. No. 25. ***Canton, Saturday, 23rd February, 1839.*** **No. 181.**

IMPORTS.

	PER.	PRICES.	REMARKS.
COTTON MANUFACTURES.			
Cambrics - - 40 yds. - li	Pce.	$ 3. a 4	
Chintzes - - 28 ,, - li	,,	,, 3 a 5	
Handkfs. Monteiths scarlet -	,,	1.75 a 2.	dull.
,, ,, blue - -	,,	1.25 a 2	
Long-cloths white 40 yds. 36 in	,,	3½. a 4½.	
,, ,, 80 ,,	,,	7½. a 9.	
,, grey - 40 ,, 38 in	,,	3½. a 4.	Large stock
,, ,, - 60 ,, 38 in	,,	5½. a 6.	
,, ,, - 80 ,, 38 in	,,	7. a 8.	
Am. brown Cots. 30 - - 36 in	,,	2.10 a 2.50	
Cotton yarn Nos. 16 @ 28 in	Pce.	22 a 30	Large stock and
,, ,, ,, 30 @ 32 in	,,	30 a 36	little demand.
Calcutta - - ,, 18 @ 24 in	,,		None.
WOOLLENS.			
Broadcloth Ex. Sup'fine 60@62 in	Yrd.	90 a 2 80.	
,, Span[h] Stripes 60@62 in	,,	1.20 a 1.35.	
,, Supers - 58@60 in	,,	80 a 90.	
,, Worsters - - -	,,	60 cts.	
,, Worleys - 25 yds. in	Pce.	11 a 11½.	No sale.
,, Sup[r] Sclet. Cutgslarge	Pl.	30 a 40.	Cts. dull.
Flannel - - - - -	yd.	15 a 20.	
Camblets, double 55 yds. 30 in	Pce.		
Fine singles - - - -	,,	20 a 22.	dull.
Second - - - - -	,,		
Dutch - - - 40 yds. 33 in	,,	22 a 24	
,, - - - 40 ,, 28 ,,	,,	20 a 22	
Bombazets - - - -	,,	7 a 8	
Longells scarlet - - -	,,	9½ a 9½	
Assorted colors - - -	,,	7½ a 8	
Woollen yarn - - -	,,	70 a 90	Limited demand.
COTTON.		Tael.	
Bengal old or inf[r]. - - -	Pl.	8 7 a 10 5	
,, sup[r] and fine - -	,,		
Bombay old or inf[r]. - -	,,	7. a 9.	
,, sup[r]. and fine - -	,,		
Madras - - - - - -	,,	7.5 a 9.5	
Manila - - - - - -	,,		None.
METALS.			
Copper Shea's. 16 oz. @ 32 oz.	Pl.	$ 3½.	
,, S. American slab - -	,,	20.	None.
,, nails assorted - -	,,	40.	
,, old - - - -	,,	18.	
Lead English 1 @ 3 in - -	,,	5½	
,, Spanish ,, - - -	,,		
Iron Bar 1 @ 3 in - - -	,,	3½	
,, Rod ¼ @ in - - -	,,	4½	
,, Nailrod ¼ @ in - -	,,		
,, Hoop. ¼ @ in - -	,,	4½	
,, Scrap - - - - -	,,	1. a 1.20	Not Saleable.
Steel English - - - -	,,		
,, Swedish - - - -	Tub	3½ a 4	
Spelter English - - - -	Pl.	5½ a 5½	
Tin Plates - - - - -	Box	8½ a 9½	
Quicksilver - - - - -	Pl.	105	Nominal.
SKINS Rabbit - - - -	100	60. a 65.	
Beaver - - - - - -	each	4. a 6.	
,, Fox - - - - -	,,	1. a 1.15.	
Otter-Sea - - - - -	,,	40. a 55	
,, ,, tails - - - -	,,	2.50 a 3	
,, Land - - - - -	,,	5. a 7.	
Seal - - - - - -	,,	2. a 2.50	
OPIUM Patna old 1836	Ch.		
,, ,, - 1837	,,		No trade and for
,, ,, new - -	,,		
Benares old - - 1837	,,		the season of the
,, new - - -	,,		
Malwa old - - - - -	,,		year heavy stock
,, new - - - - -	,,		
Turkey - - - - - -	Pl.		Little demand.
RICE Bengal - - - -	,,	None.	
,, Java - - - - -	,,	1.35 a 1.40	
,, White table- - - -	,,		
,, Manila - - - -	,,	1.35 a 1.40	
STRAITS PRODUCE &c			
Bird's nest, fine white - -	Cy.	30.	
,, ,, inf[r]. ,, - -	,,	11. a 16.	
,, ,, black - - -	,,	1½. a 5.	No demand.
Bees Wax - - - - -	Pl.	26. a 28.	
Betel nut - - - - -	,,	4. a 4½.	
Cloves Mauritius 22 @ 24 -	,,	34.	Molucca.
,, Mother - - - -	,,	10. a 12.	Overstocked.
Camphor Baroos - - -	Cy.	6. a 25.	
Gambir - - - - - -	Pl.	2½. a 3.	
Mace - - - - - -	,,		
Nutmegs - - - - - -	,,		
Pepper - - - - - -	,,	6½ a 6¾.	
Rattans - - - - - -	,,	3. a 3½.	In demand.
Tin Banca - - - - -	,,	22.	
,, Singapore &c. - - -	,,	21.	First quality.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Amber large 1st quality - -	Cy.	3. a 13.	
,, small fragments - -	,,	20 cts a 1½.	
Asafœtida - - - - -	Pl.	4½.	
Bichdemar - - - - -	,,	6. a 25.	
,, good - - - - -	,,	25. a 36.	
Cochineel - - - - -	,,	180. a 220.	
Coral large beads or pieces -	Cy.	.....	
,, fragments - - - -	Pl.	40. a 50.	
Cow Bezoar - - - - -	Cy.	16. a 25.	No demand.
Cudbear - - - - - -	Pl.	12.	
Cutch Pegue - - - - -	,,	4. a 4½.	
Elephants Teeth or Ivory -	,,	70. a 100.	
,, ,, cuttings -	,,	60. a 65	
Fish-maws - - - - -	,,	25 a 55.	
Flints - - - - - -	,,	40 cents.	
Ginseng crude - - - -	,,	65.	
,, clarified. - - - -	,,	90	
Mother of Pearl Shell - -	,,	9. a 10.	
Myrrh - - - - - -	,,	3. a 4.	
Olibanum - - - - - -	,,	3½. a 6.	Large stock.
Putchuck - - - - - -	,,	15 a 16	Little demand.
Rose Maloes - - - - -	,,		
Saltpetre at Lintin - - -	,,	4½ a 5.	
Shark's fins - - - - -	,,	15. a 30.	
Smalts - - - - - -	,,	40. a 55.	Limited demand.
Stock fish - - - - -	,,	3½. a 4.	Large stock.
Thread Gold and Silver - -	Cy.	40 a 45	
Wood Ebony Mauritius - -	Pl.	2.	
,, ,, Ceylon - - -	,,	3.	dull.
,, Sandal-Indian - - -	,,	14 a 20	
,, ,, Timor - - -	,,	8 a 12.	
,, ,, Sand[h] Islands - -	,,		
Sapan. ,, - - -	,,	1.50	

EXPORTS.

	WT. in ℔.	PRICE	REMARKS.
SILK MANUFACTURES.			
Camlets blk. 18 yds. by 24 in	30	$ 12	
,, col'd ,, ,, by ,,	28	13.	
Hkfs. 4-4 black Levantine	17	5 20. a 6.30	
,, ,, fringed			
,, 7-8 ,, ,,	15	4.50 a 5.60	
Hkfs. 7-8 cross barred - -	11	5.50 a 6.	
,, Sarsnet, Nankin silk			
,, ,, Canton - - -	—	5.20	
Hkfs. white Pongee 32 in	18	6.30	
,, ,, ,, 30 ,,	16	5.80	
,, figured ,, 32	20	8 10 a 8 50	
,, ,, ,, 30 ,,	18	7 20 a 7.50	
Levantines col'd 30 yds. 24	24	11.50	
,, ,, 30 ,, 29 ,,	32	15. a 15.50	
,, black ,, ,, 24 ,,	27	11.	
,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	30	14. a 15.	
Satins Levantines 30 29 ,,	33	14.50 a 15.	
,, ,, ,, 24 ,,	30	13.	
Lutestrings mixt 18 ,, 24 ,,	18	6.70	
,, black ,, ,, 29 ,,	28	9 50 a 9.75	
Pongees white 30 ,, 30 ,,	30	10.	
,, ,, 30 ,, 29 ,,	29	9.75	
,, ,, 30 ,, 32 ,,	32	11.	
,, Szechuen 19 ,, 19 ,,	27	3 60 a 3.75	
Sarsnets black N. 30 ,, 29 ,,	27	9 70	
,, ,, C. ,, ,, 29 ,,	25	8	
,, ,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	22	7.	
,, white 60 ,, 29 ,,	34	14 25 a 14 5	
,, colored 30 ,, 29 ,,	21	11 80 a 12.	
,, crossbarr'd ,, 24 ,,	18	9 20 a 9 30	
Satins black 18 ,, 29 ,,	44	15 a 15 20	
,, ,, 18 ,, 29 ,,	36	11. a 11 50	
,, colored 18 ,, 29 ,,	33	16.	
,, high ,, 18 ,, 29 ,,	36	17.	
,, damasked crimson ,,	38	17 a 17 50	
,, ,, colored ,,	38	16. a 16.50	
Senshaws Nank. blk 29 29 ,,	40	14.50	
,, ,, colored ,, ,,	33	15.50	
,, ,, ,, 19 ,,	36	16 20	
,, Canton black 29 ,,	33	8.90 a 9.40	
Sewing silks assort. colors. 1s	Pl.	440 a 450	
,, ,, black - - - -		385.	
Shawls crape 7 4 embrd. -	7	3.40	According to
,, ,, 55 @ 58 in -	5½	2.90	embroidery.
,, 8-4 Satin figd. 63 -	6	1.80	
,, 7-4 ,, ,, 58 -	4	1.50	
,, damasked silk 54 @ 57	4	1.85	
Water silks col'd. 18 y. 29 in	32	14.50 a 15	
BLACK TEAS.	Pl	Tael.	
,, Bohea Canton - - -	,,	None.	
,, Fokeen - - -	,,		
,, Congou Soug. k'd. -	,,	20 a 30	
,, Bl. Lf. & Pek. k'd	,,		
,, Campoi - - - -	,,		
,, Souchong - - - -	,,	36 a 42	
,, Hung muey - - -	,,	24 a 32	
,, Pekoe - - - -	,,	40 a 62	
,, Ning Yong - - -	,,	19 a 22	
,, Ankoi - - - -	,,	15 a 16	
,, Pouchong - - -	,,	22 a 25	
,, Orange Pekoe - -	,,	26 a 40	
,, Caper - - -	,,	20 a 24	
GREEN TEAS.			
,, Twankay - - - -	,,		
,, Skin - - - - -	,,	19 a 30	
,, Hyson - - - -	,,		Canton Tea.
,, Young Hyson - - -	,,	29	21
,, Imperial - - - -	,,	48	30 a 32
,, Gunpowder - - -	,,	51	30 a 32
RAW SILK. Canton No. 1	,,	T. 280	
,, ,, ,, ,, 2	,,	270	
,, ,, ,, ,, 3	,,	250 a 255	
,, ,, ,, ,, 4	,,		
,, ,, ,, ,, 5	,,		
Nankin Tsatlee - - - 8	,,	510 a 550	
,, Taysaam - - - -	,,		
SUGAR RAW. Canton 1st.	,,	T. 5.3	
,, ,, ,, 2d.	,,	4.8 a 5.	
,, Pingfa - - - -	,,	6.2	
,, Candy Canton - -	,,	6.6 a 6.8	
,, ,, Chinchew - -	,,		
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Alum - - - - - -	,,	1.85 a 1.95	at Macao.
Aniseed star - - - - -	,,	10½	
Camphor - - - - -	,,	53 a 54	
Cassia at Whampoa - -	,,	10. a 10½	
,, Lintin - - -	,,		None.
,, buds - - - -	,,	14 a 15	
Canes bamboo - - - -	1000	10 a 14	
,, Wangees - - -	,,	7 a 12	
China Root - - - - -	Pl.	3½	
Cubebs - - - - - -	,,	17 a 18	
Dragon's blood - - - -	,,	80 a 100	
Galangals - - - - -	,,	3½ a 3¾	
Gamboge - - - - -	,,	65 a 70	None good.
Glass beads - - - - -	,,	17 a 22	
Glue - - - - - -	,,	9 a 11	
Ginger in Jars - - - -	Case	5 a 5½	
Hartall or Orpiment - -	Pl.	15 a 16	
Lead white - - - - -	,,	9 a 10	
,, red - - - - -	,,	10	
Mo.of Pear' Shells Sooloo large	Pl.		
,, blue edged small	,,		No demand.
Musk warranted- - - -	Cy.	45 a 60	
Nankeens, blue 10½ yds. 13 in	100	92	
,, 9½ yds. 12 in - - - -	Pe.	88	
,, Canton made - - - -	,,	79	
,, ,, large - - - -	,,	82	
,, ,, small - - - -	,,	65	None.
Yellow yds. in 1st. st.	,,	79 a 80	
,, ,, ,, 2d ,,	,,	66 a 70	None.
,, ,, ,, 3d. ,,	,,	58	
,, small ,, ,, - -	,,		
,, white ,, ,, - -	,,	55 a 85	Wanted.
Oils Aniseed - - - - -	Cy.	1.10 a 1.20	
,, Cassia - - - - -	,,	1.65	
Rhubarb - - - - - -	Pl.		
,, Dutch cut - - - -	,,	None.	
Soy in Jars - - - - -	Case	5 a 8	
Tobacco in baskets - - -	Pl.	14 a 15	
Tortoiseshell - - - -	P.		
Turmeric - - - - - -	,,		
Vermillion 80 catties - -	Box	70.	

N. B. OF IMPORTS ALL DUTIES ARE PAID BY THE PURCHASER, AND OF EXPORTS BY THE SELLER BOATHIRE IS PAID BY THE SELLER.

Note. *Alum*, and *Cassia* are procurable cheaper at Lintin, Macao, &c; and *Raw Silk*, *Silk* piece goods &c., are sometimes shipped thro' the latter Port to avoid double duties, chargeable on those goods, if more than 100 Peculs are required for the ship when at Whampoa.

RATES OF INSURANCE AT CANTON.

On first class vessels in the 10th Canton and Union Offices of China, & various Agents of Offices established in Calcutta and Bombay.

GOOD'S TREASURE		GOOD'S TREASURE		GOOD'S TREASURE	
Bombay		Singapore	1 ½	Hol.or Hamburg ..	3 2½
Ceylon		Manila		Spain or Portugal..	3 2½
Madras		Mallacca		America U States ..	3 2½
Calcutta	2½ .. 2	Penang	1½ 1	Chili or Peru	3 ..
Rangoon		Batavia		Mexico	3 ..
Mauritius		Gt. Britain via Sg	3 2½	E.coast of China ..	1 pm.
Australia		,, direct	2½ 2	Lintin &c...	½ do.
Sand. Islands ..		France	2½ 2		

Note. Above rates are from 20th Oct. to 20th April annually: during remaining 6 months the premiums are somewhat higher. Risks on Blocks are $ 9 per Cent per annum, $ 4½ for 6 months, $ 2½ for 3 months and $ ¾ per month.

The Local Insurance Offices grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta and Bombay, or in Canton.

WHAMPOA PORT CHARGES, &c.

1st class ves. measg. 1600 cubits & upwards pay 0.7874756 of a Tl. per cubit.
2nd ,, ,, ,, 1200 do. & under 1600 ,, 0.7221091 ,, ,,
3rd ,, ,, ,, under 1200 do. 0.5062341 ,, ,,

N.B. The cubit is 14⅝ inches; measurement is taken on each entry of the vessel with cargo (except Rice) and is from the Foremast to the Mizen mast, or tiller head in Brigs; and across at the main mast; these are multiplied together for the above products—The largest class pay from $ 4300 to $ 4320, 2d class from $ 3700 to $ 3780; 3rd class from $ 3700 and under. The Junk or Present Fee is paid by all vessels 1600 Taels or $ 2223. Linguist's fees $ 173½ and Comprador's fees $ 50. Also Pilotage $ 60, inwards and outwards the same. A sum of from $ 5 @ 600 is also usually required by the Hong-merchant, for securing a Cargo-ship, to defray fees and charges usually incurred by him. On French and other Foreign vessels the charges are slightly varied. The several fees paid to the Hoppo &c. on Rice laden ships amounting to $ 939.50., by a decision of the General Chamber of Commerce, are to be considered a charge on the vessel, as also the sum of $ 250—paid to the Linguist—making the whole charge on a Rice-ship, $ 1189.50—besides Pilotage inwards and outwards.

RATE OF EXCHANGE AND PRICE OF BULLION.

	s. d.	
On London or Liverpool, 6 months sight private Bills	4. 10. @ 4. 11.	Nom.
Government Bills 10 @ 30 days	None.	
United States Bank Bills 6 months sight.....	4. 10. @ 4. 11.	,,
Bills under advances made on goods by the E. I. Company's Agents. 4s. 7d.		
E. I. Company's Agents Bills on Calcutta 30 ds. sight C. Rs. 220.		
E. I. Directors Bills 60 ds. sight, and private 30 ds. C. Rs. 220 @ 222		Nom.
Private Bills, on Bombay, ,, Co's. Rs.....	220.	

Gold, 98 a 100 touch, in leaves $ 23.75 per Tael weight.
Sycee at Lintin &c. large Ingots 97 a 99 touch 7 per Cent premium. } very scarce.
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, small 96 a 98 ,, 6½ per Cent ,, }
Spanish Dollars Pillar Ferdinand, ... 1 per Cent ,,
,, ,, Old Carolus IV. .. .. 3 @ 4 per Cent ,, Nominal.
South American Republics .. .. par.

Freight to London, Liverpool, &c. per Ton. 50 cub: feet £ 4.10 @ 4.15.
to foreign Europe, American and British Ships, none.... .. .. ..
to United States, American Ships Per Ton. 40 cub. feet. .. .. 25 $

DELIVERIES OF OPIUM AT LINTIN.

FROM 1ST APRIL 1838 TO 31ST JANUARY 1839.

	IN JANUARY.			FROM APRIL TO DECEMBER INCLUSIVE.		
	Chests.	*Price.*	*Value in Dollars.*	*Chests.*	*Value in Dollars.*	*Stock 1st Feb.*
Patna .....old.	4			5,689	3 005,780	111
,, ...new	119					1679
Benares .....old	18			1,732	839,400	25½
,, ...new	26					474
Malwa	107½			7,426	4,295,048	3510½
	274½			14,874	8,140,228	5,800

Total of deliveries in the 10 months beginning 1st of April=15,12[illegible] chests

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

In consequence of holydays for about ten days, there was no business going on and as yet few or no brokers or dealers have made their appearance. There are therefore few transactions to report and no variation in our quotations.

IMPORTS.

In Woollens and Cotton Goods nothing has been done.

Metals.—A parcel of Lead we hear has been purchased at about $ 6.

Straits Produce.—The importantion of Betelnut per *Emma Eugenia* consisting of about 300 Piculs we believe sold at Macao for $ 4. and the Pepper from 1 @ 2000 Piculs, a little under $ 7. The purchaser of both is the principal holder, and is desirous to support the market.

Rice,—is without alteration, but rather expected to advance a little.

Cotton.—*Bengal* and *Madras* are firmer from the short stock, and holders being firm, but no sales at an advance are reported. Of *Bombay* the sale of about 800 bales middling to fair quality at 8. has been announced within this day or two, but we believe it was actually made before the holydays, and the only actual sale since that, we know of, is of 200 of first quality at 9. —, prices being thus at about previous rates.

Opium.—The *Ardaseer* has arrived since our last with upwards of 170 chests Malwa from Bombay and we were glad to find by her advices that parties had already taken the alarm at the state of the trade here, the price there having suddenly fallen fully 100 Rs. and was declining, and we trust the same feeling will have influenced purchasers at the first Calcutta sale. Here the stoppages continues most complete, and on the coast almost equally so. The commissoner has not yet arrived. All is conjecture as to what measures he will adopt, but the most prevailing opinion is that he will do his utmost at first to check, preparatory ultimately if possible, entirely to eradicate the trade. Deliveries at Hongkong to the 15th: Patna old 2, new 17½; Benares new 2; Malwa 23; Total 45½ Chests.

EXPORTS.

Tea.—Nothing doing—the Chinese have scarcely yet returned to business, and foreigners show no disposition to purchase. Quotations are therefore merely nominal. A few green teas were bought previous to the holy-days for immediate shipment, but we have heard of no transactions since.

Nankin Raw Silk.—We have heard of no further purchases, nor do the accounts of beginning of October encourage speculation at the opening prices, for although there was no decline the market was heavy; about 300 bales have come down during the week.

Canton, 23rd February, 1839.

THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 4. No. 26. *Canton, Saturday, 2nd March,* 1839. No. 182.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Treasury is open for the receipt of Cash for Bills upon the Supreme Government of India at the Exchange of Two hundred and twelve (212) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, and payable thirty days after sight.

(Signed.) J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company.

Canton, 24th November, 1838.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Agents are ready to receive bonafide Tenders for Advances on Bills of Exchange, secured by Consignments to England of Tea and Nanking Raw Silk, in the manner prescribed in a paper entitled, "Terms and Conditions for making Advances in China," at the rate of Four Shillings and Seven pence (4s. 7d.) per Spanish Dollar.

Until further Notice, Forty per Cent of the same will be made in cash, and the residue in Bills on the Supreme Government of India, at the rate of Two hundred and twelve (212) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, payable thirty days after sight.

(Signed.) J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company.

Canton, 15th January, 1839.

IN reference to the foregoing Advertisements, the following revised Terms and Conditions for making Advances in China are published for general information, and will taken effect from the date of this Notification.

(Signed) J. H. ASTELL.
" W. T. TAYLOR
Agents of the Honorable E. I. Company.

Canton, 1st March, 1839.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS,
for
MAKING ADVANCES IN CHINA.
upon

The Goods and Merchandize of Individuals intended for Consignment to England, repayable to the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

1st. The parties to whom Advances may be made shall agree that the respective Consignments be delivered into such Warehouses as the Court of Directors may approve: and that they be subject to the controul of the Court of Directors until the lien of the Company upon the Consignment shall have been satisfied.

2d Upon each Consignment, the value of which is to be ascertained by the authorized Agents of the East India Company, an Advance not exceeding three fifths of such value will be made.*

3d. For repayment of the Advance, Bills of Exchange to be drawn in triplicate, at six months' sight, at the rate per Spanish Dollar, notified in a separate advertisement.

4th. The parties will be required to place in the hands of the H. C. Agents, Bills of Lading of the Consignment and Policies of Insurance effected thereon, both in triplicate.† The bill of Lading must be drawn deliverable to the East India Company, or endorsed to the order of the East India Company. The Policies of Insurance must be effected in the name and on behalf of the East India Company, as the parties interested, or endorsed to their order, but persons desirous of effecting the necessary insurance in England, and of depositing the Policies in the Company's Treasury, will be allowed to do so.

5th. In case of default being made either in acceptance or payment of the Bills the Court of Directors to be authorized, in such manner and at such times as they may see fit, to sell the goods, for the purpose of repayin; the Company the amount of the Advances made thereon, including freight and any other charges or expenses which the Company may have incurred on account of the Consignment, together with interest, should any have accrued; the Company, on the other hand, allowing Discount, where any part of the proceeds shall be realized before the Bills fall due, and the settlement of either surplus or deficiency shall be made with the Consignor; and in India or China, by the Government or Agents from whom he received the Advance, at the rate of Exchange at which the Company may at the time be drawing bills upon such Government or Agents

6th. An Agent in England shall be appointed for each Consignment, to whom the Court of Directors shall be empowered to make over the goods, subject to all the conditions agreed upon with the Company, on payment of the Bills; and with whom they shall be authorized to transact generally all business relating to such goods. The Consignor shall be at liberty to make provision, in case of the party upon whom the Bill is drawn (being also the Agent) having failed, to accept the Bill, for the substitution of another Agent.

7th. After the arrival of the goods in England, and when they shall have been placed in such deposit as may have been agreed upon, the Agent may be put into possession of them before the Bills become due, upon the amount of such Bills (less Discount) being paid together with the Freight and any other charges and expenses which the Company have paid or may be subject to on account of the goods.

8th. The rate of Discount to be allowed by the Company shall be the same as that charged by the Bank of England; and in cases where Interest shall have accrued, such Interest shall be computed at the rate or rates per cent. at which the Company have allowed Discount during the period for which such Interest is chargeable.

9th Parties or their Agents will be required to insure the Goods from Fire, and deposit the Policies with the East India Company; such Insurance to to take effect from the date of the termination of the Sea Risk. Should however the Parties or their Agents fail to effect such Insurance, the East-India Company shall be at liberty to insure the Goods, the expense of which shall be reimbursed to them previously to their making over the Goods to those Parties or their Agents.

10. Parties receiving Advances, to address in each instance a Letter in quadruplicate to the Court of Directors, according to a form which will be furnished by the authorized Agents of the East India Company, signifying their assent to all the foregoing conditions, but more particularly for the purpose of expressly authorizing the sale of the goods by the Company (without either notice to or concurrence of any person whomsoever) at any period after default shall be made either in acceptance or payment of the Bills; also authorizing, in such cases, the repaying to the Company the advances made, either Principal or Interest, together with any other charges or expenses which the Company may have incurred in respect of the goods, and appointing the Agent in England for each transaction.

11th. Parties presenting Tea or Nanking Raw Silk for Hypothecation must give at least two days notice for the former, and one for the latter to the H. C. Agents, of the time at which they will be ready for examination; and in all cases the whole of the Chop of Tea or Bales of Silk so tendered must be produced marked and numbered; in the event of such Tea or Silk remaining in the Hong for more than three days subsequent to examination, notice must be given to the Agents, in order that they may cause the same to be re examined, if they deem it necessary.

12th. Non-resident Parties applying for Advances will be required to furnish their Bills with the Indorsement of a Firm established in Canton.

13th Blank forms of application for advances will be furnished by the H. C. Agents, and it is requested that the several particulars required therein may be accurately specified.

FORM *referred to in the preceeding* TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

To the Honourable the COURT OF DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY.

HONOURABLE SIRS,

WITH reference to the Terms and Conditions on which the Government. * by the Advertisement published in the Gazette on , have offered to make advances of Money on the security of Goods and Merchandize, we have the honour to state that, concurring in all those conditions, and availing ourselves of the offer of Government so made, we have drawn Bills of Exchange for £ in your favour, as undermentioned, † against our shipment of on the ship , upon which your Government of have advanced us Company's Rupees, &c

And we hereby agree, that the Consignment of in question by the said ship shall be delivered into such Warehouses as your Honourable Court may approve, and that the Goods therein comprised shall be subject to the control of your Honourable Court until the lien of the Company upon the consignment shall have been satisfied.

In case default shall be made, either in Acceptance or in Payment of the Bills in question, we hereby expressly authorize your Honourable Court, at any period after such default (without either notice to or concurrence on the part of any person whomsoever) to sell the Goods and to repay to the Company the amount of the Advances made thereon, by retaining from the Sale Proceeds the amount of Principal and Interest due upon the Bills (should any have accured), and of all charges; the Company, on the other hand, allowing us discount for any unexpired term the Bills may have to run at the time, or respective times, when the proceeds of the Goods shall be realized, and we consent that the balance of account, whether of surplus or deficiency, if settled in India or China, be paid at the rate of exchange at which you may at the time be drawing Bills upon your Government or Agents there.

We hereby further authorize your Honourable Court, on payment of the Bills to make over the goods, subject to any of the conditions which may then attach to them, to Messrs. , our Agents; with whom we further authorize you to transact generally all business relative to these Goods, and finally to settle the account relating to them

We also engage that our Agents in England shall effect an Insurance from Fire, upon these goods, and deposit the Policies with the East-India Company, such Insurance to commence from the date of the termination of the Sea Risk: and in the event of their failing to effect such Insurance we authorize your Honourable Court to insure the Goods, the expenses to be reimbursed to you previously to your making over the Goods or the Net Proceeds thereof.

The following Clause may be added or not, at the option of the Party.

Should, however, these gentlemen fail to accept the Bills which we have drawn upon them in your favour, we authorize you, in that case, to transact all business relative to these Goods with Messrs. instead of Messrs. and to settle with the former the account relating thereto.

We have the honour to be,
HONOURABLE SIRS,
Your most obedient Servants,

* Or Agents.

† The date and amount of each Bill of Exchange must be inserted at the foot of this letter, together with a reference to the Bill of Lading against which it has been drawn.

* In cases where the Agents see fit, they reserve to themselves the right of declining to advance upon any particular consignment.

The proportion to be advanced to be less than three fifths whenever circumstances may render such a course expedient.

† At least Ten per cent in excess of the advance to be covered by the Policy.

If more than three Bills of Lading are affirmed to, the same must be delivered to the Agents.

Chinese Usurpations.

From a Correspondent

Philantrophists have often charged civilized nations with their propensities for usurpation. Once in the possession of power and the means of destruction, they oppressed the weak and subjugated barbarian nations whilst taking possession of their territory and driving them back to the mountains and deserts of their native land. This does however not solely apply to Europeans, but to every other powerful people that have come in contact with savages. The Chinese have not been behind in aggressions, and in seizing upon the lands belonging to the aborigines. The poor Meaou-tsze and Yaou tribes would have to tell sorry tales about the rapacious ambition of the Chinese, if they were permitted to utter their complaints. In Formosa the aggrandizements of the Celestials are marked with blood, and present a fearful display of cruelties. A heartless military officer lately promised for every head of a native brought to him a reward and, the murders thus committed at the instigation of this bloodhound have been very numerous, and at the same time productive of terrible retaliation. The poor savages are fighting there for existence, and are likely to be overpowered. The all overwhelming influence however which China might have exerted upon southern Asia, has never crushed those nations, for otherwise the whole Transgangetic peninsula and the islands of the Archipelago might have come under the transforming influence of the Celestial Empire, much to the advantage of those countries. Attempts have been made for this purpose, and at the commencement of Kublai's reign the Chinese Mongol flag waved in Siam and on the coast of several of the larger islands. This state of things however lasted only a very short time; the conquerors were swept away by the climate, the enterprizing spirit became extinct, and there remained at the court a century afterwards scarcely the remembrance of the victories, which were so dearly bought. Had China possessed a naval power, and had the Government only been as high spirited as many of the native merchants, we might now see Borneo as thickly peopled and cultivated as Choosan. The enterprize to subjugate Japan, commenced by the Mongol conqueror, utterly failed from ignorance in the art of navigation. The Ming dynasty kept up some connexions with the south by taking several Rajahs who implored the protection of Heaven's son under its fostering care. Whilst the minister decided upon the fates of distant lands, he was even ignorant of their situation. The Emperor was delighted to see these tawny sons of the south in a prostrate attitude, and to confer an investiture of islands upon princes whose name had never been heard before. Thus the petty Rajahs of Solo referred their disputes to Nanking; the king of Acheen repeatedly dispatched a tribute-bearer to the throne, and the Malacca prince complained there openly about the violence of the Portuguese, who had just made their appearance in China. On the Eastern peninsula Chinese influence has always been paramount. Tunkin and Annam, though frequently shaking off the galling yoke of Chinese Mandarins, have nevertheless repeatedly fallen a prey to their wily neighbours. The northern Laos tribes have gloried in imitating the custom of the flowry nation and in receiving the laws from some petty officer on the frontiers. Several chiefs have the insignia of office from the Governor of Yunnan and consider themselves as Chinese magistrates. When last year some disputes about the succession arose amongst a tribe on the frontiers of Burmah, the Chinese marched a small force into the territory in order to keep peace amongst the parties. Those who live nearest to the frontiers have gradually been incorporated with the great nation, and their native soil now constitutes a Foo or Heen of Yunnan. The stubbornness of the Burmahs has greatly retarded the inroads of their neighbours, though some tribes, wearied of their haughty masters, have repeatedly implored the just rule of the sons of Han. Had Yunnan and Kwangse been more populous, the south would have yielded to the irresistible incubus with which a great and powerful nation must always press upon the weaker party. We have read a detail of the two campaigns under Keenlung undertaken to conquer Burmah and to take advantage of the troubles that then divided the unhappy country. If they speak true, it was the Imperial magnanimity that left these poor barbarians in the quiet enjoyment of their homes, and not the annihilation of the invaders, which made the enterprize miscarry. But this ill success has once for all blunted the ambition of the Mantchoos, and they are satisfied with ruling over cultivated fields, without coveting the jungles and swamps of the barbarians.

THE ILLANOONS.—The following particulars relative to the Illanoons, are derived from a source which may be relied on as authentic, and constitute perhaps the most recent information that can be laid before the public regarding the existing condition and habits of these marauders of the Sooloo Sea—

The people whom we call the *Illanoons* are a distinct race, inhabiting the line of coast comprised within the bight of the Bay of *Illano*, whence they take their name, in the island of *Mindanao*, the shore of which is there one continued line of mangrove and swamps. This coast soon communicates with an inland lake of immense extent, which they consider as their stronghold and home, and they are thence termed by the Spaniards in Manila. "*Los Illanos de la Laguna*," or, "*The Illanoons of the Lake.*" In this place they build and repair their prahus, which they convey to and from the sea by means of ways or platforms constructed of bamboo and rattan placed on the yielding surface of the mangrove roots and branches, over which the vessels are hauled to and fro as occasion requires. On this lake too they reside on board of their prahus with their wives and families, and in short they here live apart as a separate and isolated community. Born and bred to a life of piracy they regard it merely as a means of living, and not as a criminal occupation—Nothing therefore that they meet with in the shape of a native vessel of these seas escapes their attack; but experience has proved that they are extremely quick and intelligent in discriminating and instantly avoiding a canvas sail, or any vessel of European appearance; and so dextrous are they that in a moment they lower mast and sail and are hauled in among the mangrove shores with which the innumerable islands thereabouts abound, and where they disappear and render further search after them unavailing. Thus, although the Manila government maintains a constant establishment at different points of *Mindanao* especially at *Samboangan*, it is but rarely that their *felucas*, or gun-boats, succeed in capturing any of the Illanoons. In the early part of this year however, two of their prahus were surprised and taken, and the crews of both, amounting to about sixty in all, are still in prison at Manila.

The distance to which the Illanoons extend their cruizes is shewn by the late capture off Tringanu, and it was the decided opinion of some Spanish naval officers at Manila, intimately acquainted with the habits of these people, that the prahus captured by the *Diana* had made their round *south* of Borneo to the coast of the Peninsula—it appearing that there is a piratical tribe on the *North* end of that island, equally daring and atrocious, between whom and the Illanoons there has long existed a deadly and inextinguishable enmity, and that the latter in consequence will never pass by the Northern route. But in the event of these two tribes of depredators meeting, it is said a most sanguinary conflict is certain to ensue, and so eager are they to gratify this mutual feeling of inveterate hostility that *either* of them will even quit sure objects of plunder to attack the other. The principal booty of the Illanoons in these expeditions is the unfortunate beings whom they make captive and sell on all parts of the Eastern and Southern Coasts of Borneo, and the Macassar Straits. To this they chiefly direct their attention after having supplied themselves with a sufficient number to pull at the oar, and do the other work of their prahus. They seldom burden themselves with any thing from the cargo of a prize excepting gold dust or other articles of considerable value and small bulk.

It has been very generally supposed that these Illanoons are subject to, and act under the directions of the Rajah of Sooloo, but from the information obtained by the Spanish authorities at Manila on the subject, there seems every reason to believe that such is not the case. The officers of that government who had been in communication with the Rajah, and who made themselves intimately acquainted with his situation, his resources, and his habits, represent him as possessing neither power nor influence over these people, who are a race purely piratical,—a distinct community of wild, ranging, predatory habits, dependent on no one, and acknowledging no external authority. It is not denied that they frequent the island of *Sooloo* as they please, quite unmolested and without hindrance of any kind, as they do also the numberless islets and mangrove banks (to which we give the name of the *Sooloo Islands*) supposed to be subject to the Rajah's sovereignty, and one of these called *Bang-een-ghee*, Eastward of *Sooloo* is a principal resort, from the convenience and facility which it affords for their predatory pursuits. It is principally Mangrove, grown upon Coral banks, and is well adapted for protection and concealment. The Spanish Naval Officers engaged in suppressing piracy among the Southern group of the *Philippines* and the *Sooloo Sea*, have witnessed at one time about 200 Illanoon prahus, great and small, off this island, and in attemptig to give chase with their *Feluças*, the pirates have anticipated all pursuit and disappeared in the most extraordinary manner, housing their masts and sails, and taking refuge among the mangroves. These haunts are compared by the Spanish officers to extensive nests or banks of rats, where they can fly from one refuge to another, setting at defiance all means that Europeans can in such situations avail themselves of for overtaking and crushing them.

The island of *Basselan* is also a place of frequent resort to the Illanoons. Some of its inhabitants likewise are pirates from their birth, and it is not unusual for them to identify themselves with the race of marauders. And although the whole *Sooloo* groop is subject to visits from them from time to time during their cruizes, they are not in the habit of resorting to any other fixed points except *Basselan* and *Bang-een-ghee*, the first of which is an island of very considerable extent. They generally obtain their supplies of ammunition &c., by trafficking with places of their acquaintance which are in communication with the various small Dutch settlements on the coast of Borneo, and the adjacent islands.

The coolness and audacity which the Illanoons sometimes evince are exemplified by the fact of their having been known to enter the Bay of Manila, passing the signal station on the island of *Corregidor* where two gun-boats are generally stationed, and to capture boats or small vessels within the Bay. It was indeed proved at the trial of the pirates brought in here by the *Diana*, that two boys had been taken out of a boat near *Cavite*, which is only eight miles from the town of Manila. From the *Laguna* which they inhabit, they have been known not unfrequently to push a passage in their prahus out to the Northward by a small river which runs from the lake into the sea at *Cayyam*, where there is a Spanish Settlement, a Fort, and always a Company of soldiers, whose random shots of musquetry, after getting clear, they have ridiculed by loud shouts amidst wild gestures of defiance. If they have reason to suspect that a particular look-out is kept for them on their passage to seaward, by the Spanish *feluccas* stationed at *Samboangan* and its neighbourhood, their quickness and penetration is incredible. They will move their prahus with caution along the edge of the mangrove banks by night, no

matter for how short a distance at a time, and haul them up into an impenetrable concealment ere the dawn o day, and at last gain their object by persevering in their progress night after night, while look-outs are kept constantly on the edge of the mangrove banks unseen during the day.

The Spanish officers have indeed confessed that their attempts to capture the Illanoons have been almost uniformly foiled by their quickness, cunning, & sagacity,—and, strange as it may seem, this singular race of marauders, acknowledged foes to all they meet, through the advantages of locality, their own adroitness, the peculiar construction of their prahus, and other natural circumstances equally favourable to their lawless pursuits, maintain in spite of every thing a constant intercourse with their *Home* on the *Laguna*, almost without interruption.

So far is the Rajah of *Sooloo* from being able to exercise any authority over the predatory hordes of the *Laguna*, that it is said a Treaty entered into some years ago between him and the then governor of Manila, has become a subject of ridicule; as being made with an individual who was a mere cipher, and a Rajah but in name, possessing no control over those whom he calls his subjects, who disregard his authority, and yield him no allegiance.

The foregoing details, present some new features of predatory life in the Eastern seas, and will we think be perused with interest by our readers.—*Sing. Free Press. 13th December.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Dear Mr Editor,

We do not think probably of one important thing in connection with executing opium dealers in our square. Good Chinese authority states, that all condemned to death in future, for dealing in opium, *must* be executed in *front of the Factories*, it being a transaction in which Foreigners are concerned.

You see therefore the perfect inutility of hauling down flags, interfering with the officers in the discharge of their duty, or frightening the Hong merchants out of their senses, by menacing those, who acting as mere instruments of the Governor, yet endeavour to palliate the offence, which they unwillingly inflict, by selecting, as they did yesterday, the end of a street, and a moment of the day, when the Chinese would most likely be at their meals, for the execution.

Resistance manifests but too plainly our perfect impotence, and the events of the 12th December, teach, us that, instead of receiving sympathy at the hands of the rabble whom we pretend to despise, yet whose supposed interest in our favor, was *then* judged a matter of congratulation,—we on the contrary increase their contempt.

Abroad, we have no friends; the executions at which we take such umbrage are but the result of *our own acts*; *the right* of the Chinese Government to execute criminals where it pleases, we cannot question, however much we feel the cold blooded infliction of having it done at our Gates, and however just is our sensibility at the galling insult.

Let us ask ourselves this question. Were we not importers of opium, and were we not striving, daily to dispose of it, in the face of the multitude of edicts which we have seen issued against it, denouncing the traffic as not only illegal, but involving the lives of many natives—should we be compelled to witness the fronts of our Factories, turned into an execution ground? *We invite* the blow that strikes, and cry out when we feel it

To say, that the officers of Government are, or have been, interested in the trade, or that they enriched themselves from the fees it produced, is no excuse for us. We live under a despotic Government, and we should always be prepared to find, that those officers, who one day patronised the dealers, on another, denounce them as victims to the laws, and visit upon them their utmost rigor.

I have no desire to trespass longer upon your time, but, in conclusion, beg to intimate, that the quicker the Foreign Community abandon the opium trade, while matters are at the present stand, the fewer executions may they be obliged to witness at their doors. Yours truly,

Canton, 27th February, 1839. P.

The Passage Boats.

To the Honorable the Chamber of Commerce.
&c. &c

A respectful communication.

The several gentlemen of your hyporable Chamber having last year requested us to petition Government to allow a certain number of licensed boats for the convenience (of those) coming to or leaving Canton, we did so, and the great officers of Government were graciously pleased to grant our prayer; certain regulations were made respecting the examination of the licensed boats on entering and leaving (the river) which we handed to your honorable Chamber requesting you to act in accordance therewith. In the copy of the regulations passed by your Chamber for the management of the boats which we received on the 13th day of the 11th moon of last year we find the following: "The owners of the licensed boats must implicitely obey the instructions issued by the Chamber, both as regards their management, and the examination of them by the revenue officers." This distinctly implies their being examined on entering and leaving the river, and this you no doubt fully explained to the owners of the boats

Now, the late refusal of some of them to apply at the Custom Houses to be examined is a violation of your instructions. The object (of Government), in granting the licenses, was to prevent smuggling, but if the boats will not apply for examination, how can it be known whether they are engaged in smuggling or not? Is it not better then, where they are really guiltless of smuggling, to allow themselves to be examined, that their innocence may be manifested? The examination involves no more than a moment's delay; and should the Custom House people on false pretences, cause delay or trouble, the boats can always apply to us that we may petition Government to punish them. It is really exceedingly unreasonable and contrary to the regulations, for these boats to suppose or argue that because they have licenses and do not clandestinely enter or leave the port that there is no occasion for their being examined or for giving up their passports to be stamped and dated.

We now beg to hand you copy of an edict we have received from the Hoppo, which we request you will examine and obey. We further request that you will assemble the Boat owners and obtain their clear replies to the following question: Will they hereafter agree to obey the regulations and on entering and leaving, apply at the Custom Houses to be examined? Should any of them refuse their concurrence it is clear they intend to employ their boats in smuggling and we request that you will take away their license that we may deliver it up to Government and have the boat struck off the list, that some other respectable boat which you, in her stead.

As we are involved in the consequences of their refusal we have to request you will ascertain the reason why the said boats refused to be examined, and inform us of same that we may petition Government on the subject. It is for this we write and with compliments remain

The Hong Merchants.
S. FEARON.
Chinese Interpreter G. C. C.

February 21th, 18 9.

Yu, Collector of Customs at the Port of Canton &c. &c. proclaims to the Hung-merchants for their full infoamation:

Whereas a runner and clerk of the Bogue Custom House have presented a petition saying that on the 30th day of the 12th month af last year the "Licensed boat No. 5 belonging to Peirce" entered the Bogue when the runners went alongside to examine: and enquire why she did not stop at the Custom house to be duly examined; the foreigners replied "we have a license to run, and do not of our own accord clandestinely enter or leave the river: there is no occasion therefore to call at the Custom house to be examined" the said runners then requested the license, that the date might be filled in and the stamp affixed, but this they also refused, and would not allow the license to go out of their possession. The foreigners being determined to pass and the tide carrying them on, "we the said runners could not stop them, our boat being small and our men few, but now send up a true report of all the circumstances attending the said boats daring defiance of the laws, that you may act accordingly.

This coming before me the Hoppo. I have examined into the facts and find that in conjunction with the Governor I have already framed certain regulations for the licensed boats. In compliance with the Hong merchants petition I limited the number, selected and and numbered them, and gave them licenses to ply between Canton and Macao, directing the several Custom houses to examine them as they passed.

In consequence of the former report from the Bogue that the two boats belonging to Bovet and Byramjee (orig. Lumche) had not applied at that station to be examined, I forthwith issued my commands to you Hong-merchants to investigate and report at the same time informing the Governor of the circumstances. This is on record. Now the Bogue Custom house *again* petitions that the licensed boat No. 5 belonging to Peirce insisted upon entering the river without allowing herself to be examined.

I find that you Hong-merchants, conjointly with the Committee of the General Chamber of Commerce, when you petitioned for licenses for a certain number of boats, stated that "should the licensed boats engage in smuggling Opium or any other illegalities, they shall be broken up and their licenses taken back from them, as a warning to the rest."—These licenses were given to prevent smuggling: but if after having gained her object and obtained her license, a boat in defiance of the law refuses to apply at the custom stations to be examined, how can we tell whether they have Opium or other smuggled goods on board, or not?

It is clear that these boats seeing that the Opium store ships have no vent for the drug in consequence of the late rigorous prohibition, are intent (under the pretence of carrying letters) upon smuggling it up into the Country. The indignation of the Son of Heaven has now no bounds and the laws are truly terrible and severe. If you the Hong-merchants earnestly endeavor to prevent such doings the evils will be cut off, and the morals of the people become pure

Having gained what they in conjunction with you consulted about, these disobedient and daring boats, under pretence of doing away with smuggling are actually carrying into effect their unlawful schemes, I truly loathe and detest (such conduct.) I find it stated, in the regulations, that should any boat clandestinely enter or leave the port without submitting to be examined, or sail by in the night without applying to be examined, or carry up Opium or other contraband goods or military weapons, she shall be seized, her cargo confiscated, and after a clear investigation be broken up and her license given to some other boat.

I have again requested the Governor to direct the military Officers of the Forts and cruisers to keep the most vigilant watch, to examine and seize, and now command you Hong-merchants to institute the strictest investigation respecting the conduct of the three boats belonging to Bovet, Byramjee and Peirce, what cargo they had on board, and why they refused to allow the Officers to search them, and stamp their passports, and forthwith report.

Haste! Haste! A special edict.

S. FEARON.
ChineseInterpreter G. C. C.

February 22d, 1839.

To the Honourable the Chamber of Commerce
&c. &c.

A respectful communication.

We have now received an edict from the Governor acknowledging our petition of yesterday in reply to His Excellency's commands to drive out of the Canton River all the unlicensed boats, and imperatively to insist on those, which have licenses, appling at the Custom House stations to be examined on entering or leaving the river. His Excellency expresses himself satisfied with our petition and directs us to inform the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce thereof for his information and obedience. His Excellency's commands are now really imperative and may not as in olden times be lightly glanced over: they must really be obeyed and the licensed boats must be directed to obey the late regulations on the subject, and apply at the Custom houses to be examined, when they will be permitted to proceed on their way; if they perversely refuse obedience thereto they must really be broken up, and we therefore sincerely trust that they will in future obey the regulations. We enclose copy of the edict requesting your concurrence.

We have also received an edict from the Hoppo in which His Excellency states that if hereafter any unlicensed boat come up to Canton she will be daringly infringing the established laws, (and must stand the consequences of her disobedience). He also states the 5 licensed boats must hereafter obey the regulations and apply at the Custom houses to be examined when they well be allowed to proceed on their way; if they do not all obey, the two boats, not yet licensed, will not be allowed to run as passage boats.

We request your attention and obedience thereto and with compliments remains, The Hong-merchants.

February 26th, 1839.

Having reported that we had, in obedience to His Excellency's commands, driven all the unlicensed boats out of the Canton river, and imperatively insisted on the licensed boats applying at the Custom houses for examination on entering or leaving the river, we received a reply from His Excellency in which he expressed himself satisfied with our report and commanded us to inform the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce of its contents for his obedience. The two unlicensed boats His Excellency desires us to bring up forthwith, and to report their arrival that they may be examined and stamped. He again issues strict orders to those boats already licensed to apply at the several stations for examination on quitting Canton for Macao or on arrival from Macao, in obedience to the fixed regulations, "should there hereafter be the least opposition the boats will according to the new regulations be broken up, as no violation of the laws will be permitted, but will on discovery be punished. Wait further orders from the Hoppo's Office."

S. FEARON,
Chinese Interpreter G. C. C

To the Hong Merchants.
Gentlemen,—

We do ourselves the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 24th inst. accompanying an Edict from the Hoppo regarding the licensed passage Boats.

It is with much regret that we hear of any of the Boats having thrown obstacles in the way of their examination by the proper authorities; but we feel convinced that such irregularity can only have arisen from some misunderstanding of the parties in charge of them, and not either from the Boats being engaged in illicit traffic, or from any other evil intention.

The men in charge of these Boats are natives of India, imperfectly acquainted with the language of other foreigners, or of the Chinese, and being of the lower orders, may not at first clearly understand the new regulations.

To prevent a recurrence of any ground of complaint, we have given written directions to the Owners of the Boats that they must be properly examined on coming to or quitting Canton; and further, that in order to enable the Custom House Officers at the Bogue to examine, on all occasions, when they may wish to do so, the Boats shall always anchor there for the space of one hour, giving the Officers every facility to inspect the Boats and the Baggage, should they come on board for that purpose.

We feel no doubt that these regulations will be found to answer every purpose; and, as it is of great importance to the foreign community that the Boats, whether they may be carrying passengers or letters, should be allowed to pass up and down free from unnecessary detention, we trust you will obtain orders to the Custom House Officers at the Bogue, directing them to proceed on board immediately on the Boat's arrival, that they may be enabled to prosecute their voyage without delay.

We are sir
H. H. LINDSAY.
Chairman.

Regulations for the LICENSED PASSAGE BOATS.

An arriving at or quitting Canton notice is to be given to the Chinese authorities, that the baggage of Passengers, or other articles sent on board or landed may be duly examined.

On passing the Bogue Ports, the boats are to remain as near as convenient to the Wangtong Fort for the space of one hour in order to give the Chinese officers ample time to come on and visit the Boat; should none come within that space the Boats are at liberty to proceed.

If the Licensed Boats engage in any smuggling transaction, they will according to agreement be liable to forfeiture should such facts come under the cognizance of the Chinese authorities, and should it come to the knowledge of the committee that any licensed Boat engages in illegal transactions either inside or outside the river, they will at once request that the license of such Boat may be withdrawn and transferred to some other.

The aid and cooperation of all Passengers is particularly requested towards the compliance with these regulations which are framed solely with a view to the public advantage.

Signed. W. SCOTT.—*Secretary*,
By order of the Committee.

Canton, 28th February, 1839.

CANTON PRESS.

Saturday, 2nd March.

In our *Canton Press Extra* of 27th ult. we related how the authorities had succeeded to execute a criminal in front of the Factories. On the day following the execution the Hong-merchants called in a body on many of the most influential foreign merchants stating that they were deputed by the Kwangheep to apologize in a manner for this insult, in as much as that officer, being well aware of the disgust with which the foreigners viewed such exhibitions, chose a spot as distant as the ground allowed, from the houses, and not exactly opposite to any one of them, but facing China street, and that the execution *in front of the Factories* took necessarily place there in obedience to orders to that effect from the Emperor, which orders he could not disobey. It is impossible to know how much truth there may be in this, but it is more probable that the board of punishments as Peking having confirmed the sentence on Fung-angan it was carried into effect on a spot chosen by the Governor, particularly since in his answer to the late remonstrance from the Chamber of Commerce he expressed his intention of doing so in future. The letter from our Correspondent P. states, and, we believe, on good authority, that other executions will take place is the same manner, and we much fear that this will be so. In the meantime all the national flags have ceased to be hoisted to the no small astonishment of the Chinese, so that the object of by that means shewing them the sense foreigners entertain of the insult, has been attained. This is all we fear that foreigners can do—as to opposing the authorities by force of arms, the attempt would most likely lead to the most disastrous consequences nor is it likely that the community here, in a doing, would eventually be therein assisted by the Governments at home. The present state of the Opium-trade seems to justify the supposition that though probably not suppressed altogether, Canton will cease to be its centre, and it will in future be carried on by vessels fitted out for the purpose, disposing of their merchandize to Chinese smuggler on the coast unconnected with the regular commerce of Canton. At present uncertainty still prevails to a great degree as to the measures the Chinese will ultimately take, nor can we arrive at much certainty before the arrival of the commissioner, who, it is said, has sent an official communication that he will arrive in Canton in about ten days; the return therefore of his having been here some days into nito, or of his being expected every moment at Macao seems to have been without foundation. No accounts have yet been received of the affray on the east-coast we mentioned in our Extra in which Chinese were said to have lost their lives, and is therefore to be hoped that it will turn out more fabrication. The preparations of the Government to proceed offensively against the fleet at Hong kong continue however, and we hear that they have purchased four cannons from the Portuguese Government, and have got some of their soldiers instructed in the firing of them. We do not suppose that they actually intend to make use of these preparations but that they may them rather for intimidation The Hongkong fleet is closely watched by a number of war boats, which render all communication with native boats exceedingly difficult; such in fact is the terror with which they have impressed the Chinese that the ships at Hongkong are dependent on Macao for their provisions; most of the vessels there have now we hear, received directions from their agents to change their anchorage, but it is no yet known whether they will go

The letters by the *Lady Grant* have not yet been received, but the quantity of Opium to come immediatly is said to be very large. The overland mail of the end of October had not reached Bombay at the time of her sailing.

In the *Newyork Morning Herald* of 18th October brought by the *Panama*, and kindly lent us, we find a proclamation form lord Durham, dated 9th October, in which that Nobleman resigns his office of Governor of the Canadas. The document itself we are, from its great length unable to give, but the reason of his resignation he states to be the want of cordial support of his measures by H. M. Government, and the annulling by Ministers of the first and most important act of his lord-ship after his arrival in Canada brought to the Minister's notice. This act was the banishment of a number of persons imprisoned for high-treason, to the Bermudas.

We have been kindly favored with the following particulars of the loss of the American Brig *Griffon* at Mazatlan, by which her Captain unfortunately lost his life. It will be seen that the hurricane which caused the disaster was of very short duration, only fifty minutes having elapsed between its commencement and the total wreck of the vessel.

"The brig Griffon, captain W. C. Little, lying in the port of Mazatlan moored in eleven fathoms of water with an anchor and thirty fathoms chain on the starboard, and an anchor and forty five fathoms chain on the larboard bow. There was no appearance of bad weather until the morning of the 1st November when in the words of the protest made by Mr. Mahoney, mate of the brig, "at about three A. M. a light breeze sprang up from the eastward; at half past three it came on to blow a strong gale; at a quarter to four the wind shifted to south east and increased, paid out more chain on the starboard anchor; at four A. M. a heavy sea running, paid out all the chain; at ten minutes after four both anchors ahead dragging, the vessel shipping great quantities of water, the gale still increasing until it blew a hurricane; at about a quarter after four the starboard chain parted, and successively the larboard one, at the same time, the gale still blowing with great violence the wind shifted to south west and at twenty minutes after four A. M. the vessel struck on a reef of rocks on the east side of Creston Island, the second stroke parted her about midships, all the masts went by the board at the same time, carrying with them the Captain, three men and a boy; the man and boy succeeded in reaching the shore, but Captain Little disappeared and has not since been found; the remainder of the crew succeeded in getting on shore on the after part " " of the wreck and at day light commenced saving such of the Treasure and other property as was in their power."

From the correspondence between the Hong-merchants and Chamber of Commerce it will be seen that some of the licensed boats have refused to wait at the Bogue to have their passports examined. We believe that the inconsiderate impatience of some of the passengers has been the cause of this disregard of one of the conditions under which these boats are allowed to run, and we hope that the same may not recur again, that the foreign community may not be exposed to the loss of a very valuable privilege which they now enjoy by the license having been granted to these boats. Owners of unlicensed boats still at Whampoa have received intimation from the Hong-merchants immediately to take them out of the river.

Mr. Dempster has requested us to state that amateurs of boatsailing are advised that he is willing to wager his new boat against $300 that she will prove the best sailor on a wind.

The following letter, (if not exactly a verbatim it is substantially a correct copy) has been addressed by the British merchants to H. M. second Superintendent, and it is much to be hoped that the request therein contained will be acceded to, it being not only desirable that a ship of war may always be on this station, but particularly so at this moment, when the preparations of the Chinese give every reason to suppose that they meditate an attack upon the Hong-Kong fleet. Mr. Johnston's answer will also be found below.

To ALEXANDER ROBERT JOHNSTON, esq.
His Majesty Second Superintendent of Trade,
&c., &c., &c.

Sir,—Information having been received of the arrival of H. M. Sloop of War "Larne," in the Macao Roads, also that her stay there was expected to be very short; We, the undersigned British merchants, respectfully request you will convey to H. M. Senior Superintendent, that it is our opinion a Naval Force is at all times desirable in the Chinese waters, more especially at the present time, when our commercial relations with the

hinese Government are in an unsatisfactory a stat e; at that the services of the "Larne" should be made ailable for the protection of British interests.

We have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedient Servants.

Bell & Co. Lindsay & Co. Gibb Livingston & Co.
hs. S. Compton. Bibby, Adam & Co. Jardine Mat
Co. Dent & Co. Jamieson & How. Turner
Co. Eglinton Maclean & Co. Macricar & Co. Da
ell & Co. Fox Rawson & Co , &c., &c.

ANSWER.

Canton, 29th February, 1839.

Gentlemen,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of our letter of this day's date; and have the honor to in- you I have forwarded your request to the chief perintendent, in such a manner as it is most likely to ach his hands with the least possible delay.

I will likewise avail myself of the earliest opportunity to arrange it, that the commander of H. M. Sloop 'Larne," if she has not sailed much sooner than I have ny apprehension of her doing, shall be placed in posses- ion of a request from me to defer his departure until eceiving some communication from the chief Super- ntendent in reference to your request.

I am Gentlemen,
Your obedient humble Servant,
A. R. JOHNSTON,
Deputy Superintendent.

STATEMENT,

Of Exports of Teas to Great Britain and the United States of Ameri a, since the 1st July 1838, up to this date.

	To G. Britain. Piculs	To U. States. Piculs
Pekien Bohea	135	
Canton Bohea	724	
Congo	153204	
Paper	1021	
Souchong	5396	3793
Pouchong		1413
Tampot	392	
Yukoi	693	
Hongmuey	1374	
Pekoe	313.9	46
Orange Pekoe	5123	127
Black	172399	5379
Hyson	5883	2600
Young Hyson	3636	19632
Hyson Skin	3116	2523
Twankay	8607	
Gunpowder	3550	4299
Imperial	1868	3200
Total	199375	37653

Total of BLACK Tea to Gt. Britain lbs. 2989533
Total of GREEN Tea to Gt. Britain lbs. 3590133

lbs. 26576666

Total of BLACK Tea to United States lbs. 717900
Total of GREEN Tea to United States lbs. 4303200

lbs. 5,021,100

RAW SILK shipped to Great Britain Piculs 1303
General Chamber of Commerce.

CAUTION.—Two valuable eight day CHRONOMETERS, one by French, and the other by Wolenham, the first No. 4474, and the latter No. 1946; and two small gold WATCHES, (one by McCabe, maker of the other unknown) having been intrusted by me to ROBERT EDWARDS who lately left China, to be sent to London for repair; and he not having accounted to me for one or either of them; the Public are hereby cautioned against purchasing said CHRONOMETERS and WATCHES as they are my properly. JAS. P. STURGIS.

Canton, 24th January, 1839.

NOTICE.—With reference to an advertisement in the Canton Press headed "CAUTION" and dated 24th January, we feel it our duty to notify publicly, as we have already represented to Mr. J. P. Sturgis personally, in November last; that we have been instructed by Mr. Robert Edwards, late of Canton, to dispose of the two Chronometers alluded to in that advertisement, in the event of the said Mr. Sturgis still retaining possession of a box of Dollars, the property of the said Mr. Edwards; the proceeds of the Chronometers to meet the value of the said box of Dollars, and the surplus, if any, to be handed over to the said Mr. Sturgis.

As the constituted attorneys of Mr. R Edwards, we have to state that the box of Dollars referred to herein is retained by the aforen-med Mr. Sturgis for an unacknowledged claim in 1833, which he has on Mr. Edwards; and further we know, that the watches mentioned in the said advertisement are not yet returned from England.

BOVET, BROTHERS & Co.

Canton, 30th January, 1839.

NOTICE.—The Business hitherto to conducted by me at Amoy as in the Island of Lombock, is from the 1st. January, 1839, carried on under the firm of JOHN BURD & Co. Mr. MRDS LANGE, who has been for many years residing on the Island, has been admitted a Partner in the concern, and all Commission orders for the purchase and shipment of Produce, will be punctually attended to. JOHN BURD.

Canton, 1st March, 1839.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE Usual half yearly general meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the office of the general Agents, on Monday, the 11th March, at noon.

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.
Genl. Agents.

Canton, 28th February, 1839.

NOTICE.—Mr. WILLIAM ALMACK and Mr. Y. J. MURROW, are authorized, individually, to sign our Firm by procuration.

JAMIESON & HOW.

Canton, 9th February, 1839.

NOTICE.—Bills on London at 6 months sight for sale by

F. S. HATHAWAY.

Canton, 25th January, 1839.

NOTICE.—The very superior, new and fast sailing schooner "PARADOX," lately arrived from Java, has spacious accommodations for Passengers, and is now put on the line of the Canton Packets. For passage or freight, apply at Canton to HOOKER & LANE.
at Macao

Canton, 15th November, 1838.

NOTICE.—The connection heretofore existing between the Firms of RUSSELL, STURGIS & Co: at Canton and RUSSELL & STURGIS at Manila is this day terminated, and they will hereafter constitute separate and distinct concerns.

JOHN W. PERIT retires from the Business.

WARREN DELANO, Jr. will continue the Canton House under the same Firm, on his separate account and responsibility until further notice.

The business of the MANILA HOUSE will also be continued under the same Firm as heretofore by GEORGE R. RUSSELL, RUSSELL STURGIS, and HENRY P. STURGIS, with Mr. JONIAH MOORE, who has this day been admitted a partner.

JOHN W. PERIT.
GEORGE R. RUSSELL.
RUSSELL STURGIS.
HENRY P. STURGIS.
W. DELANO JR.

Canton 1st January 1839.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The undersigned has been appointed Agent in Singapore for the sale of the works published by the "SOCIETY FOR THE DIFFUSION OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE" as also Agent for the sale of Chamber's Edinburgh Journal, and the other publications of Messrs W. and R. Chambers, Edinburgh. He has lately received copies af most of the above works, including *Penny Magazine, Penny Cyclopedia, Chambers Journal* etc. which are for sale at the London publishing prices, exchange at 4s 2d, per dollar, or 2 cents per penny. He will also be happy to receive orders for and undertakes to procure at the London publishing prices at the above exchange, *without any charges added*, any of the publications of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge and of Messrs W and R. Chambers,—as any other works parties may wish to order, provided the price be paid at the time of ordering, or guarantee be given that the work or works will be received and paid for on delivery. On the arrival at Singapore of the works ordered, they will be handed over to such agents as the parties may appoint to receive them—or be forwarded direct by earliest opportunity, at the expense of the parties.

Orders in China may be left with Rev. E. C. Bridgman, or J. R. Morrison Esq. Canton—and S. W. Williams E-q Macao—with whom Catalogues of the D. U. K. Society's publications may be seen. Catalogues may also be seen at the Morrison Education Society's Library, Canton—and at Macao.

J. H. MOOR

Singapore 29th October 1838.

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL INSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above society can grant Policies on Goods payable in London, Calcutta, Bombay, or Canton.

MACVICAR & Co.

Canton, 6th October, 1838.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are authorised to grant Policies payable in Calcutta, London, Batavia and Canton. A cash payment of five per cent on the amount of premium per each risk will be made to all parties giving risks to this office, and Policies are made payable at 30 days when the premium is paid in cash at a *pro rata* exchange, and at two months and longer periods when paid by a Bill on the same terms at which the Policy is payable. DANIELL & Co.

Agents in China, Asiatic Marine Ins. Office.
Secretaries in Calcutta Messrs. Fergusson Brothers & Co.
Agents in London Messrs. Forbes Forbes & Co.
" in Batavia Messrs. Wilson Smiths & Co.

Canton, 9th November, 1838

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY

THE Subscribers are duly constituted and appointed Agents for this Company, and can grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta, Canton, Bombay, Madras, and elsewhere—parties contributing business to the office, will be entitled to a return of five per cent on the amount of premium actually paid in.

Canton, January 4th 1838. WETMORE & Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO LONDON.

THE LORD WILLIAM BENTINCK A. I. 560 Tons burthen, Capt. Stockley. Apply to

JOHN THACKER.

No. 2 British Factory,
Canton, 27th February, 1839.

EOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE ARD-SEER, Captain MACINTYRE, will be dispatched for the above P rts on Thursday the 7th Instant at 5 P. M. For freight or passage apply to

MACVICAR & Co

Canton, 1st March, 1839.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER, TO LIVERPOOL OR LONDON.

THE Ship MALABAR, Captain FRENEZER SOUTHWARD, 687 Tons. Apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Canton, 20th February, 1839.

FREIGHT TO LIVERTOOL.

THE fine Ship TIGRIS, 422 tons A. 1, Captain TITHERINGTON, has the principal part of her Cargo engaged, and will have immediate dea atch. For freight apply to

DENT & Co.

Canton, 20th February, 1839.

FREIGHT TO LONDON.

THE Teak Ship ELIZA, 682 tons Æ 1, Captain LAY, will have quick despatch. For freight apply to

DENT & Co,

Canton, 20th February, 1839.

FOR HONG KONG, MACAO, THE STRAITS AND BOMBAY.

THE Ship L'ESPERANCE, now lying at Whampoa will take freight for the above places and have an early despatch, apply to

S. VAN BASEL TOE LAER & Co.

Canton, 8th February, 1839.

FOR SINGAPORE AND MADRAS.

HAVING the greater part of her Cargo engaged, the FRANCIS SMITH, Captain EDMONDS. For freight or passage apply to

MACVICAR & Co.

Canton 12th January, 1839.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE St. VINCENT, Captain JAMES MUDDLE. Al, 410 tons per register Apply to

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 3rd January, 1839.

FOR LONDON.

THE fine first class Ship the VISCOUNT MELBOURNE, of 650 tons, Captain WM. DRAYNER, her second voyage. For freight and passage apply to

DANIELL & Co.

Canton, 9th November, 1838.

WANTS A SITUATION.—An individual who has been in the trade at Canton for seven years; and understands book-keeping. For particulars apply to the Editor of the Canton Press.

FOR SALE

LAFITTE CLARET in cases of one dozen each.

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 3rd January, 1839.

FOR SALE.

THE undersigned have just received an assortment of the following viz. LINEN DAMASK, NAPKINS and TABLE CLOTHS, COLORED DAMASK, TABLE COVERS of newest patterns, LINEN DUCKS and DRILL, DAMASK COUNTERPANES and STRIPE VERANDAH TICK.

HOOKER & LANE.

No. 1 British Factory,
1st December, 1838.

ON SALE.

BEER in HOGSHEADS, just landed in good order. To be had at the Godowns of

BIBBY ADAM & Co,

Canton, 7th September, 1838

ON SALE.

At the CANTON PRESS OFFICE

THE second and third volumes of the CANTON PRESS NEWS PAPER AND PRICE CURRENT, at 12 8 per file.

BILLS OF LADING, BLANK POWERS OF ATTORNEY, BLANK RESPONDENSIA BONDS OPIUM ORDERS, all neatly printed and on Europe paper.

also

DIRECTIONS for using the LOGARITHMIC TONNAGE ROD, as invented by Mr. STANSBURY.

At the price of 10 cents each, Statements of AMERICAN IMPORTS & EXPORTS for 1837 & 38, and at 15 cents each, these together with BRITISH IMPORTS & EXPORTS on one sheet of Postpaper.

LINGUIST- REPORTS.

FOR SALE AT WHAMPOA.

A quantity of KENTLEDGE, for particulars apply to MACVICAR & Co

Canton 12th January, 1839.

TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press and Price Current,
For one year payable in advance..... $ 12
For six Months..... " ..... " 7
For three " ..... " ..... " 4
Single numbers of the Canton Press and Price Current, may be had at the Office No. 3, British Factory, at 30 cents, and Price Currents at 10 cents each.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—Amer. *Indus*, Mott, from Mazatlan. *Morrison*, Benson, from New York 18th October. Brit. *David Scott*, ——, from Calcutta; *Singapore Packet*, ——, from Lombock; *Lady Grant*, Jeffries, from Bombay 13th December; *Elizabeth Buckham*, ——, from Penang 3d and Singapore 15th January. *Ann Jane*, Stubbs, from Liverpool. *Orixa*, ——, from Liverpool 3rd October. H. M. S. *Larne*, Capt. Blake, from a Cruize.

PASSENGERS.—per *Morrison*, Revd. Mr Beale Mr. Brown; per *Singapore Packet*, Mr. J. Burd.

SAILED OR DESPATCHED.—Brit. *Singapore Packet*——, for Singapore; *Mary Ann*, Jones, for Singapore and Calcutta; *Donna Pascua*, Hullock, for Singapore.

Erratum: for Dadabhoy Rustomjee, in list of Passengers per *Sulimany* given last week, read Dossabhoy Rustomjee.

The *Europa* reported as arrived from the Sandwich Islands in our last has not yet arrived.

The *Stains Castle*, *Carnatic* and *Hannah* sailed from Bombay for China before the *Lady Grant*.

The *Good Success* was to sail on the 20th December.

The *Belhaven*, from Calcutta 17th December had arrived at Singapore and sailed thence for China two days before the *Lady Grant*.

Vessels laid on for LONDON: *Viscount Melbourne*, *Eliza Hindostan*, *Parrock Hall*, *Orwell*, *Ingleborough*; for LEITH, *Isabella*; for LIVERPOOL, *Tigris*.

LATEST DATES, from ENGLAND, 5th October via Bombay. UNITED STATES, 28th Oct. *Panama*, CALCUTTA, 17th December via Singapore. BOMBAY, 31st December, *Lady Grant*. SINGAPORE, 15th January *El. Buckham*. JAVA, 7th December *George IV*. MANILA, 6th February via Macao.

VESSELS EXPECTED.—CALCUTTA, *Syren*, *Eleanor*, *Bencoolen*, *Belhaven*, *Rob Roy Syed Khan*, *Red Rover*. BOMBAY, *Hellas*, *Emily Jane*, *Carnatic*, *Good Success*, *Hannah*, *Stains Castle*.

SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

Vessel's Name.	*Flag.*	*Commander.*	*Tons*	*Where from.*	*Consignees.*
Canada	Ameri.	Hicks		Liverpool	Wetmore & Co.
V. Melbourne	British	Drayner	650	Bombay	Daniell & Co.
Covington	Ameri.	Holbrook		Liverpool	Wetmore & Co.
Horatio	"	Howland		Liverpool	F. S. Hathaway.
Eliza	British	Lay	682	Calcutta	Dent & Co.
Reliance		Marquis	1515	Madras	"
L'Esperance	Dutch.	Lindstedt		Batavia	S.van Basel toe Laer &Co.
Orwell	British	Collard		Madras	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Parrock Hall	"	Canney		Bombay	Turner & Co.
Francis Smith	"	Edmond		Calcutta	Macvicar & Co.
Van Couver	Ameri.	Hallet		Boston	Russell & Co.
Omega	"	Hillert		New York	Gordon & Talbot.
Hindustan	British	Redman		Madras	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Girard	Ameri.	Drinker		Philadelphia	F. H. & J. Tiers.
Tigris	British	Tither ton	422	Liverpool	Dent & Co.
Ingleborough	"	Buel		Liverpool	Fox Rawson & Co.
Rosalind	"	Crou		London	Turner & Co.
Malabar	"	Southward	680	Bombay	Russell & Co.
St. Vincent	"	Mudille	410	London	Lindsay & Co.
Isabella	"	Robertson		Leith	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Francis Stanton	Ameri.	Lefavour	392	Manila	Russell & Co.
Niantic	"	Griswold		Newyork	"
London	"	Brace		Batavia	"
George IV	British	Drayner		Batavia	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Ld. Wm. Bentinck	"	Stockley	560	Sydney	J. Thacker.
Trusty	"			Lombock	"
Premier	"	Were		London	Dent & Co.

SHIPPING AT HONG-KONG &c.

The following Ships are stationary at Lintin &c. The *Jane*, Wm. Clark; *Lord Amherst*, Wm. Dodd; *Amelia*, Gregorio; *Psyche*, Kennedy; to Dent & Co. The *Hercules*, Parry; *Austen*, Rees; *Col. Young*, Baylis; *Jardine*, Strachan; to Jardine Matheson & Co. The *Lintin*, (Am.) Gilman; to Russell & Co. The *Mermaid*, Wallace; to D. & M. Rustomjee. The *Isabelle*, D. Ballingall; to Markwick & Smith. Brit. *Mithras*, Pike; to H. Rustomjee. *Rosa*, Ribeiro; to H. Elgar.

Vessel's Name.	*Flag.*	*Commander.*	*Tons*	*Where from.*	*Consignees*
Gavernor Findlay	British	Jauncey	974	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Rose	Ameri.	Foster	143	Lima	Russell & Co.
Mavis	British	T. Watson	160	Calcutta	Cowsajee Eduljee.
Ternate	British	Walker		Bombay	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Pearl	"	Beddie		"	Macvicar & Co.
Corsair	"	Porter		Singapore	Lindsay & Co.
Thistle	"	Florence		Manila	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Lambton	"	Hart		"	"
Attaran	"	H. Jackson		Calcutta	Markwick & Smith.
Virginia	"	Whiffen		"	Lindsay & Co.
Maulmien	"	Pike	175	Calcutta	Heerjeebhoy Rustomjee.
Henry Clay	Ameri.	Trott		Callao	Dent & Co.
Porcia	"	Swift		Callao	Russell & Co.
Omega	British	Strachan		Singapore	Jardine Matheson & Co.
John Gilpin	Ameri.	Lewis		Callao	Wetmore & Co.
Ruparell	British	Butler		Bombay	A. & D. Furdonjee.
Lady Hayes	"	Paterson		Sidney	Jardine Matheson & Co
Roman	Ameri.	Hallett		Newyork	Olyphant & Co.
Robert Fulton		MacMichael		"	Dent & Co.
John Renwick	British	Byron		Samarang	Turner & Co.
Heroine	"	Bennett		Calcutta	Edmund Read.
Mahamoodie	"	MacNiel		Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Emma Eugenia	"	Wade		Calcutta	Ilbery & Co.
Ardaseer	"	MacIntyre		Bombay	Macvicar & Co.
Patsima	Ameri.	Benjamin		Newyork	Russell & Co.
Indus	"	Mott		Mazatlan	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Morrison	"	Benson		Newyork	Olyphant & Co.
David Scott	British			Calcutta	———
Lady Grant	"	Jeffries		Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Eliz. Buckham	"			Penang	Macvicar & Co.
Orixa	"	Ager		Liverpool	Turner & Co.
Ann Jane	"	Stubbs		"	Bell & Co.
H. M. S. Larne	"	Capt. J. P. Blake		Cruize	———

THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

Abreviations (Pl.) Pecul. (Cy.) Catty. (Pce.) Piece. (Pr.) Pair. (Cht.) Chest. (Yrd.) Yard. ($) Spanish Dollars. (T.) Tael. (M.) Mace. (Cn.) Candarin. (Cb.) Cash. Commi. Weights. 16 Taels, 1⅓ lb. avods.—1 Catty.—100 Catties 133⅓ lb avods, 1 Pecul.—16 Pls. 80 Cys, 1 Ton.—84 Cys, 1 Cwt.—¼ Cy. 1 lb.—Money weight.—10 Cash. 1 Candarin.—10 Candarin, 1 Mace, 1 Tael.—1 Tael, 580 Grains Troy.—1 Span. dollar 7 Mace 1 cn. 7 cb.

VOL. 4. No. 26. *Canton, Saturday, 2nd March, 1839.* **No. 182.**

IMPORTS.

	PER.	PRICES.	REMARKS.
COTTON MANUFACTURES.			
Cambrics - - 40 yds. - in	Pce.	$ 3. a 4	
Chintzes - - 28 ,, - in	,,	,, 3 a 5	
Handkfs. Monteiths scarlet -	,,	1.75 a 2.	dull.
,, ,, blue - - -	,,	1.25 a 2	
Long-cloths white 40 yds. 36 in	,,	3½. a 4½.	
,, ,, 80 ,, - -	,,	7½. a 9.	
,, grey 40 ,, 38 in	,,	3½. a 4.	Large stock
,, ,, 60 ,, 38 in	,,	5½. a 6.	
,, ,, 80 ,, 38 in	,,	7. a 8.	
Am. brown Cots. 30 ,, 36 in	,,	2.10 a 2.50	
Cotton yarn Nos. 16 @ 28 in	Pl.	22 a 30	Large stock and
,, ,, ,, 30 @ 52 in	,,	30 a 36	little demand.
Calcutta - - ,, 18 @ 24 in	,,		None.
WOOLLENS.			
Broadcloth Ex. Sup'r 60@62 in	Yrd.	90 a 2 80.	
,, Span[h] Stripes 60@62 in	,,	1.20 a 1.40.	
,, Supers - 58@60 in	,,	80 a 90.	
,, Worsters - - -	,,	60 cts.	
,, Worleys - 25 yds. in	Pce.	11 a 11½.	No sale.
,, Sup[r] Sclet. Cutgslarge	Pl.	30 a 40.	Cts. dull.
Flannel - - - - -	yd.	15 a 20.	
Camblets, double 55 yds. 30 in	Pce.		
Fine singles - - - - -	,,	20 a 22.	dull.
Second - - - - - -	,,		
Dutch - - - 40 yds. 33 in	,,	22 a 24	
,, - - - 40 ,, 28 ,,	,,	20 a 22	
Bombazets - - - - -	,,	7 a 8	
Longells scarlet - - - -	,,	9½ a 9¾	
Assorted colors - - - -	,,	7½	
Woollen yarn - - - - -	,,	70 a 90	Limited demand.
COTTON.		Tael.	
Bengal old or inf'. - - -	Pl.	$ 7 a 10 8	
,, sup[r] and fine - - -	,,		
Bombay old or inf'. - - -	,,	7. a 9.	
,, sup'. and fine - - -	,,		
Madras - - - - - -	,,	7.5 a 9.8	
Manila - - - - - -	,,		None.
METALS.			
Copper Shea[s]. 16 oz. @ 32 oz.	Pl.	$ 3½	
,, S. American slab - -	,,	20.	None.
,, nails assorted - - -	,,	40.	
,, old - - - - -	,,	18.	
Lead English Pig - - - -	,,	5¾ a 6	
,, Spanish ,, - - -	,,		
Iron Bar 1 @ 3 in - - - -	,,	3½	
,, Rod ¼ @ in - - -	,,	4½ a 5	
,, Nailrod ¼ and under -	,,		
,, Hoop. - ¼ @ in - -	,,	4½ a 5	
,, Scrap - - - - -	,,	1. a 1.26	Not Saleable.
Steel English - - - - -	,,		
,, Swedish - - - - -	Tub	4½ a 5	
Spelter English - - - -	Pl.	5½ a 5¾	
Tin Plates - - - - -	Box	8½ a 9½	
Quicksilver - - - - -	Pl.	105	Nominal.
SKINS Rabbit - - - - -	100	60. a 65.	
Beaver - - - - - -	each	4. a 6.	
,, Fox - - - - - -	,,	1. a 1.15.	
Otter-Sea - - - - - -	,,	40. a 55	
,, ,, tails - - - - -	,,	2.50 a 3	
,, Land - - - - -	,,	5. a 7.	
Seal - - - - - - -	,,	2. a 2.50	
OPIUM Patna old 1836	Ch'.		
,, ,, - 1837	,,		No trade and for
,, ,, new - -	,,		
Benares old - - 1837	,,		the season of the
,, new - - - -	,,		
Malwa old - - - - -	,,		year heavy stock
,, new - - - - -	,,		
Turkey - - - - - -	Pl.		Little demand.
RICE Bengal - - - - -	,,	None.	
,, Java - - - - -	,,	1.35 a 1.40	
,, White table- - - - -	,,		
,, Manila - - - - -	,,	1.35 a 1.40	
STRAITS PRODUCE &c			
Bird's nest, fine white - -	Cr.	30.	
,, ,, inf'. ,, - -	,,	11. a 16.	No demand.
,, ,, black - - -	,,	1½. a 5.	
Bees Wax - - - - - -	Pl.	26. a 28.	
Betel nut - - - - - -	,,	4. a 4½.	
Cloves Mauritius 22 @ 24 -	,,	34.	Molucca.
,, Mother - - - - -	,,	10. a 12.	Overstocked.
Camphor Baroos - - - -	Cr.	6. a 25.	
Gambir - - - - - -	Pl.	2½. a 3.	
Mace - - - - - - -	,,		
Nutmegs - - - - - -	,,		
Pepper - - - - - - -	,,	6½ a 6¾.	
Rattans - - - - - -	,,	3. a 3½.	In demand.
Tin Banca - - - - - -	,,	22.	
,, Singapore &c. - - -	,,	21.	First quality.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Amber large 1st quality - -	Cr.	3. a 13.	
,, small fragments - -	,,	80 cts a 1½.	
Asafœtida - - - - - -	Pl.	4½.	
Bichdemar - - - - - -	,,	6. a 25.	
,, good - - - - - -	,,	25. a 36.	
Cochineal - - - - - -	,,	180. a 220.	
Coral large beads or pieces -	Cr.	.....	
,, fragments - - - - -	Pl.	40. a 50.	
Cow Bezoar - - - - - -	Cr.	16. a 25.	No demand.
Cudbear - - - - - - -	Pl.	12.	
Cutch Pegue - - - - - -	,,	4. a 4½.	
Elephants Teeth or Ivory -	,,	70. a 100.	
,, ,, cuttings - - -	,,	60. a 65.	
Fish-maws - - - - - -	,,	25 a 55.	
Flints - - - - - - -	,,	40 cents.	
Ginseng crude - - - - -	,,	65.	
,, clarified - - - - -	,,	90	
Mother of Pearl Shell - - -	,,	9. a 10.	
Myrrh - - - - - - -	,,	3. a 4.	
Olibanum - - - - - -	,,	3½. a 8.	Large stock.
Putchuck - - - - - -	,,	15 a 16	Little demand.
Rose Maloes - - - - - -	,,		
Saltpetre at Lintin - - - -	,,	4½ a 5.	
Shark's fins - - - - - -	,,	15. a 30.	
Smalts - - - - - - -	,,	40. a 55.	Limited demand.
Stock fish - - - - - -	,,	3½. a 4.	Large stock.
Thread Gold and Silver - -	Cy.	40 a 45	
Wood Ebony Mauritius - - -	Pl.	2.	
,, ,, Ceylon - - - -	,,	3.	dull.
,, Sandal Indian - - - -	,,	14 a 20	
,, ,, Timor - - - -	,,	8 a 12.	
,, ,, Sandwich Islands - -	,,		
,, Sapan, ,, - - - -	,,	1.50	

EXPORTS.

	WT. in T.	PRICE	REMARKS.
SILK MANUFACTURES.			
Camlets blk. 18 yds. by 24 in	30	$ 12	
,, col'd ,, by ,,	28	18.	
Hkfs. 4-4 black Levantine	17	5.20. a 6.30	
,, ,, fringed			
,, 7-8 ,, ,,	15	4.50 a 5.60	
Hkfs. 7-8 cross barren - -	11	5.50 a 6.	
,, Sarsnet, Nankin silk			
,, ,, Canton - - -	—	5.20	
Hkfs. white Pongee 32 in	18	6.30	
,, ,, ,, 30 ,,	16	5.80	
,, figured ,, 32	20	8.10 a 8.50	
,, ,, ,, 30 ,,	18	7.20 a 7.50	
Levantines col'd 30 yds. 24 ,,	24	11.50	
,, ,, 30 ,, 29 ,,	32	15. a 15.50	
,, black ,, ,, 24 ,,	27	11.	
,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	30	14. a 15.	
Satins Levantines 30 29 ,,	33	14.50 a 15.	
,, ,, ,, 24 ,,	30	13.	
Lutestrings mixt 18 ,, 24 ,,	18	6.70	
,, black ,, ,, 29 ,,	28	9.50 a 9.75	
Pongees white 30 ,, 30	30	10.	
,, ,, 30 ,, 29 ,,	29	9.75	
,, ,, 30 ,, 32 ,,	32	11.	
,, Szechuen 19 ,, 19 ,,	27	3.60 a 3.75	
Sarsnets black N. 30 ,, 29 ,,	27	9 70	
,, ,, C. ,, ,, 29 ,,	25	8	
,, ,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	22	7.	
,, white 60 ,, 29 ,,	34	14 25 a 14 5	
,, colored 30 ,, 29 ,,	21	11 80 a 12.	
,, crossbarr'd ,, 24 ,,	18	9.20 a 9 30	
Satins black 18 ,, 29 ,,	44	15 a 15.20	
,, ,, 18 ,, 29 ,,	36	11. a 11 50	
,, colored 18 ,, 29 ,,	33	16.	
,, high ,, 18 ,, 29 ,,	36	17.	
,, damasked crimson ,,	38	17 a 17.50	
,, ,, colored ,,	38	16. a 16.50	
Senshaws Nank. blk 29 29 ,,	40	14.50	
,, ,, colored ,, ,,	33	15.50	
,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	36	16 20	
,, Canton black 29 ,,	33	8.90 a 9.40	
Sewing silks assort. colors. 1st	Pl.	440 a 450	
,, ,, black - - - -		385.	
Shawls crape 7 4 embrd. -	7	3.40	According to
,, ,, 58 @ 58 in -	5½	2.90	embroidery.
,, 8-4 Satin figd. 63 -	5	1.80	
,, 7-4 ,, ,, 58 -	4	1.50	
,, ,, damask ed silk 54 @ 57	4	1.85	
Water silks col'd. 18 y. - 29 in	32	14.50 a 15	
BLACK TEAS.	Pl	Tael.	
,, Bohea Canton - - -	,,		
,, Fokeen - - - -	,,	None.	
,, Congou Song. k'd. - -	,,		
,, Blk Lf. & Pek. k'd	,,	20 a 30	
,, Campoi - - - - -	,,		
,, Souchong - - - - -	,,	36 a 42	
,, Hung muey - - - - -	,,	24 a 32	
,, Pekoe - - - - - -	,,	40 a 62	
,, Ning Yong - - - - -	,,	19 a 22	
,, Ankoi - - - - - -	,,	55 a	
,, ,, Pouchong - - -	,,	18 a 20	
,, Orange Pekoe - - -	,,	20 a 40	
,, Caper - - - - -	,,	20 a 22	
GREEN TEAS.			
,, Twankay - - - - -	,,		
,, Skin - - - - - -	,,	19 a 30	
,, Hyson - - - - - -	,,		Canton Tea.
,, Young Hyson - - -	,,	28 a 42	20 a 21
,, Imperial - - - - -	,,	48 a	30 a 32
,, Gunpowder - - - -	,,	51 a	30 a 32
RAW SILK. Canton No. 1	,,	T. 280	
,, ,, ,, ,, 2	,,	270	
,, ,, ,, ,, 3	,,	250 a 255	
,, ,, ,, ,, 4	,,		
,, ,, ,, ,, 5	,,		
Nankin Taatlee - - - 8	,,	510 a 550	
,, Taysaam - - - -	,,		
SUGAR RAW. Canton 1st.	,,	T. 5.3	
,, ,, ,, 2d.	,,	4.8 a 5.	
,, Pingfa - - - -	,,	6.2	
,, Candy Canton - - -	,,	6.6 a 6.8	
,, ,, Chinchew - -	,,		
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Alum - - - - - - -	,,	1.85 a 1.95	at Macao.
Aniseed star - - - - -	,,	10½	
Camphor - - - - - -	,,	33 a 34	
Cassia at Whampoa - - -	,,	10. a 10½	
,, Lintin - - - -	,,		None.
,, buds - - - - -	,,	14 a 15	
Canes bamboo - - - -	1000	10 a 14	
,, Wangees - - - -	,,	7 a 12	
China Root - - - - -	Pl.	3½	
Cubebs - - - - - -	,,	17 a 18	
Dragon's blood - - - -	,,	80 a 100	
Galangals - - - - - -	,,	3½ a 3¾	
Gamboge - - - - - -	,,	65 a 70	None good.
Glass beads - - - - -	,,	17 a 22	
Glue - - - - - - -	,,	9 a 11	
Ginger in Jars - - - -	Case	5 a 5½	
Hartall or Orpiment - -	Pl.	15 a 16	
Lead white - - - - -	,,	9 a 10	
,, red - - - - -	,,	10	
Mo.of Pearl Shells Sooloo large	Pl.		
,, blue edged small	,,		No demand.
Musk warranted - - - -	Cy.	45 a 60	
Nankeens, blue 10½ yds. 13 in	100	92	
,, 9½ yds. 12 in - - -	Pa.	85	
,, Canton made - - - -	,,	79	
,, ,, large - - - -	,,	82	
,, ,, small - - - -	,,	65	None.
Yellow yds. in 1st. st.	,,	79 a 80	
,, ,, ,, 2d. ,,	,,	66 a 70	None.
,, ,, ,, 3d. ,,	,,	58	
,, small ,, ,, - -	,,		
,, white ,, ,, - -	,,	55 a 85	Wanted
Oils Aniseed - - - - -	Cy.	1.10 a 1.20	
,, Cassia - - - - -	,,	1.65	
Rhubarb - - - - - -	Pl.		
,, Dutch cut - - - -	,,	None.	
Soy in Jars - - - - -	Case	5 a 8	
Tobacco in baskets - - -	Pl.	1¾ a 15	
Tortoiseshell - - - - -	P.		
Turmeric - - - - - -	,,		
Vermillion 50 catties - -	Box.	76.	

N. B. OF IMPORTS ALL DUTIES ARE PAID BY THE PURCHASER, AND OF EXPORTS BY THE SELLER

BOATHIRE IS PAID BY THE SELLER.

RATES OF INSURANCE AT CANTON.

On first class vessels in the 10th Canton and Union Offices of China, & various Agents of Offices established in Calcutta and Bombay.

	GOODS TREASURE		GOODS TREASURE	
Bombay		Singapore	1	¾
Ceylon		Manila		Hol.or Hamburg .. 3 2½
Madras		Mallacca		Spain or Portugal.. 3 2½
Calcutta.... ..		Penang	1¼	America U States .. 2½ 2
Rangoon	2½	Batavia		Chili or Peru 3 2½
Mauritius		Gt. Britain via Sg	3	2½ Mexico ..... 3 ..
Australia		,, direct	2½	2 E.coast of China .. 1 pm.
Sand. Islands ..		France	2½	2 Lintin &c.... ..... ½ do.

Note. Above rates are from 20th Oct. to 20th April annually: during remaining 6 months the premiums are somewhat higher. Risks on Blocks are $ 9 per Cent per annum, $ 4½ for 6 months, $ 2½ for 3 months and $ ½ per month.

The Local Insurance Offices grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta and Bombay, or in Canton.

WHAMPOA PORT CHARGES, &c.

1st class ves. measg. 1600 cubits & upwards pay 0.7874756 of a Tl. per cubit.
2nd ,, ,, ,, 1200 do. & under 1600 ,, 0.7221091 ,, ,,
3rd ,, ,, under 1200 do. 0.5062341 ,, ,,

N B. The cubit is 14⅛ inches: measurement is taken on each entry of the vessel with cargo (except Rice) and is from the Foremast to the Mizen mast, or tiller head in Brigs; and across at the main mast; these are multiplied together for the above products—The largest class pay from $ 4300 to $ 4320; 2d class from $ 3700 to $ 3780; 3rd class from $ 3700 and under. The Comprador or Present Fee is paid by all vessels 1600 Taels or $ 2223. Linguists fees $ 173½ and Comprador's fees $ 50. Also Pilotage $ 60, inwards and outwards the same. A sum of from $ 5 to $ 600 is also usually required by the Hong-merchant, for securing a Cargo-ship, to defray fees and charges usually incurred by him. On French and other Foreign vessels the charges are slightly varied. The several fees paid to the Hoppo &c. on Rice laden ships amounting to $ 939.50., by a decision of the General Chamber of Commerce, are to be considered a charge on the vessel, as also the sum of $ 250—paid to the Linguist—making the whole charge on a Rice-ship, $ 1189.50—besides Pilotage inwards and outwards.

RATE OF EXCHANGE AND PRICE OF BULLION.

	s. d.
On London or Liverpool, 6 months sight private Bills	4. 10. @ 4. 11. Nom.
Government Bills 10 @ 30 days	None. ,,
United States Bank Bills 6 months sight	4. 10. @ 4. 11. ,,
Bills under advances made on goods by the E. I. Company's Agents. 4s. 7d.	
E. I. Company's Agents Bills on Calcutta 30 ds. sight C. Rs. 222. and upward.	
E. I. Directors Bills 60 ds. sight, and private 30 ds. C. Rs. 222 @ 224	
Private Bills, on Bombay, ,, Co's. Rs.....	

Gold, 98 a 100 touch, in leaves $ 23.75 per Tael weight.

Sycee at Lintin &c. large Ingots 97 a 99 touch 7 per Cent premium. } very
,, ,, ,, small 96 a 98 ,, 6½ per Cent ,, } scarce.
Spanish Dollars Pillar Ferdinand, ,, ,, 1 per Cent ,,
,, ,, Old Carolus IV. ,, ,, 3 @ 4 per Cent ,, Nominal.
South American Republics ,, ,, par.

Freight to London, Liverpool, &c. per Ton. 50 cub: feet £ 4.10
to foreign Europe, American and British Ships, none.... ....
to United States, American Ships Per Ton. 40 cub. feet. .... 25 $

DELIVERIES OF OPIUM AT LINTIN.

FROM 1ST APRIL 1838 TO 31ST JANUARY 1839.

	IN JANUARY.			FROM APRIL TO DECEMBER INCLUSIVE.		
	Chests.	*Price.*	*Value in Dollars.*	*Chests.*	*Value in Dollars.*	*Stock 1st Feb.*
Patna .....old.	4					111
,, ...new	119			5,689	3 005,780	1679
Benares .....old	18			1,732	839,400	254
,, ...new	26					474
Malwa	107½			7,426	4,295,048	3510½
	274½			14,874	8,140,228	5,000

Total of deliveries in the 10 months beginning 1st of April = 15,121¼ chests.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

IMPORTS.

COTTON MANUFACTURES.—There has been rather more demand for both grey and white LONGCLOTHS within this day or two, but without any material alteration in price. *grey* selling at from 3. 90 @ 4.10 and the *white* at 4. 20 @ 4. 30 A few thousand pieces of the *grey* have been disposed of, but the sale of white has been more limited. They are required for the boats proceeding to the northward COTTON YARN—the only sale we hear of is of about 300 bales, low numbers, we believe Nos 18 @ 24, of low quality at 22 @ 24 $—this article is without improvement.

WOOLLENS.—Previous prices are obtainable for SPANISH STRIPES but the demand is not brisk. We hear of only one or two small sales of a few hundred pieces at 1.30 @ 1.35 LONGELLS may be quoted nearly ¼ dollar lower; a parcel of about 6000 Pieces of good quality and assortment having been sold during the week as low, we understand, as 7.60 @ 7.65 at 3 months credit

METALS.—IRON is in demand at our quotations from the very short supply LEAD without improvement but the principal holder appears inclined to support the market.

STRAITS PRODUCE.—We hear of no further transactions and prices for all descriptions may be quoted as before. the supply being moderate.

RICE.—without alteration.

COTTON.—There was a little more business doing in the beginning of the week, but the arrival of the *David Scott* from Bengal with 5000 bales and two or three more from that side and as many from Bombay being reported at hand the market is rather flatter, particularly for the *Bombay* kinds of which we hear of only sales of one or two small parcels at about previous prices. In *Bengal* a sale of about 1400 bales of middling to fair quality is reported at 10.2 and one of 800 @ 10.0 of superior quality as high as 10.8. *Madras* may be quoted a little higher, 9.8 being offered for the best quality, but there have been no sales, we believe.

OPIUM.—We have no alteration whatever to notice in the state of the Opium-trade, except that the deliveries on the East and West-coast have been checked as effectually almost as at Lintin. The Commissioner has not yet arrived, but the Chinese all appear to think that the most rigorous measures will be acted upon. The *Lady Grant* is in from Bombay with about 800 Chests, but the *Syren* from Bengal of which apprehensions are entertained, nor any of the Clippers with the Opium of the first sale.

EXPORTS.

TEA.—The only transactions during the week have been purchases of about 3,000 Chests *Young Hyson* and a few *Imperials* and *Gunpowders* of the lower descriptions, all probably for America. The price asked for *Twankay* is still considerably higher than purchasers are willing to pay, and for *Hyson* there is no demand.—Reports say that not a single chop of *Congou* has changed hands since the holidays and the business done in other black Teas is wholly unimportant.

NANKIN SILK.—about 4 @ 500 bales more of Silk have been purchased during the week at about the opening prices, say from 510 @ 550.

THE CANTON PRESS.

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The Philippine Islands.

Art. II. *Sketch of Spanish Colonial History in Eastern Asia: government of Don Marinas De Mergs, De Tello, &c.* Continued from A. D. 1595 to 1624. *From the Chinese Repository for January,* (Concluded from the last Canton Press.

From this triumph, the governor returned with fresh ardor to the plan of driving the Dutch from their positions to the southward. The interval to A. D. 1617 was employed in naval preparations, when the expedition, consisting of six large ships and a number of small vessels, and carrying 2000 Spaniards, sailed tor the Moluccas, commanded by the governor in person. The Dutch fleet, however, gave the Spanish no opportunity for a naval fight, and de Silva saw reasons for not venturing an attack on Amboyna. After some inconsiderable acquisitions on Gilolo, &c, the squadron returned with but little glory to Manila. The departure of de Silva and the subsequent destruction of several of his ships by wreck, left the Dutch free to strengthen themselves in their new possessions As they pressed upon Ternate and Tidore, the governors at these settlements, appealed for succor to their superiors at Manila, and these in their turn urged the necessity of a strong cooperation for the destruction of the common enemy, on the vicerégal representative at Goa. The envoys of de Silva were successful in this suit, and four large Portuguese ships sailed in May 1614, to join the Spanish fleet at Manila. Their progress was so slow, that they determined, on reaching Malacca, to winter there. This port was soon after invested by the fleet of the king of Acheen, and one of the four ships was burned, in the action which followed. Next came a Dutch fleet, and its repeated attacks resulted in the destruction of the three remaining ships destined to cooperate with de Silva. Intelligence that this reinforcement was on its way had, however, reached Manila, and every nerve was strained to equip a powerful squadron, the largest indeed ever seen at the islands. By December 1615, ten ships (the largest of 2000 tons), carrying 5000 men and 300 pieces of cannon, were ready for sea, and with Portuguese reinforcements this seemed sufficient to sweep the Dutch from the Archipelago. The squadron from Goa, however, did not arrive, and de Silva determined to seek them at Malacca. He had no sooner set sail, than Manila was thrown into confusion by the sudden appearance of a Dutch fleet of four ships at the mouth of the harbor. This squadron had come out by Cape Horn, and after doing some mischief on the coasts of South America, had crossed the Pacific, and now made a most unwelcome visit. The extensive preparations of the governor had exhausted the resources of the city, and had the Dutch been aware of its destitution both of men and arms, and made a sudden attack, they might have made themselves its masters. But after lying at anchor ten days, they weighed and sailed for Ternate.

Meantime the fleet of de Silva pursued its course, and arrived safely at Malacca, the last of February. Here the fate of the Goa fleet was learned, and here a still more sad event awaited the expedition. Its able and brave commander—the originator and soul of the whole—sickened and died, after a short illness, the 19th April. Disheartened by this irreparable loss, the armament returned to Manila, without attempting anything, and with its reappearance, vanished all the high wrought expectations, its originators had cherished of seeing the Spanish arms extended over the whole Archipelago.

In the same year that Catholicism lost one of its ablest champions in de Silva, it was delivered from one of its most cruel persecutors, Dayfu, the usurping emperor of Japan. It will be remembered, that it was to this person, as his guardian, that Taiko when dying committed his infant son. When the imperial ward became old enough to penetrate the ambitious designs of his guardian, he quarrelled with him: and the Catholic fathers, on the division of parties which then took place, ranged themselves on the side of the lawful heir of the throne. After some years of confusion, Dayfu resorted to a treacherous composition, by which he pretended to resign the regency, and to retire to his own feudal domain. A period of quiet followed, when Darfu, seeing his young sovereign off his guard, fell on him at Osuca, and in the conflict which ensued the unfortunate prince disappeared from the scene, and his real fate was never known.

The usurper was now master of the country, and it was not long before the Catholic priests and their followers felt the full weight of his arm. A general persecution arose, and the only coursen its cruelty offered, were death, concealment, or exile. Macao and Manila were filled with the fugitives, including among their number some numbers of the noblest feudal families in Japan. Some of these had already died abroad, some had ventured to revisit their native country in disguise, when the death of Dayfu gave the rest of the band of exiles liberty to return.

The intelligence of the death of de Silva reached Spain early in 1617, and Don Alonzo Fazardo was commissioned to succeeded him in the government of the Philippines. It was the king's wish that he should carry with him a force sufficient to decide the sovereignty of the eastern seas, but the state of Spanish affairs at the period was unfavorable, and Don Alonzo came out with a small suite, arriving at Manila in July, 1618. Three months before his arrival, the Real Audiencia had been compelled to exert itself to repel a Dutch fleet of ten ships, which appeared at the entrance of the bay. In this they had been successful, destroying four of the blockading squadron, but unfortunately the Spanish fleet, proceeding in its turn to the southward, was completely scattered in a storm.

Don Alonzo proceeded to carry out his instructions for the relief of the natives, &c., but was unable to check the Dutch in the ascendancy they were gaining from day to day. Their squadrons continued to hover about Manila, as well as to frequent the entrance to the Straits foSt. Bernardino, in order to capture the galleons on thier way from New-Spain. Unable to shield themselves by more military measures, the people of Manila placed the galleons heneceforth under the especial protection of San Nicolas de Tolentino, and the viceroy of Mexico ordered that they should take sometimes the southern route by the Straits of St. Bernardino, sometimes the northern by the Bashee passage, keeping their courses secret until they had sailed.

The first years of Taxardo's government were marked by the founding of the convent of Santa Clara at Manila; the quelling of disturbances in Leyte and Bobol; the establishment of a permanent post on Paragua (Palawan); the successful prosecution of the Catholic missions in Zambales, Calamianes, &c., &c. To these enterprises, there was added, soon after Taxardo's arrival, an embassy to Japan. The son of Dayfu, had however resolved to tread in his father's footsteps, and though the Spanish envoys were received with attention, their presents were rejected, and their suit for renewed intercourse unconditionally refused.

In the summer of 1622, the government of Macao, was called on to defend the settlement from a Dutch invasion, planned, say our authorities, under disappointment at the failure of their previous designs on the Philippines, and in expectation of it, a petition was forwarded to Manila, for further aid. A small Spanish force was accordingly dispatched, but before its arrival, the Dutch had made their descent, and met with a brave repulse. Landing with 900 troops and many Japanese and Malay auxiliaries, they were encountered by the Portuguese, without the gates, and driven to their shipping with heavy loss. The attrack not being renewed, the Spanish subsidy reembarked for Manila, but being carried by stress of weather to Siam, their ship and company were conspired against, by a Japanese and Siamese party, and captured and cut off.

About the same time, a tragic event took place at Manila, which contributed to bring the administration of Taxardo to a melancholy close. Married to a Spanish lady of noble birth, bun of little fidelity, he traced her to the house where the parties allowed her for confession, poignarded her with his own hands. The sacrifice to injured honor once made, Faxardo sunk into a deep melancholy, and after two years of sorrow and suffering, died in August A. D. 1624. Laid by the direction of his will in the Augustine chapel, by the side of her he had both loved and immolated, he closed his passionate, but sad career, and with him closes the first century of Spanish connection with Eastern Asia.

Bay of Fooning-foo.

From a Correspondent.

Few ports on the Chinese coast are so little known as the Bay of Fooning foo in Fokien. It resembles a great lake interspersed with numerous islands of a most fantastical shape, whilst the back ground of the main is remarkable for the high towering mountains that run towards the Booe hills. The city from which this inlet has received its name is situated in Lat. 26° 51', not far from the frontiers of Keangse. Being separated from the adjacent territory by almost inaccessible mountains, it is a very insulated spot. The inhabitants differ from their countrymen of the same province by being devoid of that enterprizing spirit which prompts them to visit the most distant regions in pursuit of gain. But they are at the same time more simple in their manners, and less given to those vices which constitute the bane of commercial nations. When arriving in these quarters, one is led to believe, that the craggy cliffs and barren mountains are only the habitation of wild beasts, but the solitude which reigns around is soon broken by approaching nearer the valleys, from whence swarms of human beings issue. The pine is the only tree that thrives well on the ridges, and though the tea plant is cultivated, it can by no means be said to flourish, though nearly in the same latitude as the Booe hills. It is perhaps the want of skill on the part of the natives and not an ungrateful soil to which the small success in raising this useful shrub may be ascribed. The islands here about constitute the habitations of many thousands fishermen and peasants who are less under the rod of the mandarins than the people on shore. Free and courteous in their intercourse with strangers, they live unmolested uhtil the naval officers pay there a visit to exact the annual tribute. Since the minority of Kanghe, when the guardians issued orders that all the inhabitants of the coast and islands should retire for several miles into the interior, it has become illegal to colonize on the islands. Since the revocation of this arbitrary edict however, only a small number of Chinese have been allowed to cultivate the soil, and to build huts, and the commanders of the naval station are answerable for the due observance of this law. As however the islanders will increase in spite of all regulations, they must fee their superiors, and for this purpose the men of war approach their shore to claim their due. On some islets the number of colonists during the winter is very inconsiderable, but as soon as the spring commences they flock thither in very great numbers to recommence their agricultural pursuits. Few earn more than to satisfy their immediate wants, and a Chinaman whose greatest virtue is contentment with his lot, does not grumble if he has only sufficient sweet potatoes boiled in the pure element to make a hearty meal. There are excellent anchorages for vessels, sheltered against all winds, but the best having never being surveyed has some hidden dangers, and great caution ought to be used by those who, for the first time, visit these waters. A rear admiral with a small squadron has the command of this bay, but he seldom leaves his snug harbour to brave the boisterous sea. The present one is rather a stupid man who has very little cruized beyond his own jurisdiction, and only occasionally visits the neighbouring metropolis to be a spectator at the annual review.

British Opium Smugglers.—It is an old and sensible observation that the world is a strange compound of wisdom and folly. Every day we have glaring instances of an inconsistency in the actions of societies and communities, which, if exhibited by an individual, would inevitably consign him to an abode in a Lunatic Asylum.

We were led to the above reflection by some paragraphs which have recently appeared in certain of the English papers, relative to the endeavor to force the trade of opium in the celestial empire, contrary to the open mandates of the Emperor—mandates founded on the best and most enlightened principles.

All who are familiar with the dreadful effects produced by the excessive use of opium—effects ten times more to be deprecated than those attendant on the immoderate use of spirituous liquors—must respect the motives which have induced the Emperor of China to forbid the importation of this baleful drug into his extensive dominions. The opium trade has, however, long been the most profitable branch of commerce between the British East Indies and the Celestial Empire. The christian subjects of the British Government have held the monopoly of this trade, and its suppression, of course, interferes greatly with their gains.—Behold them, therefore, not content with smuggling the forbidden poison into the Chinese ports, but actually equipping vessels of war to attack the revenue boats whose duty it is to enforce the laws of the empire.

Opium has thus been carried violently and by force of arms into the heart of the Celestial Empire, by the subjects and citizens of a nation whose efforts in the cause of temperance have made them remarkable to the whole world—whose exertions in effecting the abolition of slavery have involved them in great trouble and expense, and whose tenderness to ultra sectarianism has been a matter of history since the days of Oliver Cromwell. Nor can this open violation of moral and international law be regarded merely as the act of private individuals, since, in such cases, it is the duty of the government to interfere—to take an active part in the suppression of such enormities. This duty they have neglected, and by that neglect encouraged the most lawless and unprincipled traffic the imagination can suggest. And this, too, at the very time that the same government has been and is exerting every nerve, from motives of mistaken philanthropy, to abolish slavery in the West Indies—an experiment already attended with a train of difficulties and disasters which will soon entirely destroy the prosperity of those Islands under the British sway.

What will be the course of the Emperor of China in the present exigency it is difficult to determine. The most violent acts in so aggravated a case could hardly be blamed. Some have suggested that the exportation of tea to England will be prohibited. If so, very serious results may be following. The loss of the tea trade would be an immense injury to British commerce. The present condition of affairs is remarkable, and adds another instance to the many on record of the marvellous inconsistency of human nature.—*N. Y. Eve Star.*

English Market.

LONDON, 26th October, 1838.

The Quarterly Tea Sales, which began on the 1st instant, finished to-day—they comprised

183,305	packages black	=	13,130,350 lbs.
65,215	,, green	=	3,618,105
246,520			16,748,455

As the quantity put up so much exceeded that of July, say 16.748.455 lbs. against 14,135,000 lbs. and only 4.351,000 lbs. then met with buyers, we could but expect dull sales, and very great reserve on the part of the dealers, even if some reduction in the previously ruling prices should be submitted to.

The Sales commenced very heavily—a disposition to support prices was evinced, but on the third day the importers submitted to the biddings in most instances, and thus allowing their Teas to be sold at prices that were considered to be scarcely remunerative on the most advantageous purchases at Canton; the dealers bought with confidence, but with great caution as to price, principally of common and good Congous when in course of sale, and also privately, of many that had passed, to an exteit far beyond an average Quarter's consumption—and towards the close of the Sales there was an improvement of ¼d. to 1d. per lb. on these descriptions, and ½d. to ¾d. per lb. on Twankays—but with none on the blackish leaf and superior Congous, the sale of which has been very limited, and thus the qualities that have always been relied on as the most likely to be currently demanded, are left in a state of greater depression than any others, and the relative situation they held two years ago as to common Congous, is reversed.

These Sales shew us that quantity will govern prices, the lowness of which has induced the dealers to buy largely—but we have yet to learn how they will follow up their purchases, should the next Quarterly Sales be proportionately great:—the rule that applies to all other articles of commerce must affect Tea—viz. Stock—Supply—Consumption.

We remark in these Sales an increased demand for Yonng Hyson,—a reduced one for Hysons—a neglect of fine Souchongs and Pekoes.

The result shews a disposal of

92,772	packages black	=	6,440,234 lbs.
44,750	,, green	=	2,573,264
137,522			9,013,498

at an *average* reduction as compared with the July Sales on

Congou	good common	2d. per lb.
	blackish leaf	2d. ,,
Caper	....	2d. ,,
Pekoe	....	4d. ,,
Twankay	....	2d. ,,
Hyson	common and good...	1d. ,,

The sales went off at the following prices.

Bohea, Canton	Is. 6d. duty paid	1.3	a 1.4
,,	in Cond	8½	a 10
Fokien	Is. 6d. duty paid	1.6	a 1.8
,,	in bond	11	a 1.–½
Congou		11	a 2.9
Campoi		1.4	a 2.–
Souchong		1.–½	a 2.10
Caper		1.–¾	a 1.7½
Pekoe and Hungmuei, black leaf		1.2	a 2.6
Flowery Pekoe		2.8	a 3.6
Orange Pekoe		1.3	a 3.4
Twankay		1.3½	a 2.1
Hysonskin		1.1½	a 2.–
Hyson		2.1	a 6.4
Young Hyson		1.6½	a 2.7
Imperial		2.9	a 3.4
Gunpowder		3.–	a 4.10

The holders of Raw Silk continued firm, quotations on the 26th Oct. were

For Tsatlee		20 a 26s.
,,	Yuuen fa	18 a 23
,,	Tayaam	19 a 20.6
Canton		14 e 17

The following Extract and letter was circulated on Monday last by Messrs JARDINE MATHESON & Co, for general information.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM CAPT. PARRY, DATED HONG KONG, 2ND MARCH, 1839

"As to the reports of Hong Kong annoyances prevalent at Canton, all are not true. The Mandarin Junks have been of late more numerous than usual, and have prevented our usual enstomers from coming off so frequently. A few grogshops that furnished drunken sailors on Sundays with Samshoo, have been burnt, a very good riddance. This has been the amount of all the great annoyances you have heard of. The mandarin people are civil enough to us. I have heard of five rafts preparing to destroy us and we have been on our guard against them. I am of opinion they intend no such measures; and we need do nothing harsh, while they are quiet. We had messages from the large mandarin yesterday and to day, asking us to move for two or three weeks any where we please. His opinion is the commissioner will be down in about seven days; and he is anxious for our disappearance from the inner waters. We intend leaving on Mouday morning, and looking out for some place in the outer waters. I think obout the South end of Lantao."

(Signed) E. PARRY.

REPORT OF THE 1ST OPIUM SALE IN CALCUTTA.

Dear Sirs,—We beg to wait on you with the Result of the H. Co's First Opium Sale held this day, Patna opened at 915, declined successively to 850, at which rate 70 to 80 lots were realized, and subsequently attained 870; the first portion of the Sale was steadily maintained with a slight fluctuation of 5 to 10 Rs. per Chest; after the division the Drug opened at 850 and rapidly declined to 815, at which price the greater portion continued realizing, the biddings were extremely languid, in consequence of the principal purchasers evincing no anxiety to secure their quantity. Benares opened at 775, fell successively to 705, gradually advanced to 755, and declined to 735 until the conclusion. Biddings in this quality were more animated than the preceding, Native Speculators entered in both descriptions of the Drug to a considerable extent, with prospect of realizing here at lucrative prices, as they anticipated the next arrivals to convey intelligence of a re-action in your market.

The immediate exports from hence by the following Clippers may be estimated at 5250 Chests of both qualities, as hereunder:

For China and the Straits.

Red Rover to Sail by the 13th instant with	950	chests.
Ariel ,,	15th ,,	1200 ,,
Rob Roy ,,	14th ,,	1200 ,,
Poppy ,,	13th ,,	700 ,,
Nymph ,,	12th ,,	700 ,,
Syed Khan ,,	18th ,,	500 ,,

Our latest intelligence from Bombay extends to the 20th ultimo, when Malwa was quoted at 965 Rs. and the exports by the several vessels under dispatch aggregated to full 7774 chests.

We remain, &c.,

THOS. DE SOUZA & Co.

Calcutta, 7th January, 1839.

	Result.					
Behar	4465	915	805	839	2 6	37,46,850
Benares	2500	775	705	732	10 6	18,31,650
					Total	55,78,500

The Ariel reached Calcutta 16th December. The Cowasjee Family do. 27th. The Water Witch do. 29th. The Abu do. 30th December.

Canton, 2nd March, 1839.

Gentlemen,—I have had the honor to receive your letter to the address of Mr. Johnston upon the subject of Her Majesty's Sloop "Larne's" continuance on this station: and in reply I beg to acquaint you that I had already moved Captain Blake to remain for the purpose of affording me an opportunity to communicate with the British Indian Government, and the commander in chief, from this place.

The period of her further delay must be regulated with careful attention to the orders under which that Officer is acting in the furtherance of the other exigencies of the Public service; as well as by circumstances on the spot of which I am not yet in a situation to judge.

I may observe, however, that my chief object in requesting Captain Blake to remain, was to enable me to report to the authorities above mentioned; in order that such immediate and effectual steps may be taken for the protection of British interests in this quarter as the emergencies of the case appear to them to demand.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient Humble Servant.
CHARLES ELLIOT,
Chief Superintendent.

To,
Messrs. Bell & Co., &c. &c. &c.

Canton, 2nd March, 1839.

Gentlemen,—I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 26th Ulto, to the address of the Deputy Su-

perintendent and I beg to acquaint you that it is not my intention to hoist the British Flag at Canton in the present posture of circumstances.

I am sensible, Gentlemen, of the extreme hazard to which the lives and property of the whole Foreign Community are exposed by the recurrence of so dismal and exciting an event as that which forms the subject of your letter; And it will be my duty to make an early communication to Her Majesty's Subjects in explanation of the proceedings I propose to take for leading the Governor to refrain from measures that cannot fail to burden His Excellency and His Government, with the responsibility of some terrible catastrophe.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,
Your Obedient Humble Servant.
CHARLES ELLIOT,
Chief Superintendent.

To,
William Bell, Esq.
And Others Her Majesty's Subjects. Canton.

CANTON PRESS.

Saturday, 9th March.

THE OPIUM TRADE.—The attention not only of the commercial community of China and India, but of England and America also has lately, more than before, been drawn to the anomalous state in which this enormous trade finds itself, and to the dangers to which it has been exposed during the last two or three years, and which are greater at the present moment than ever. It is well known that the importation of Opium into China from India, is by no means of a recent date, it having been for many years an emolument of the Company's servants in India, before, attracted by the great profits therefrom derived, the Government of India took it, in 1773, into their own hands, and have ever since kept it as a strict monopoly, deriving therefrom an immense revenue, which has, with little interruption gone on increasing to meet the encreased demand in China. We find that before the year 1767 (*See Phipp's Commerce of Bengal*) the imports into China did not much exceed 200 chests, but that in that year already 1000 chests were imported, and it is probable that it must have very much increased within the next five or six years, for then it attracted the cupidity of the Bengal Government, and the trade became a Government Monopoly which it has now continued to be during near seventy years. Up to the year 1826 it appears that the Company did not greatly increase the quantity brought into the Calcutta market, this varying from 3300 to 5000 chests per annum, but the profit had become much greater, the price being three times as much as it had been 25 years before.* In the mean time the monopoly of the Company was threatened by competition from some of the free native states, and by Opium from Turkey, and this as well as the Malwa Opium had for some time enjoyed the advantage of high prices caused by the restriction of the quantity produced for the Company. In 1822 already we find† the quantity of Malwa Opium imported from Bombay and Damaun to amount to 3865 chests, whilst that from Bengal during the same year was only 3293 chests, and the Bombay price in that year was rather more than 2000 Rs. per chest, whilst it is supposed that the drug may be produced at the small price of 1 0 Rupees, thus permitting the native princes to gain enormous profits, and to undersell the Company whenever this was desirable. This, as well as the increasing demand in China seem to have caused the Company to encrease the quantity annually made, and they have continued acting on this plan ever since the season of 1826-27, until within the last 12 years they have increased the quartity from not quite 4000 chests to 20,226 chests to be brought forward this year. The Malwa production has kept pace meanwhile with that of Behar and Benares, and a quantity equal to the Bengal drug is ready to come from Bombay and Damaun this season—making a total of about 40,000 Chests, whilst 19 years since the quantity exported from Calcutta and Bombay did not exceed 6500 chests altogether.

From the very beginning of this singular trade the Peking Government has opposed it by edicts, and these became more frequent as the government became aware of its annual encrease, and justly looked upon it as not only pernicious to the moral and temporal welfare of its subjects, but as on an evil which threatened to empoverish the Empire. It is singular however, that with a few trifling exceptions, such as now and then seizing a few native smugglers, no active measures were ever taken for the suppression of the trade until within about two years ago. Up to 1823 the deliveries of Opium from Whampoa were as regular as since that time they have been from Lintin, and the Cum-sing-moon and Cap-suy-moon, whither the receiving ships were then from persecutions suffered at Whampoa obliged to proceed. It is true that the trade was every now and then subjected to temporary stoppages and embarrassments, which sometimes assumed the appearance as if they were caused by measures from Peking, but they were invariably found to proceed from the machinations of the lower Government-officers, who attempted to raise the fees regularly paid them for the permission of the traffic. Thus, it will be seen that, though the Imperial Government professed itself inimical against the Opium trade, it was carried on entirely by means of the connivance of it's officers, nay, they became at length the smugglers themselves, receiving the Opium from on board the Ships at Lintin, into the Government cruizers, and delivering it to the dealers or traders. Until within the last two years foreigners did not themselves attempt to smuggle—they merely delivered from on board their ships—as soon as the Opium was over the side it was on account of the Chinese purchaser. However, notoriously illegal the trade was, it is yet no less notorious, as appears from what we have said on the subject, that not only was it connived at but even protected by the local authorities, and it may be attributed chiefly to their intrigues in favor of a practice by which they were gainers of immense sums, that the Imperial threats were ever set aside. In fact it is said that the boats employed by the Chinese Government, nominally on the preventive service, were let out by their Commanders for the transport of Opium for very high sums monthly, and such was the avidity with which the mandarines watched a trade which they had succeeded in making their own, that it was next to impossible for the natives to smuggle without their connivance; the mandarines had a regular price, which was fixed every season, and varied, we believe, from ‡20 to 50 a chest.

The great increase of the production of the drug both in Malwa and for the Company had rendered it for some time difficult to dispose of the whole quantity at one spot, and then attempts were made to find other markets for it. Accordingly a vessel was fitted out to take the drug to the East and North-coasts, but it was only after repeated attempts, the first of which were by no means successful, that the trade on the East-coast became regularly established, and from four to six vessels were until within the last years engaged in that trade.

At length however it appears that Chinese statesmen became seriously alarmed at the growing evil, and if we are to believe some of the documents published by them on that subject, the vice of intoxication by smoking Opium began to invade every rank of society; even women were known addicted to it, nor can we wonder that it should have become so general when we take into account the enormous quantities annually imported to the value of 17,000, 000 of Dollars, and the powerful narcotic qualities of the drug. The Government at the same time saw millions upon millions of silver disappear from the country and from it's scarcity, the circulating medium (cash, a small coin of a very base metal) became depreciated, so much so that whilst heretofore a Tael of Silver might be bought for 1000, it was now worth 1500 cash and upwards. These evils were all produced by a trade from which the Government drew no immediate advantage; the importation of the article being altogether prohibited, no duties of course were levied on it. The statesmen at Peking were divided on the matter; some thinking that the use of Opium being so widely spread it would be impossible to stop it's importation, and that under such circumstances it would be wise to legalize the importation, and levy a duty on it. The Vice-President of the sacrificial court entertaining these views, drew up a memorial‡ which was presented to the Emperor, and by his Government referred to the consideration of the provincial Governments. It was at that time the opinion of many that, had Hew nae tsze not been well assured that his recommendation of importing Opium legally, would be well received and acted upon, he would not have ventured upon giving it, and speculation in the article here increased immediately. The Governor of Canton reported favorably on this memorial|| but in Peking itself it found much opposition, and the censor Heu kew tseen drew up a memorial combating the views of the Vice-President, and insisting on the total suppression of the trade§. Choo tsun and Wang ping followed on the same side, and it appeared then that the Government at Peking favored the opinion of the latter, whose memorials were also sent to the Governor of Canton to report upon. Choo tsun and Heu kew had, it appears, obtained very particular information as to how the trade was carried on, and gave in their memorials the names of the foreigners engaged in it, and it became soon apparent that they were the more powerful party by the Governor here publishing an edict ordering a number of foreign residents, supposed to have been engaged in the foreign Opium-trade, to leave the Country ¶ This, though it at first created a good deal of sensation, was soon forgotten, but meanwhile rigorous measures were resorted to at Lintin, and all the brokers fled, so that the trade was interrupted for several months, but was again resumed with encreased activity after that time, it appearing that the hostility of mandarines gave way after they had made an arrangement for very high fees. Circumstances however soon arose which made the Mandarines break this arrangement, and in May 1837 the persecution of Opium-smugglers was more severe than before; the boats were broken up or burnt where ever found, and deliveries at Lintin began to be effected with difficulty whilst a large stock, purchased at unusually high prices, was undisposed of. Matters were again arranged and we find the deliveries at Lintin for the month of July to have exceeded 4000 chests. Soon after however the trade was again stopped, and it became impossible to dispose of the drug except on the coasts and to Junks proceeding northward, the Mandarins vigilantly preventing any of it entering the Canton river. To evade their vigilance it was now for the first time for many years brought up in Ships to Whampoa, and in large decked boats even to the fronts of the Factories. This river trade very soon became of great extent and not less than about forty boats from between 15 to 70 tons were constantly employed in it; nor can this have been suffered without the connivance of the mandarines, who no doubt found it to be to their interest, in receiving bribes for every chest landed. The number of vessels distributing the drug on the East and West coast had also been much augmented, there being generally not less than from 15to 20 engaged in that trade. From that time forward we never were without some rumour as to the severe measures intended, and many edicts appeared, without being however much attended to. The boats on the river had carried on their illicit trade during upwards of a year, perfectly openly, frequently, we believe, landing Opium in open day, or delivering it to revenue cruizers at Whampoa. This long impunity naturally increased the boldness of the smugglers, and the authorities probably found at last that its great notoriety rendered their interference indispensable. A police force went accordingly in September last year to Whampoa to search the houses there, but were opposed, some officers were wounded and some soldiers killed, and the greatest part of the male population, at least of one tribe or family, fled from Whampoa. This greatly interrupted the deliveries at Whampoa, and the owners and commanders of these boats now brought them up to Canton, and went even higher up the river to dispose of their cargo.

The enemies of the Opium trade at Peking seem during all this while to have continued to memorialize the Government against it, and one of the Imperial Ministers, Kwang Tseo-tsze went so far as to recommend that even smokers be punished with death. Copies of these memorials were sent to the different Provincial Governments to report upon, and it is said, that though many of the Vice-roys did not agree to the extreme severity being practised which Hwang-tseo-tsze recommended, they all agreed that dealers in it ought to suffer capital punishment, and in recommending, that if the importation of the drug could not be otherwise prevented, to close the ports against all foreign trade whatsoever. The strictest measures were at the same time enjoined on the provincial governments, and these have been executed with so much vigilance and fidelity that so small a quantity of the Opium has made it's way into China within the last three months, that the trade has since that time been virtually suspended. Unfortunately smuggeling of Opium into one of the foreign factories was detected whilst these severe measures were being taken, which at all events served as a pretext to the authorities for additional severities to Hong-merchants and foreigners, and a week after this the attempt was made to strangle an Opium-dealer in front of our dwellings which was then prevented, but which has since been successfully repeated.

A Mandarin of high rank has been despatched to Canton and is now daily expected, who, independent of the Governor, is to suppress this trade, and it will depend of course on the measures taken by him, whether or not there is any prospect for the trade reviving.

We have thus given a succinct account of the occurrences in the Opium trade during the last few years for the information of our distant readers, who may but too easily be led astray by what is said on the subject in both the English and North American newspapers, and which is likely to prejudice the public mind more against the Opium trade than it deserves. As a proof of the reasoning employed by these we give in another column an extract from an American paper, in which it is said that the English have fitted out ships of war to introduce the Opium into the heart of the Chinese empire by force of arms! an assertion by no means founded on fact. It is true that the Opium clippers, and particularly those destined for the East coast-trade have a greater complement of men, at least the latter, than is required for merely sailing them, and that they are armed sufficiently for the protection of the valuable property under their hatches, but this common prudence requires, as the coast swarms with Chinese craft of all sorts which it is necessary should know that these vessels can resist any attempt made to capture them. The boats that carried on the Whampoa trade had a few muskets and perhaps a small gun, but these arms were merely intended for defence. The American Editor wishes his remarks to carry out "the old and sensible observation that this world is strange compound of wisdom and folly" and as shewing that we have every day glaring instances of the inconsistency in the actions of societies and communities which if committed by an individual would send him to a lunatic asylum. We see no such inconsistency in this particular instance of the Opium traffic, where, as is usually the case, those that pursued it had merely their own individual advantage in view without giving a thought we believe to the mischief it was likely to occasion; it must not be lost sight of that the real opposition to the trade is of very recent date, and that by many it was and is still considered to be not more blameable in itself than a trade in wine or spirits. The advancement of one's own interest gives to actions and things frequently a hue very different from what the disinterested view it in, and this is notably displayed by our cotemporary of the *Evening Star* where he states that the English exerted every nerve in the *mistaken* policy of abolishing slavery in their West India possessions—Why does this paper call the just though tardy atonement made for centuries of crime, a mis aken policy? Is it because of the inconsistency of human actions, or because slavery still exists and continues profitable in part of the Union whence the *Evening Star* writes? The thing comes to this, the *Evening star* condemns alike the Opium trade and emancipation—the former because his sense of justice is not warped by his interest, and the latter from the contrary cause

We have not proposed to ourselves in these remarks, which have already run to a greater length than we wished, to touch at all on the question of the morality of the Opium trade, or on the evil it has entailed on China —we merely wish to look upon it in its commercial or financial point of view; and considered under these aspects it will be found that those engaged in it at the present moment, and who own the large stock now accumulated outside are not only in a situation of peculiar hardship if the Chinese government continues its uncompromising rigor against the trade, but that they also may have some claim upon China for taking these abrupt measures, which by altogether suppressing a trade which has been connived at by the highest local authorities during more than seventy years, entails an enormous loss upon those engaged in it at the present moment, who would have avoided it had they been able to know that the threats held out were sincere. But we are here cut off from all access to the Imperial Government, seeing only such Documents as the Provincial authorities chose to publish, and though these have frequently, through the Hong-merchants, acquainted us with what they termed Imperial Edicts against the Opium-trade, denouncing heavy punishments against the offenders, yet at the very time of these documents appearing, the traffic continued to be carried on uninterruptedly by means of boats under the command of their servants, and it was impossible to conclude otherwise than that they did so with the cognizance of their masters, nor can there be a doubt that this was the case; it is certain moreover that many of the oldest residents in Canton considered that many of the Edicts published, or played into the hands of foreigners, purporting to come from Peking, were no better than forgeries made to influence the market. Under such a state of things there will, within a few days, be accumulated in the Chinese waters upwards of 15.000 chests of which the cost is equal to about two millions sterling.—What is to be done with them? Must it's owners sit down quietly under so enormous a loss without a hope of redress? or ought they not rather insist on the Chinese still taking off the stock—though they may not allow of any importations hereafter? We consider the solution of these questions very difficult, and offer these remarks with great diffidence, but are certainly very loath to suppose that the whole loss is to fall on the present holders. The H. E. I. Company, which from its great avidity of revenue has increased the production of Opium so enormously, and consequently in the same ratio its introduction into China, that it has at length roused the indignation of the Chinese Government, and thus brought indirectly things to their present issue, will no doubt take into consideration the present distress of those who have so long contributed to its revenue, and make a handsome restitution of part of the profits the Indian Government has derived from the Opium-trade.

By the *Ariel* the overland mail to the 27th October has been received, bringing dates as we see from the Bombay Courier Extra of 2d January to the 6th November from London and the 8th from Paris. The political news from England are of little interest, generally speaking Lord Durham's resignation fills the papers with a quantity of speculation on the results of that step, and it is said that the Queen has sent him anautograph requesting his continuance in his office, which regal request it was expected His Lordship would obey. There is also some rumour of the Earl Spencer and of Lord Stanley having been sent for by the Queen, for the formation of a new Ministry. Nothing seems however to have been decided and Lord Melbourne continued in office. Meetings for the establishment of a Steam-boat Company for navigation to India had been held—Capital proposed to be 400.000 £, annual profits 70,000 £. Prince Louis Napoleon had arrived in London, and it was expected that the diffeaences between the French and Swiss would now be amicably settled. There have been changes in the Mini-try of Spain Finance committees composed of men of all political shades—there have been battles won by the Christinos and won by the Carlistas, which latter seem to be gradually gaining ground. Don Carlos' son and the Princes of Beyra have passed into Spain, and it appears that the question of succession in that unhappy country is as far from being settled as ever. The accounts from the West Indies an generally favorable, though in some of the Islands the labourers still en-ist on higher wages than the planters are willing to pay. Sir H. Ellis is spoken of as likely to be appointed Governor of Bombay. Accounts from the United States to the 20th Oct. mention a reaction in favor of the Loco-focos or democratical party; the London papers, particularly *the Times* which in *money affairs* is considered to have the best information and to command very able pens, discourages the paper circulation in the United States, and has lately published some very able papers condemning Mr. Biddle's speculation in Cotton by which, according to the *Times'* shewing the United States Bank will lose £ 500,000. A Hurricane visited London in the last days of October which did a great deal of damage; chimney stalks and pots without number were thrown down, trees uprooted, houses unroofed, newly built walls thrown down &c. &c.

It is said that the Russians muster a strong naval force in the Euxine—Admiral Stopford with the British squadron keeps close to the Dardanelles to be at hand if necessary. The Spanish chiefs instead of fighting amuse themselves with executing their prisoners of war—Cabrera a Carlist chief it said to have had 95 serjeants of his prisoners executed—Espartero not to be behind hand in so noble a race for fame has sent for 400 carlist prisoners to have them shot. Don Carlos, amidst these atrocities has spent his time in celebrating his nuptials with his niece the Princess of Beira! The *Great Western* had arrived from Newyork after a passage of 12 days with 126 passengers, and has left Bristol again on the 28th October with 120.

We give in another part a letter from Captain Parry from Hongkong which would lead readers to suppose that the Chinese intend no mischief to the Hongkong fleect. We never thought that the Chinese would attack without giving due notice before hand, nor do we deem that their attacks, should they make a demonstaction, will be very dangerous, but nevertheless, the Hongkong fleet has for the present removed to Lantao Island. The commissioner is expected to arrive here in three or four days.

Our readers will find Capt. Elliot's answers to the two letters we published last week in another column. We hear that that officer's protest regarding the execution of a Chinaman in front of the factories was sent to the Vice-roy on Wednesday last; nothing has transpired as to the nature of this document, which, as promised, will no doubt be made public as soon as the answer has been received. A public Notice from H. M. Superintendent will be found in our advertising columns, cautioning boats not licenced to leave the river without delay. We are too well aware of the importance of the privilege of having licenced boats, not to be well pleased with the steps taken by Capt. Elliot to ensure their continuance.

By the Lady Grant we have received the Singapore Free Press of 24th and 31st of January, that of the 17th of that month being still wanting, probably coming on in the Belhaven. We observe that our brother Editor of Singapore does not agree with us in some of our observations on the conduct on H. M. Superintendents. Want of space as well as some other considerations prevent us from entering on this subject at present, to which we shall probably have occasion to recur in a future number. The Prices Current of the same paper of the 7th February has come to hand from which we notice besides what we mention under the head of Shipping Intelligence that the *Algerine* from Calcutta had also arrived at Singapore on her way to China. Private accounts from that port represent the news from China to have had a paralizing effect on the Opium-market there also, not more than 300 @ 320 a cash having been offered for a few chests of *Benares*.

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* Chinese Repository volume vi, page 194.
† Ibid, page 196.
‡ *Vide* Canton Press, 9th July, 1836.
|| *Vide* Canton Press, 17th September.
§ Ibid, 15th October.
¶ Ibid, 3rd December.

STATEMENT.

Of Exports of TEAS to Great Britain and the United States of America, since the 1st July 1838, up to this date.

	To G. Britain. Piculs	To U. States. Piculs
Fahien Bohea	135	
Canton Bohea	724	
Congo	153202	
Caper	1021	
Souchong	5396	3793
Pouchong		1413
Campôi	392	
Ankoi	693	
Hongmuey	1374	46
Pekoe	3439	127
Orange Pekoe	5423	
Black	172399	5379
Hyson	5883	2600
Young Hyson	3646	19632
Hyson Skin	3416	2523
Twankay	8607	
Gunpowder	3556	4299
Imperial	1868	3200
Total	199375	37613

Total of BLACK Tea to Gt. Britain lbs. 229 6533
Total of GREEN Tea to Gt. Britain lbs. 3590133

lbs. 26576666

Total of BLACK Tea to United States lbs. 717900
Total of GREEN Tea to United States lbs. 4302200

lbs. 5,020,100

RAW SILK shipped to Great Britain Piculs 1303

General Chamber of Commerce.

CAUTION.—Two valuable eight day CHRONOMETERS, one by French, and the other by Wyldenham, the first No. 4176, and the latter No. 1948; and two small gold WATCHES, (one by McCabe, maker of the other unknown) having been intrusted by me to ROBERT EDWARDS who lately left China, to be sent to London for repair; and he not having accounted to me for one or either of them; the Public are hereby cautioned against purchasing said CHRONOMETERS and WATCHES as they are my properly. JAS. P. STURGIS.

Canton, 24th January, 1839.

NOTICE—With reference to an advertisement in the Canton Press headed "CAUTION" and dated 24th January, we feel it our duty to notify publicly, as we have already represented to Mr. J. P. Sturgis personally, in November last; that we have been instructed by Mr. Robert Edwards, late of Canton, to dispose of the two Chronometers alluded to in that advertisement, in the event of the said Mr. Sturgis still retaining possession of a box of Dollars, the property of the said Mr. Edwards; the proceeds of the Chronometers to meet the value of the said box of Dollars, and the surplus, if any, to be handed over to the said Mr. Sturgis.

As the constituted attorneys of Mr. R Edwards, we have to state that the box of Dollars referred to herein is retained by the aforenamed Mr. Sturgis for an unacknowledged claim in 1833, which he has on Mr. Edwards; and further we know, that the watches mentioned in the said advertisement are not yet returned from England.

BOVET, BROTHERS & Co.

Canton, 31th January, 1839.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

To Her Majesty's Subjects.

Canton, 7th March, 1839.

It has been most pressingly represented to the Chief Superintendent by the Security Merchants that in the actual watchful temper of the Government, they are exposed to grave consequences, and apprehend the early withdrawal of the Licences lately granted to the Passage Boats, on account of the continued entrance and stay in the River of many others than those small Vessels.

He entertains no doubt that these fears are well founded. Neither can he forget that this privilege was not gained without His own earnest assurances to the merchants for submission to the Government, that He would always use every proper effort in his power to secure the efficacy of the arrangement.

He gave this pledge for the sake of the substantial concernments of the Trade, and the comforts of the Community: And He certainly need not insist upon the excessive mischief which would result, if these authorized means of intercourse were lost, upon grounds that would amply justify the Provincial Government, and render their recovery and gradual extension perfectly hopeless.

He has therefore now to require that all small vessels, British owned, other than those having licences, should proceed out of the River immediately, and not return within the same.

And He has further to give notice that for the sake of the considerations above mentioned, He will not shrink from the duty of declaring to this Government the names of any British Subjects, owners of small vessels not having licences, who shall fail to comply with this requisition forthwith: And He will also request that these Boats may be immediately removed, to the end that the general interests may not be exposed to great and lasting injury on their account.

By order of the Chief Superintendent.

EDWARD ELMSLIE
Secretary and Treasurer to the Superintendents.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that the Honourable Company's Treasury is closed against the receipt of Cash for bills on the Supreme Government of India.

(Signed) J. H. ASTELL.
W. T. TAYLOR.
Agents of the Honourable East India Company.

Canton 7th March 1839.

NOTICE.—Parties having claims on the proceeds of the Gold Leaf saved from the late Barque "Ruby," are requested to prefer their claims to the undermentioned Gentlemen:—J. CULLEN, R. DAVIDSON and RUSTOMJEE COWASJEE, Esquires.

(Signed) J. RANDLE.
Commandre of the late Barque Ruby.

Calcutta, 17th October, 1838.

NOTICE.—Mr. FELIX HILARIO DE AZEVEDO has the pleasure of informing his friends and the Public in general that he has established himself at Macao as a general Agent to transact business on commission only.

F. H. D' AZEVEDO.

Macao, 7th March, 1839.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that the Partnership heretofore carried on by the Subscribers at Glasgow under the Firm of ALEXANDER WARDROP & Co., and at Penang under that of ANDERSON, WARDROP & Co., was this day dissolved by mutual consent; and the said ALEXANDER WARDROP is hereby authorised to dispose of the property and to receive and pay the debts of both Firms.

A. WARDROP.
W. ANDERSON.

Glasgow, 26th June, 1838.

WITH REFERENCE TO THE FOREGOING.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that the undersigned have received full and sufficient powers from the said ALEXANDER WARDROP and WILLIAM ANDERSON to receive all outstanding debts due by Parties in India to the latefirm of ANDERSON WARDROP & Co. and, if necessary to adopt legal measures for the recovery of the same.

WILLIAM WARDROP SHAW.
FRANCIS DUNNETT.

Penang, 4th January, 1839.

NOTICE—The Undersigned beg to announce that they have this day commenced business as Commission Merchants and General Agents under the firm of DUNNETT SHAW & Co., in connexion with Mr. JOHN BUCHAN JUNIOR of Glasgow who will conduct their business there under the firm of BUCHANAN & Co.

FRANCIS DUNNETT.
WILLIAM WARDROP SHAW.

Penang, 21st September, 1838.

NOTICE.—The following Packages G W D 5 D & T 3 to order, landed in PREMIER from London are unclaimed. The Consignees are requested to apply for delivery to

DENT & Co,

Canton, 8th March, 1839.

NOTICE.—The Business hitherto to conducted by me at Ampanan in the Island of Lombock, is from the 1st. January, 1839, carried on under the firm of JOHN BURD & Co. Mr. NEILS LANGE, who has been for many years residing on the Island, has been admitted a Partner in the concern, and all Commission Orders for the purchase and shipment of Produce, will be punctually attended to.

JOHN BURD.

Canton, 1st March, 1839.

NOTICE—Mr. WILLIAM ALMACK and Mr. Y. J. MURROW, are authorized, individually, to sign our Firm by procuration.

JAMIESON & HOW.

Canton, 9th February, 1839.

NOTICE.—Bills on London at 6 months sight for sale by

F. S. HATHAWAY.

Canton, 25th January, 1839.

NOTICE.—The very superior, new and fast sailing schooner "PARADOX," lately arrived from Java, has spacious accommodations for Passengers, and is now put on the line of the Canton Packets. For passage or freight, apply at Canton to HOOKER & LANE.
at Macao

Canton, 15th November, 1838.

NOTICE.—The connection heretofore existing between the Firms of RUSSELL STURGIS & Co: at Canton and RUSSELL & STURGIS at Manila is this day terminated, and they will hereafter constitute separate and distinct concerns.

JOHN W. PERIT retires from the Business.

WARREN DELANO Jr. will continue the Canton House under the same Firm, on his separate account and responsibility until further notice.

The business of the MANILA HOUSE will also be continued under the same Firm as heretofore by GEORGE R RUSSELL, RUSSELL STURGIS, and HENRY P. STURGIS, with Mr. JOSIAH MOORE, who has this day been admitted a partner.

JOHN W. PERIT.
GEORGE R. RUSSELL.
RUSSELL STURGIS.
HENRY P. STURGIS.
W. DELANO JR.

Canton 1st January 1 39.

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL INSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above society can grant Policies on Goods payable in London, Calcutta, Bombay, or Canton.

MACVICAR & Co.

Canton, 6th October, 1838.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are authorised to grant Policies payable in Calcutta, London, Batavia and Canton. A cash payment of five per cent on the amount of premium per each risk will be made to all parties giving risks to this office, and Policies are made payable at 30 days when the premium is paid in cash at a *pro rata* exchange, and at two months and longer periods when paid by a Bill on the same terms at which the Policy is payable.

DANIELL & Co.

Agents in China, Asiatic Marine Ins. Office.

Secretaries in Calcutta Messrs. Fergusson Brothers & Co.
Agents in London Messrs. Forbes Forbes & Co.
" in Batavia Messrs. Wilson Smiths & Co.

Canton, 9th November, 1838

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Subscribers are duly constituted and appointed Agents for this Company, and can grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta, Canton, Bombay, Madras, and elsewhere,—parties contributing business to the office, will be entitled to a return of five per cent on the amount of premium actually paid in.

Canton, January 4th 1839. WETMORE & Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO LONDON.

THE LORD WILLIAM BENTINCK A. I. 560 Tons burthen, Capt. Stockley. Apply to

JOHN THACKER.

No. 2 British Factory,
Canton, 27th February, 1839.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER, TO LIVERPOOL OR LONDON.

THE Ship MALABAR, Captain EBENEZER SOUTHWARD, 680 Tons. Apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Canton, 20th February, 1839.

FREIGHT TO LIVERPOOL.

THE fine Ship TIGRIS, 422 tons A. 1, Captain TETHERINGTON, has the principal part of her Cargo engaged, and will have immediate despatch. For freight apply to

DENT & Co.

Canton, 20th February, 1839.

FOR HONG KONG, MACAO, THE STRAITS AND BOMBAY.

THE Ship L'ESPERANCE, now lying at Whampoa will take freight for the above places and have an early despatch, apply to

S. VAN BASEL TOE LAER & Co.

Canton, 8th February, 1839.

FREIGHT TO LONDON.

THE Teak Ship ELIZA, 682 tons Æ 1, Captain LAY, will have quick despatch. For freight apply to

DENT & Co,

Canton, 20th February, 1839.

FOR SINGAPORE AND MADRAS.

HAVING the greater part of her Cargo engaged, the FRANCIS SMITH, Captain EDMONDS. For freight or passage apply to

MACVICAR & Co.

Canton 12th January, 1839.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE St. VINCENT, Captain JAMES MUDDLE, A1, 410 tons per register Apply to

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 3rd January, 1839.

FOR LONDON.

THE fine first class Ship the VISCOUNT MELBOURNE, of 650 tons, Captain WM. DRAWNER, her second voyage. For freight and passage apply to

DANIELL & Co,

Canton, 9th November, 1838.

WANTS A SITUATION—An individual who has been in the trade at Canton for seven years; and understands book-keeping. For particulars apply to the Editor of the Canton Press.

FOR SALE

LAPITTE CLARET in cases of one dozen each.

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 3rd January, 1839.

FOR SALE.

THE undersigned have just received an assortment of the following viz. LINEN DAMASK, NAPKINS and TABLE CLOTHS, COLORED DAMASK, TABLE COVERS of newest patterns, LINEN DUCKS and DRILL, DAMASK COUNTERPANES and STRIPE VERANDAH TICK.

HOOKER & LANE.

No. 1 British Factory,
1st December, 1838.

ON SALE.

BEER in HOGSHEADS, just landed in good order. To be had at the Godowns of

BIBBY ADAM & Co,

Canton, 7th September, 1838

FOR SALE AT WHAMPOA.

A quantity of KENTLEDGE, for particulars apply to MACVICAR & Co

Canton 12th January, 1839.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—Dutch *Dankbarheid*, Veldman, from Soerabaya. Amer. *Exchange*, Proctor, from Java. Brit. *Red Rover*, Wright, at Hong-Kong 21 March, left Sandheads 17th January. *Ariel*, Warden, at Hong-Kong 5th March, left Sandheads 20th January, Singapore 8th February *Syed Khan*, Owenstone, from Calcutta and Singapore. *Good Success*, Fraser, from Bombay, 27th December.

PASSENGERS.—per *Ariel*, Messrs W. Wallace, Jos. Wise and M. Manuel

SAILED OR DESPATCHED.—Amer. *London*, Brace, for New York. *Morrison*, Benson, for Lombock. This day Brit. *Hindustan*, Redman, for London; *Ardaseer*, MacIntyre, for Singapore and Bombay; *John Renwick*, Byron, for Manila.

PASSENGERS.—per *Morrison*, Mr. Jno. Burd.

The *Viscount Melbourne* to be despatched all next week.

The *Nymph* and the *Rob Roy* had arrived at Singapore when the *Ariel* came away. The *Poppy* had not arrived though she left the Sandheads on the same day, 17th January.

The latest arrivals at Singapore from this were Sir *Edward Ryan*, *Sultana* and *Vansittart*.

The U. S. Frigate *John Adams*, Capt. Wyman, had arrived at Singapore from Penang.

No news of the *Syren*, supposed to be lost in the Bengal Bay, where very bad weather has been experienced.

Arrivals in England from China: Oct. 3, *Cordelia* 12th, *Mary Dugdale*.—*Thomas Lowrie*, at Liverpool; from Manila, *Caledonia*, at Falmouth.

Vessels laid on for LONDON: *Viscount Melbourne*, *Eliza*, *Parrock Hall*, *Orwell*, *Ingleborough*; for LEITH, *Isabella*; for LIVERPOOL, *Tigris*.

LATEST DATES, from ENGLAND, 27th October via Bombay. UNITED STATES, 28th Oct. *&* *Panama*. CALCUTTA, 17th January *&* *Ariel*. BOMBAY, 1st January via CALCUTTA. SINGAPORE, 8th February *&* *Ariel* JAVA, 14th January *&* *Dankbarheit*. MANILA, 6th February via Macao.

VESSELS EXPECTED.—CALCUTTA, *Syren*, *Eleanor*. *Bencoolen*, *Belhaven*, *Rob Roy*, *Nymph*, *Poppy*. BOMBAY, *Hellas*, *Emily Jane*, *Carnatic*, *Hannah*, *Slains Castle*, *Mangalore*.

SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

Vessel's Name.	*Flag.*	*Commander.*	*Tons*	*Where from.*	*Consignees.*
Canada	Ameri.	Hicks		Liverpool	Wetmore & Co.
V. Melbourne	British	Drayner	650	Bombay	Daniell & Co.
Covington	Ameri.	Holbrook		Liverpool	Wetmore & Co.
Horatio	"	Howland		Liverpool	F. S. Hathaway.
Eliza	British	Lay	682	Calcutta	Dent & Co.
Reliance	"	Marquis	1515	Madras	Capt. Marquis.
L'Esperance	Dutch	Lindstedt		Batavia	S.van Basel toe Laer & Co.
Orwell	British	Collard		Madras	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Parrock Hall	"	Canney		Bombay	Turner & Co.
Francis Smith	"	Edmond		Calcutta	Macvicar & Co.
Van Couver	Ameri.	Hallet		Boston	Russell & Co.
Omega	"	Hillert		New York	Gordon & Talbot.
Girard	"	Drinker		Philadelphia	F. H. & J. Tiers.
Tigris	British	Titherington	422	Liverpool	Dent & Co.
Ingleborough	"	Buckle		Liverpool	Fox Rawson & Co.
Rosalind	"	Crouch		London	Turner & Co.
Malabar	"	Southward	680	Bombay	Russell & Co.
St. Vincent	"	Muddle	410	London	Lindsay & Co.
Isabella	"	Robertson		Leith	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Francis Stanton	Ameri.	Lefavour	392	Manila	Russell & Co.
Niantic	"	Griswold		Newyork	"
George IV	British	Drayner		Batavia	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Ld. Wm. Bentinck	"	Stockley	560	Sydney	J. Thacker.
Trusty	"	Jamieson		Lombock	"
Premier	"	Were		London	Dent & Co.
David Scott	"	Spence		Calcutta	Jardine Matheson & Co.

SHIPPING AT HONG-KONG &c.

The following Ships are stationary at Linitin &c. The *Jane*, Wm. Clark; *Lord Amherst*; Wm. Dodd; *Aurelia*-Gregorio; *Psyche*, Keunedy; to Dent & Co. The *Hercules*, Parry; *Austen*, Rees; *Col. Young*, Baylis; *Jardine*, Strachan; to Jardine Matheson & Co. The *Linlin*, (Am.) Gilman; to Russell & Co. The *Hermaid*, Wallace; to D. & M. Rustomjee. The *Isabella*, D. Ballingall; to Markwick & Smith. Brit. *Mithras*, Pyke; to H. Rustomjee. *Rosa*, Ribeiro; to H. Elgar.

Vessel's Name.	*Flag.*	*Commander.*	*Tons*	*Where from.*	*Consignees*
Governor Findlay	British	Jauncey	274	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Rose	Ameri.	Foster	143	Lima	Russell & Co.
Mavis	British	T. Watson	160	Calcutta	Cowasjee Eduljee.
Tornate	"	Walker		Bombay	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Pearl	"	Beddie		"	Macvicar & Co.
Corsair	"	Porter		Singapore	Lindsay & Co.
Thistle	"	Florence		Manila	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Lambton	"	Hart		"	"
Attaran	"	H. Jackson		Calcutta	Markwick & Smith.
Virginia	"	Whiffen		"	Lindsay & Co.
Maulmlen	"	Pike.	175	Calcutta	Heerjeebhoy Rustomjee.
Henry Clay	Ameri.	Trott		Callao	Dent & Co.
Porcia	"	Swift		Callao	Russell & Co.
Omega	British	Strachan		Singapore	Jardine Matheson & Co.
John Gilpin	Ameri.	Lewis		Callao	Wetmore & Co.
Ruparell	British	Butler		Bombay	A & D. Furdonjee.
Lady Hayes	"	Paterson		Sidney	Jardine Matheson & Co
Roman	Ameri.	Hallett		Newyork	Olyphant & Co.
Robert Fulton	"	MacMichael		"	Dent & Co.
Heroine	British	Bennett		Calcutta	Edmund Read.
Mahamoodie	"	MacNiel		Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Emma Eugenia	"	Wade		Calcutta	Ilbery & Co.
Panama	Ameri.	Benjamin		Newyork	Russell & Co.
Indus	"	Mott		Manatlan	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Lady Grant	British	Jeffries		Bombay	"
Elis. Buckham	"	Scott		Penang	Macvicar & Co.
Orixa	"	Ager		Liverpool	Turner & Co.
Ann Jane	"	Stubbs		"	Bell & Co.
H. M. S. Larne	"	Capt. J. P. Blake		Cruise	"
Dankbarheit	Dutch	Weldman		Soerabaya	S. van Basel toe Laer & Co
Exchange	Ameri.	Proctor		Java	Russell & Co.
Red Rover	British	Wright		Calcutta	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Good Success	"	Fraser		Bombay	"
Ariel	"	Warden		Calcutta	Dent & Co.
Syed Khan	"	Owenstone		"	Pereira & Co.

THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

Abreviations (Pl.) Pecul. (Cy.) Catty. (Pce.) Piece. (Pr.) Pair. (Cht.) Chest. (Yrd.) Yard. ($) Spanish Dollars. (T.) Tael. (M.) Mace. (Cn.) Candarin. (Ch.) Cash. Comml. Weights. 16 Taels, 1⅓ lb. avods.—1 Catty.—100 Catties 133⅓ lb avods, 1 Pecul.—16 Pls. 80 Cys, 1 Ton.—84 Cys, 1 Cwt.—1 Cy. 1 lb.—Money weight.—10 Cash. 1 Candarin.—10 Candarin, 1 Mace, 1 Tael.—1 Tael, 580 Grains Troy.—1 Span. dollar 7 Mace 1 cn. 7 ch.

VOL. 4. No. 27. ***Canton, Saturday, 9th March, 1839.*** **No. 183.**

IMPORTS.

	PER.	PRICES.	REMARKS.
COTTON MANUFACTURES.			
Cambrics - - 40 yds. - in	Pcs.	$ 3. a 4	
Chintzes - - 28 ,, - in	,,	3 a 5	
Handkfs. Monteiths scarlet -	,,	1.75 a 2.	dull.
,, ,, blue - -	,,	1.25 a 2	
Long-cloths white 40 yds. 36 in	,,	3¼. a 4½.	
,, ,, 80 ,, - -	,,	7½. a 9.	
,, grey - 40 ,, 38 in	,,	3½. a 4.	Large stock
,, ,, - 60 ,, 38 in	,,	5½. a 6.	
,, ,, - 80 ,, 38 in	,,	7. a 8.	
Am. brown Cots. 30 ,, 36 in	,,	2.10 a 2.50	
Cotton yarn Nos. 16 @ 28	Pl.	22 a 30	Large stock and
,, ,, 30 @ 52	,,	30 a 36	little demand.
Calcutta - - ,, 18 @ 24	,,		None.
WOOLLENS.			
Broadcloth Ex. Sup'fine 60@62 in	Yrd.	90 a 2.80.	
,, Span^h Stripes 60@62 in	,,	1.20 a 1.40.	
,, Supers - - 58@60 in	,,	80 a 90.	
,, Worsters - - -	,,	60 cts.	
,, Worleys - 25 yds. in	Pcs.	11 a 11½.	No sale.
,, Sup^r Selct. Cutgs large	Pl.	30 a 40.	Cts. dull.
Flannel - - - - - -	yd.	15 a 20.	
Camblets, double 55 yds. 30 in	Pcs.		
Fine singles - - - -	,,	20 a 22.	dull.
Second - - - - - -	,,		
Dutch - - - 40 yds. 33 in	,,	22 a 24	
,, - - - 40 ,, 28 ,,	,,	20 a 22	
Bombazets - - - - -	,,	7 a 8	
Longells scarlet - - - -	,,	9½ a 9½	
Assorted colors - - - -	,,	7½ a 8	
Woollen yarn - - - -	,,	70 a 90	Limitted demand.
COTTON.		Tael.	
Bengal old or inf^r. - - -	Pl.		
,, sup^r and fine - - -	,,	8.7 a 10 8	
Bombay old or inf^r. - - -	,,		
,, sup^r. and fine - - -	,,	7. a 9.	
Madras - - - - - -	,,	7.5 a 9.8	
Manila - - - - - -	,,		None.
METALS.			
Copper Sheat^g. 16 oz. @ 32 oz.	Pr.	$ 34½.	
,, S. American slab -	,,	20.	None.
,, nails assorted - -	,,	40.	
,, old - - - - -	,,	18.	
Lead English Pig - - - -	,,	6	
,, Spanish ,, - - -	,,		
Iron Bar 1 @ 3 in - - -	,,	3½ a 4	
,, Rod ⅛ @ in - - -	,,	4½ a 5	Very small stock.
,, Nailrod ⅛ and under -	,,		
,, Hoop. - ⅛ @ in - -	,,	4½ a 5	
,, Scrap - - - - -	,,	1. a 1.25	Not Saleable.
Steel English - - - -	,,		
,, Swedish - - - -	Tub	4½ a 5	
Spelter English - - - -	Pl.	5½ a 5½	
Tin Plates - - - - -	Box	8½ a 9½	
Quicksilver - - - - -	Pl.	105	Nominal.
SKINS Rabbit - - - -	100	60. a 65.	
Beaver - - - - - -	each	4. a 6.	
,, Fox - - - - -	,,	1. a 1.15.	
Otter-Sea - - - - -	,,	40. a 55	
,, ,, tails - - - -	,,	2.50 a 3	
,, Land - - - - -	,,	5. a 7.	
Seal - - - - - -	,,	2. a 2.50	
OPIUM Patna old 1836	Ch^t.		
,, ,, 1837	,,		
,, ,, new - -	,,		
Benares old - - 1837	,,		No trade.
,, new - - -	,,		
Malwa old - - - - -	,,		
,, new - - - -	,,		
Turkey - - - - - -	Pl.		Little demand.
RICE Bengal - - - -	,,	None.	
,, Java - - - - -	,,	1.40 a 1.50	
,, White table- - - -	,,		
,, Manila - - - -	,,	1.40 a 1.50	
STRAITS PRODUCE &c.			
Bird's nest, fine white - -	Cr.	30. ¢	
,, ,, inf^r. ,, - -	,,	11. a 16.	
,, ,, black - -	,,	1½. a 5.	No demand.
Bees Wax - - - - -	Pl.	26. a 28.	
Betel nut - - - - -	,,	4. a 4½.	
Cloves Mauritius 22 @ 24	,,	34.	Molucca.
,, Mother - - - -	,,	10. a 12.	Overstocked.
Camphor Baroos - - -	Cy.	6. a 25.	
Gambir - - - - - -	Pl.	2½. a 3.	
Mace - - - - - -	,,		
Nutmegs - - - - -	,,		
Pepper - - - - - -	,,	6½ a 6¾.	
Rattans - - - - - -	,,	3. a 3½.	In demand.
Tin Banca - - - - -	,,	22.	
,, Singapore &c. - -	,,	21.	First quality.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Amber large 1st quality -	Cy.	3. a 13.	
,, small fragments -	,,	20 cts a 1½.	
Asafœtida - - - - -	Pl.	4½.	
Bichdemar - - - - -	,,	6. a 25.	
,, good - - - -	,,	25. a 36.	
Cochineal - - - - -	,,	180. a 220.	
Coral large beads or pieces	Cy.	.....	
,, fragments - - -	Pl.	40. a 50.	
Cow Bezoar - - - - -	Cy.	16. a 25.	No demand.
Cudbear - - - - - -	Pl.	12.	
Cutch Pegue - - - - -	,,	4. a 4½.	
Elephants Teeth or Ivory-	,,	70. a 100.	
,, ,, cuttings - -	,,	60. a 65.	
Fish-maws - - - - -	,,	25 a 55.	
Flints - - - - - -	,,	40 cents	
Ginseng crude - - - -	,,	65.	
,, clarified. - - - -	,,	90	
Mother of Pearl Shell - -	,,	9. a 10.	
Myrrh - - - - - -	,,	3. a 4.	
Olibanum - - - - -	,,	3½. a 8.	Large stock.
Putchuck - - - - - -	,,	15 a 16	Little demand.
Rose Maloes - - - - -	,,		
Saltpetre at Lintin - - -	,,	4½ a 5.	
Shark's fins - - - - -	,,	15. a 30.	
Smalts - - - - - -	,,	40. a 55.	Limited demand.
Stock fish - - - - -	,,	3½. a 4.	Large stock.
Thread Gold and Silver -	Cy.	32 a 35	Large stock.
Wood Ebony Mauritius - -	Pl.	2.	
,, Ceylon - - -	,,	3.	dull.
,, Sandal Indian - -	,,	14 a 20	
,, ,, Timor - -	,,	8 a 12.	
,, ,, Sandⁱˢ Islands -	,,		
Sapan. ,, - -	,,	1.50	

EXPORTS.

	WT. in T.	PRICE	REMARKS.
SILK MANUFACTURES.			
Camlets blk. 18 yds. by 24 in	30	$ 12	
,, col'd ,, ,, by ,,	28	13.	
Hkfs. 4-4 black Levantine fringed	17	5.20. a 6.30	
,, 7-8 ,, ,,	15	4.50 a 5.60	
Hkfs. 7-8 cross barred - -	11	5.50 a 6.	
,, Sarsnet, Nankin silk ,, Canton - - -	—	5.20	
Hkfs. white Pongee 32 in	18	6.30	
,, ,, ,, 30 ,,	16	5.80	
,, figured ,, 32	20	8.10 a 8.50	
,, ,, ,, 30 ,,	18	7.20 a 7.50	
Levantines col'd 30 yds. 24	24	11.50	
,, ,, 30 ,, 29	32	15. a 15.50	
,, black ,, ,, 24 ,,	27	11.	
,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	30	14. a 15.	
Satins Levantines 30 29	33	14.50 a 15.	
,, ,, ,, 24 ,,	30	13.	
Lutestrings mixt 18 ,, 24	18	6.70	
,, black ,, ,, 29	28	9.50 a 9.75	
Pongees white 30 ,, 30	30	10.	
,, ,, 30 ,, 29	29	9.75	
,, ,, 30 ,, 32	32	11.	
,, Szechuen 19 ,, 19	27	3.60 a 3.75	
Sarsnets black N. 30 ,, 29	25	8	
,, ,, C. ,, ,, 29	22	7.	
,, ,, ,, ,, 29	34	14.25 a 14.5	
,, white 60 ,, 29	21	11.80 a 12.	
,, colored 30 ,, 29	18	9.20 a 9.30	
,, crossbarr'd ,, 24	44	15 a 15.20	
Satins black 18 ,, 29	36	11. a 11.50	
,, ,, 18 ,, 29	33	16.	
,, colored 18 ,, 29	36	17.	
,, high ,, 18 ,, 29	38	17 a 17.50	
,, damasked crimson ,,	38	16. a 16.50	
,, ,, colored ,,	40	14.50	
Senshaws Nank. blk 29 29	33	15.50	
,, ,, colored ,, ,,	36	16 20	
,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	33	8.90 a 9.40	
,, Canton black 29 ,,	Pl.	440 a 450	
Sewing silks assort. colors. 1st		385.	
,, ,, black - - - -	,,	3.40	According to
Shawls crape 7-4 embrd. -	7	2.90	embroidery.
,, ,, 55 @ 58 in -	5½	1.80	
,, 8-4 Satin figd. 63 -	5	1.50	
,, 7-4 ,, ,, 58 -	4	1.85	
,, ,, damasked silk 54 @ 57	4	14.50 a 15	
Water silks col'd. 18 y. 29 in	32	Tael.	
BLACK TEAS.	Pl	None.	
,, Bohea Canton - - -	,,		
,, Fokeen - - - -	,,	20 a 30	
,, Congou Soug. k'd. - -	,,		
,, Bl. Lf. & Pek. k'd	,,	36 a 42	
,, Campoi - - - - -	,,	22 a 32	
,, Souchong - - - -	,,	40 a 62	No fine remaining.
,, Hung muey - - - -	,,	19 a 20	
,, Pekoe - - - - -	,,	15 a	
,, Niitg Yong - - - -	,,	18 a 20	
,, Ankoi - - - - -	,,	20 a 40	
,, ,, Pouchong - -	,,	20 a 22	
,, Orange Pekoe - - -	,,		
,, Caper - - - -	,,		
GREEN TEAS.			
,, Twankay - - - - -	,,	19 a 30	Canton Tea.
,, Skin - - - - -	,,		20 a 21
,, Hyson - - - - -	,,	28 a 42	30 a 32
,, Young Hyson - - -	,,	48 a	30 a 32
,, Imperial - - - -	,,	51 a	
,, Gunpowder - - - -	,,	T. 280	
RAW SILK. Canton No. 1	,,	270	
,, ,, ,, ,, 2	,,	250 a 255	
,, ,, ,, ,, 3	,,		
,, ,, ,, ,, 4	,,		
,, ,, ,, ,, 5	,,		
Nankin Taatlee - - - 8	,,	510 a 550	None.
,, Taysaam- - - -	,,		
SUGAR RAW. Canton 1st.	,,	T. 5.3	
,, ,, ,, 2d.	,,	4.8 a 5.	
,, Pingfa - - - - -	,,	6.2	
,, Candy Canton - - -	,,	6.6 a 6.8	
,, ,, Chinchew - -	,,		
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Alum - - - - - - -	,,	1.85 a 1.95	at Macao.
Aniseed star - - - - -	,,	10½	
Camphor - - - - - -	,,	33 a 34	
Cassia at Whampoa - - -	,,	10. a 10½	None.
,, Lintin - - - -	,,		
,, buds - - - - -	,,	14 a 15	
Canes bamboo - - - -	1000	10 a 14	
,, Wangees - - - -	,,	7 a 12	
China Root - - - - -	Pl.	3½	
Cubebs - - - - - -	,,	17 a 18	
Dragon's blood - - - -		80 a 100	
Galangala - - - - -	,,	3½ a 3¾	
Gamboge - - - - - -	,,	65 a 70	None good.
Glass beads - - - - -	,,	17 a 22	
Glue - - - - - - -	,,	9 a 11	
Ginger in Jars - - - -	Case	5 a 5½	
Hartall or Orpiment - - -	Pl.	15 a 16	
Lead white - - - - -	,,	9 a 10	
,, red - - - - -	,,	10	
Mo.of Pear! Shells Sooloo large	Pl.		No demand.
,, blue edged small	,,		
Musk warranted- - - -	Cy.	45 a 60	
Nankeens, blue 10½ yds. 13 in	100	92	
,, 9½ yds. 12 in - - - -	Ps.	86	
,, Canton made - - - -	,,	70	
,, ,, large - - - -	,,	92	
,, ,, small - - - -	,,	65	None.
Yellow yds. in 1st. st.	,,	79 a 80	
,, ,, ,, 2d. ,,	,,	66 a 70	None.
,, ,, ,, 3d. ,,	,,	58	
,, small ,, ,, - -	,,		
,, white ,, ,, - -	,,	55 a 85	Wanted.
Oils Aniseed - - - - -	Cy.	1.10 a 1.20	
,, Cassia - - - - -	,,	1.65	
Rhubarb - - - - - -	Pl.		None.
,, Dutch cut - - - -	,,		
Soy in Jars - - - - -	Case	5 a 8	
Tobacco in baskets - - -	Pl.	14 a 15	
Tortoiseshell - - - -	P.		
Turmeric - - - - - -	,,		
Vermillion 80 catties - -	Box.	76.	

N. B. OF IMPORTS ALL DUTIES ARE PAID BY THE PURCHASER, AND OF EXPORTS BY THE SELLER BOATHIRE IS PAID BY THE SELLER.

WHAMPOA PORT CHARGES, &c.

1st class ves. measg.	1600 cubits & upwards pay	0.7874756 of a T. per cubit.
2nd ,, ,, ,,	1200 do. & under 1600 ,,	0.7221091 ,, ,,
3rd ,, ,, ,,	under 1200 do.	0.5062341 ,, ,,

RATE OF EXCHANGE AND PRICE OF BULLION.

	s. d.
On London or Liverpool, 6 months sight private Bills	5.
Government Bills 10 @ 30 days	4.10.
United States Bank Bills 6 months sight	5.
Bills under advances made on goods by the E. I. Company's Agents.	None.
E. I. Company's Agents Bills on Calcutta 30 ds. sight C. Rs. 222 @ 224.	
E. I. Directors Bills 60 ds. sight, and private 30 ds. C. Rs. 224.	
Private Bills, on Bombay, ,, Co's. Rs.	

Gold, 98 a 100 touch, in leaves $ 23.75 per Tael weight.
Sycee at Lintin &c. large Ingots 97 a 99 touch 7 per Cent premium. very scarce.
,, ,, ,, ,, small 96 a 98 ,, 6½ per Cent ,,
Spanish Dollars Pillar Ferdinand, 1 per Cent ,,
,, ,, Old Carolus IV. 3 @ 4 per Cent ,, Nominal.
South American Republics par.

Freight to London, Liverpool, &c. per Ton. 50 cub: feet £ 4.10 Nominal.
to foreign Europe, American and British Ships, none.
to United States, American Ships Per Ton. 40 cub. feet. $ 25

DELIVERIES OF OPIUM AT LINTIN.

FROM 1ST APRIL 1838 TO 28TH FEBRUARY 1839.

	IN FEBRUARY.		FROM APRIL TO JANUARY INCLUSIVE.		
	Chests.	Price.	Value in Dollars.	Chests.	Value in Dollars.	Stock 1st March.
Patna ..... old.	3			5,812	3,054,980	108
,, ... new	19¾					1676½
Benares ..... old				1,776	857,000	171
,, ... new	4					456
Malwa	37			7,533¾	4,338,048	8102
	63¾			15,121¼	8,250,028	10,390

Tot. Del of deliveries in the 11 months beginning 1st of April=15,185 chests.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

IMPORTS.

Cotton Manufactures.—The demand for both grey and white Long-cloths continues good, and the sales have been considerable during the week particularly of the grey, but without any advance in price, which is likely to be still further checked by the importations of the *Ann Jane* and the *Orixa*. Cotton Yarn a further large sale we understand of inferior Yarn Nos. 18 to 24 generally, has taken place, price about 23 @ 25 according to quality, these are ruinously low rates, but a short time ago it was almost impracticable to sell such Yarn at any price, this quality has been purchased for the Chinchew market. There is little improvement in either the price or demand for the better descriptions of which the stock is large in first hands. Chintzes continue very depressed without inquiry the market not having yet recovered from the over supply of inferior Kinds, which were sold very low.

Woollens.—Spanish Stripes are selling at our former quotations of 1.25 @ 140 and 1.45 for particular marks. Of these latter about 1400 pieces have been sold during the week. The demand is not brisk, but Importers are not inclined to submit to lower rates. Longells, the sale which we reported last week of 6000 pieces was at rather under 7.60 and at 4 months cre.lit. The market has since advanced and the same party sold a day or two since 100 pieces at about 30 cents higher, we hear of no other transaction at these low rates.

Metals.—The supply of Iron has been very short and for some modern te importations as high as nearly $ 4 per bar and upwards of $ for small nail rod have been paid. Lead continues at about $ at which the principal holder is willing to purchase. Quicksilver, could not at present be sold at even $ 100 we believe a large supply of native having been lately received. Tin Plates are difficult of sale, the consumption it is said having greatly fallen off.

Straits Produce,—without alteration.

Rice.—There appeared some disposition to speculate in this article in the beginning of the week, and prices advanced nearly 10 Cents, but it has been rather checked by the rain which has since fallen.

Sandalwood,—is quoted very lowmot more than $ 19 @ 20 being procurable for the best.

Cotton.—The demand for the better descriptions of Bombay Cotton is firmer and for good quality 9 @ 9. 2 could be obtained—the price of Bengal is also supported, and for good Baida 10 5 @ 10 is offered, Madras has rather receded, and a Sale of Timevelly was effected a day or two since @ 9 6, but it was not of the best quality. Inferior Cotton of all descriptions continues low.

The Deliverie in March are reported at

Bombay	Bengal	Madras	Total
4653	2862	1541	9056.

with an estimated remaining Stock of

40126	14048	15373	69347.

Opium.—The state of the Trade continues unaltered, and no opinion can be formed of its future prospects until the arrival of the commissioner expected within this day or two. Meanwhile some of the Holders appear inclined to sell at any price, but there are no buyers. The receiving ships have left Hong-Kong for the Southward of Lantao and in consequence of the entire suspension of Deliveries the owners of the Receiving ships have been obliged to make a charge of $ 1 ₱ Mensem per Chest, on Opium from the 1st. Inst. There is an equal stagnation of the Trade on the Coast by advices just received. Heavy supplies are coming in from Bengal and Bombay, and until the January news reaches India, will no doubt continue. We have received no report on the new Drug.

EXPORTS.

Tea,—Extensive purchases of common *Young Hyson* have been made at 28 @ 29 T., but there is no other business doing of any importance; these transactions, no doubt, have reference to the American market. The unfavorable advices just received from England render parties extremely cautious of buying for that quarter, especially as the closing of the Company's Treasury must ere long reduce prices.

Raw Silk.—Nearly one half of the whole stock now here, which does not exceed 4,500 bales, has been purchased at fully the opening price for the fine, and latterly perhaps at a little advance as the quantity of that description was reduced. The rates being from 535 @ 550 for the finest, and 510 @ 525 for good quality. We have heard of no sales of Cargo Silk, the advices just received from England are not very encouraging.

Exchanges.—The Company's Agents have closed their Treasury both for Bills on India and Hypothecation, which is likely in some degree to influence the Exchange on England.

Canton, 9th March, 1839.

THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 4. No. 28. *Canton, Saturday, 16th March, 1839.* No. 184.

The Philippine Islands.

ART. II. *Sketch of Spanish Colonial History in Eastern Asia; government of De Silva, Tabora, Zerezo, and De Corcuera, &c.* Continued from A. D. 1624 to 1677. *From the Chinese Repository for February,*

On the death of Faxardo, the colonial administration was again divided; the Audiencia exercising the civil authority, and Don G. de Silva holding the military command. His courage and conduct were very soon and rather too severely tried. A Dutch squadron appeared off the harbor, and the Audiencia required De Silva, to pursue them with a fleet of nearly equal force. This service he executed with so little promptness and efficiency, that the Audiencia deposed him, on his return, and kept him a close prisoner for a considerable time.

When the death of Faxardo was announced in Mexico, the appointment of provisional governor was conferred on Don Fernando de Silva, who had already resided many years in the colony, and had acquired a large property there in trade. He arrived safely in Manila and was very favorably received. At that time, the designs of the Dutch in forming settlements on Formosa were attracting much attention in the Philippines, and the new governor, with the approbation of his advisers secular and ecclesiastical, determined to establish on that island a rival post. A secret expedition was therefore despatched in February, 1626, and a lodgment effected on the shores of a good port, named by the colonists, "Santissima Trinidad." The Dominican friars who accompanied the expedition, applied themselves to the language, and by degrees the frightened natives were won back to their deserted houses, by kindness and gifts. In this work, the Catholic ministers were much aided by a still earlier colonist, a Japanese. He had fled himself at the first approach of the Spaniards, but when assured of their peaceful designs, he exerted all his influence to bring back the fugitives, and led the way to the rapid conversions which followed, by presenting his own little daughter at the baptismal font. In this way, say the Catholic missionaries, a spiritual harvest soon came to be gathered, and children were its first-fruits.

Two settlements were now planned, bearing the native names—of Camaurri and Panchui. They were afterwards strengthened by succors from Manila, and to their influence it was attributed that the Dutch desisted from their design to colonise Formosa, and intercept the Spanish trade.

Don Fernando had been scarcely a year in possession of his office, when he was superseded by Don Juan Niño de Tabora, who reached Manila in June 1626. Tabora was a military man, and came from the camp before Breda, to preside over this remote colony of Spain. Large drafts were granted him on the treasury of Mexico, and a further reinforcement of 600 men. He had just entered on the guardianship of the infant colony, when he was joined by Dona Magdalena de Shldivat y Mendoza, who came from Mexico, to give him her already plighted hand. Modern colonisation has since furnished many instances of what was, in those days, a strange example of adventurous fidelity and love.

An instance of attachment of quite another kind, and still more singular was exhibited at Manila, not long after this. The illustrious archbishop Fr. Miguel Garcia had consecrated a rich custodia and viril,* and placed it in the cathedral, whence it was soon after stolen by some sacrilegious hands. The affliction of the venerable prelate at this loss knew no bounds. He refused all consolation, and gave himself up to penitence and grief. Retiring to a secluded oratory, he pursued his lonely macerations, till his health gave way. The assiduities of a hundred of his clergy could not assuage his illness, which terminated fatally on Corpus Christi day. After his death, it was ascertained that the treasure, the loss of which he could not bear, had been partly broken up for its silver, and partly used as a plaything for a child. Not long after this, the colony sustained a real loss in the burning of Cavite, when the whole town, with a vast quantity of merchandise, naval stores, &c., was consumed. The military movements of this period were confined to a repulse of the Dutch from the Formosan settlements, and an unsuccessful descent on Sûlû.

The religious enterprise of the day was again turned on the conversion of the Cambojans to the Catholic faith, and the Dominican fathers, who were the first to feel the impulse, addressed a letter to the king, by the hands of a Chinese merchant, who in due time brought the following reply. "The friendship between us and the Spaniards of Luzon is very great. As the teeth and lips each press against and guard the other, so should our friendship continue to be. As to the padres who wish to come to my dominions, I will give them welcome, and they shall choose their field when they arrive." On the strength of this invitation, four ecclesiastics set out for Camboja, and being well received by the son and successor of their invitor, they proceeded to rear a church, while their nautical companions employed themselves in building a ship. The friars were soon stopped in their progress, by a decree forbidding the conversion of the Cambojans, and thus restricting them to the Chinese and Japanese. The only clue given to this altered state of things is furnished in the confession, that the quarrels of the Spaniards among themselves ran so high, that it was with great difficulty they were ever carried back safely to the Philippines. The friars pursued their labors, after the departure of the Spanish ships, but with so little success, that when the mission was abandoned two years and a half after its commencement, they had baptised but one convert—a little girl—the daughter of a Japanese.

In the second year of Tabora's government, his levee was attended by envoys from the king of Siam, the Japanese prince of Arima and Satzuma, and some of the chiefs of Mindanao. An envoy from China is also said to have visited Manila; but, had the credentials of any of these so-called representatives been accurately tested, it is not probable they would have been found possessed of very large powers, or entitled to a very high rank.

The friendly professions of the southern chiefs did not prevent a rising in the province of Caraga, marked by unusual atrocities, in the following year, 1629. A much more formidable enemy continued to press upon the Spaniards, on the south, and Tabora, unable to cope with them alone, dispatched an envoy to the viceroy of India—the Conde de Lenares—to confer with the Goa government as to a union of forces for the expulsion of the Dutch. The count received the messenger very kindly and furnished him with the supplies he asked for the Cavite arsenal, but no further co-operation ensued. The citizens of Manila, always republican enough in their way of canvassing public measures, expressed their dissatisfaction at this mission, without waiting to see its fruitless result. They did not like the withdrawal of a ship for public purposes, which they could have employed much more gainfully in trade. But when the subject came before his majesty, he sustained the governor, and charged him anew to keep up a communication with Goa, and to seek a union of forces in case of need.

The administration of Tabora lasted till 1632, when, after exposing himself at the wreck of a Chinese vessel, he fell sick and died, the 22d July. He was buried with all the honors due to a worthy and lamented governor, in the church of the Jesuits, where also the remains of the faithful Dona Magdalena were not long after laid. With his death, the administration devolved again on the Audiencia, until the arrival of Don Juan Zerezo de Salamanca from Mexico, with provisional powers.

Thus far, in the course of these sketches, we have noticed but a few out of the series of depredations committed on the Spanish colonists and the settlements under their protection, by the pirates of Mindanao and Sûlû. In fact, say our authorities—these incursions were scarcely ever intermitted for a single year; accounts of the destruction of sacred vessels, the loss of valuable lives, &c., were constantly coming up to Manila, and frequent and severe were the chastisements inflicted on the depredators, without effecting, however, any permanent good. To accomplish the desired object —to place a constant check over the piratical squadrons, Zerezo established in 1635, the presidio of Zamboangan, a post which, with some interruptions, has ever since been sustained. The utility or inutility of this new post was still warmly discussed at Manila, when Zerezo was superseded by Don S Hurtado de Corcuera, the eleventh proprietary governor, who arrived on the 25th June. With a new incumbent came a new quarrel, a long and intricate litigation ensuing between him and the archbishop; the one a rigid and unscrupulous soldier, and the other a weak but well-intentioned old man. In the course of this contest, the venerable prelate was at one time transported as a prisoner to the nearly desert island of "Corregidor," at the mouth of the bay. Restored afterwards to his cathedral, his old opponent still gave him much trouble, from which he was released by death in 1641.

Four years before this, repeated depredations had compelled Corcuera to do his utmost to lay a check on Corralat, the chief of the piratical rajás of Mindanao Proceeding himself in command of the squadron prepared for this service, he drove Corralat as a fugitive from his capital, and destroyed twenty or thirty of his towns. Early the following year, he directed his course to the Sûlû group, and took possession of the rajá's chief port, but being recalled to Manila, he was obliged to leave it to his successor to prosecute the war. In the course of the campaign which followed, the unfortunate rajá was driven from his native islands, extreme severities were visited on the inhabitants in retaliation for their long continued piracies, yet after all the group was not effectually reduced, nor added permanently to the possessions of the Spanish crown.

* Forming together the sacred vessels in which the host is exhibited in Catholic sacraments to public view.

The Sandwich Islands.

From the Sandwich Islands Gazette.

The harbor of Honoiulu, Oahu, Sandwich Islands is, safe, commodious and in almost every respect advantageous for the shipping which continually resort to it. The local merits of this harbor are however enthralled by the factitious means which are employed to increase its facilities. To wit. A most skilful and experienced pilot: Buoys in the passage: Good anchorage: Good harbor anchorage: Protection from the sea in every direction: To these add the existence of commercial establishments in the town, from which every variety of merchandise can be obtained for the replenishment of ships stores; mechanics of every description, inferior to none in the world in their various departments; excellent hotels for officers and seamen; a church, billiard-rooms, and bowling alleys, with other facilities for improvement and recreation: Consular establishments; and last, though we hope not least, a newspaper.—With all these and many more advantages the port of Honolulu presents every inducement to shipmasters in the Pacific, who have for their object the safe and speedy termination of their voyages. The harbor dues are not extravagant, although perhaps they are as high as may be justified:—the great evil of too much grog selling, in complaint of which so much has been said and done, has now fallen under the particular supervision of the government, which appears to be determined to control the matter.

Situated thus, it might be supposed that the Port of Honolulu would have the preference to the harbor, or roadstead, of Lahaina, Maui;—and so it has the preference, but yet fifty or sixty ships have imprudently ventured to risk their valuable cargoes in an unprotected anchorage, liable to the most imminent danger, and completely at the mercy of the wind and weather: And for what reason has this great risk been run? To save a few dollars in port charges, and a few more in the purchase of vegetables and other refreshments: We know of no other ostensible reason for this risk, and until we do, shall ascribe it to that which we have stated. Is it right that property and lives are thus jeopardized to save a few dollars? Will the loss of the life of one poor sailor be repaired by the paltry sum to be saved at Maui? Or even if thousands of dollars were to be gained, would the sacrifice of one man, be he of ever so humble a condition, find its apology,—leaving out of question the risk of property? We refer our readers to the communication of Captain Coggeshall in our marine list; the disaster of the ship Walter Scott under his command, eventuated in the loss of *three men!*

One word more. It may be said of us that the interests of the residents at Oahu are advocated in this instance of the depreciation of the Lahaina anchorage, and not that of the shipping; Prudent shipmasters are not of that opinion, and we have received our impressions of Lahaina from the testimony of very many gentlemen decidedly more competent to judge of the case in question than ourself. With our present opinion we confidently and earnestly recommend to shipmasters to come to the Harbor of Honolulu, in all cases in preference to the roadstead of Lahaina.—*Sandwich Island Gazette, November*, 24.

BRUTALITY TOWARDS CATHOLIC PRIESTS AT WALLIS ISLAND.

It is with horror that we are compelled to record another instance of savage brutality towards two catholics by the natives of one of the "isles of the sea." The anxiety manifested by the Rev. Mr Thomar to secure the publicity of this act, is heartily sympathized in by others, and we hope the mention of it in our journal may be the means of bringing aid from some quarter to the unfortunate gentlemen who are suffering a lingering torture, in danger of death. The Revd. Mr Battalino, and a catechist were the missionaries left there by the Bishop, and it is probably those gentlemen who are alluded to in the account of Capt. Barney. Every friend of humanity must shudder at the awful position of the two priests, and even the intolerant authors of similar persecutions at Oahu and Tahiti, will perhaps not be lost to all sympathy for them.

Captain Barney of the Whaleship Barclay reports that some natives of Vavou had been driven by the winds to Wallis Island last December, or January, were kept prisoners for some time, when they made their escape and got to Vavou in April—they state that the two catholic missionaries who were left there last year, were in confinement, that two trials had been held over them by the king and chiefs. At both trials they were sentenced to death by the chiefs "in council" the king only dissenting. The natives treated them with the greatest cruelty, giving them very little to eat or drink:

The Vavouans were of opinion the Missionaries could not survive long, under such treatment as they received. The principal charge was that they taught *Religion! That it was contrary to law.* to teach any new religion on Wallis' Island!!! This account was given Captain Barney by the Rev. Wm. Thomas, Methodist Missionary at Vavou, two of the above natives being present, were often questioned by Mr. Thomas while stating the above. Mr. Thomas said he hoped Captain Barney might be able to give the above circulation, that the two Missionaries lives might be saved.—*Sandwich Island Gazette, November*, 17.

THE EDITOR AT HOME.

On Tuesday next at eleven o'clock A. M. the editor will be happy to meet the patrons of the Gazette, one and all, at a sociable *dejeuner a la fourchette* at the new printing office, Oahuena Cottage.

The table will be frugally but solidly spread,—not with types and blank paper as usual,—but with wholesome sandwiches, turkey salad, and other equally digestible viands: It will not be expected that the only fluid to be absorbed will be the ink and lye of the printer, but *au contraire*, claret, coffee, and cold water,—(for those who prefer it.)—The printer has kindly agreed to put on his Sunday's best on this most interesting occasion, and the grim devils are to dance attendance to our guests.

It will afford us great pleasure to see all our subscribing, corresponding, and advertising patrons, and those of the community who have only *good wishes* for us, we shall meet, if they will come, with a hearty welcome. The masters and officers, of vessels in port, to whom we are continually in debt for useful and interesting maritime news, will, we trust, honour us by nibbling a crumb of our biscuit and cheese.

Having searched and re-searched all the historical narrations in our small library, we have come to the conviction, that,—since the days of Cadmus,—never was a breakfast before offered by an editor in his cell;—and we shall perhaps have the credit of originality in this case, yet, we beg to say that we are more prompted by feelings of gratitude than of oddity; for gratitude prompts us to feed those who have fed us!—It is our patrons who spread our frugal board daily, it is we who invite them to participate in our fare.—*Sandwich Island Gazette Oct.* 27.

ATTEMPT TO ROB AND MURDER THE UNITED STATES CONSUL AND HIS LADY, AT TAHITI, SOCIETY ISLANDS.

Tahiti, June 9th, 1838.

On Sunday morning, between the hours of one and two, the whole town of Papeeti, on this island, was alarmed at the discovery of the assassination of Moerenhaut, Esq., United States Consul, and his lady: They were found in their house weltering in their own blood. Surgical assistance was immediately called, and, upon examination the wounds inflicted upon Mr. Moerenhaut, seven in number, were not mortal, those received by Mrs. Moerenhaut, one of which was upon the head by a blow from an axe or some similar sharp instrument, were so severe as to leave no hopes of recovery.

The assassins, who evidently entered the house for the purpose of plunder, were disturbed in the nefarious undertaking by Mr. Moerenhaut, who, aroused by a noise in the sitting room, which he supposed to have been made by a cat accidentally shut up there, left his sleeping apartment with a light; upon entering the sitting room door, before, any person was perceived, Mr. Moerenhaut received a wound upon the head which caused him to drop the light from his hand, and to retreat to his chamber; so determined, however, were the murderers that they followed up their attack with stabs and blows, with their knife or hatchet, while the cries of murder became so faint that they could not be heard by the neighbours: Mrs. Moerenhaut came instantly to assist her husband in his struggle with the murderers, and received a wound in the side, and another upon the head, which left her incapable of giving any further alarm. The neighbours however had been aroused by a strange noise, and the groans of the wounded lady and gentleman; they allowed some time to elapse before they ventured to go to ascertain the cause of alarm, thus it was that the murderers had an opportunity to escape; they left however in their hurry a pair of shoes, and a knife, which led to the discovery of one of the persons concerned in this shocking outrage. Upon the arrival of the native servant to find out the meaning of the noise in the house, Mrs. Moerenhaut was sufficiently sensible to give a brief explanation of the affair, and to order the servant to raise an alarm; the white residents instantly assembled, and with Pritchard Esq, H. B. M. Consul, and the masters of the vessels then lying in port, came promptly to assist in dressing the wounds of the unfortunate sufferers. Steps were instantly taken to detect the blood thirsty monsters who committed the outrage: It appeared that the house was entered by means of cutting away the window sash; plunder was evidently the first object in view, and the subsequent attempt to murder was perhaps made to prevent detection. It is suppose the murderers left their victims for dead.

The peculiar nature of the attack gave no certain evidence to Mr. Moerenhaut and his lady, of the identity of the individuals by whom it was made; their suspicions, however, fell upon a man by the name of Joseph Gale: A reward of two hundred dollars was offered to any person who would lead to the detection of the offenders. At daylight the shoes found in the house proved to be the property of a black Spaniard by the name of Manuel; when a knowledge of this fact transpired, a court was immediately convened to examine the said Manuel; G. Pritchard, Esq. presided as judge.

It was proved that Manuel had been out on the night and at the time of the assassination; it was also proved that the knife found in the house was was one he had used when eating his supper on the night before the event: His clothes were discovered sunk with stones in the sea, opposite his house, the clothes were covered with blood: it was ascertained that he had borrowed an axe from the natives on the Saturday. Manuel denied all these charges and said the blood upon his clothes was in consequence of a disease under which he was laboring; that the knife he had loaned on the Saturday to Joseph Gale the man so strongly suspected by Mr. and Mrs. Moerenhaut: that he had not been out on the night of the murder. After the questioning, the court ordered Manuel to be closely confined in irons to await his trial by the laws of the islands.

Nothing could exceed the indignation of the natives, the Queen, and chiefs towards the perpetrators of the outrage; Dispatches were immediately sent to the several districts of the island and Moria to assemble the judges and chiefs to devise measures to prevent a recurrence of such atrocity and likewise to pronunce judgment upon the criminals. In the afternoon Joseph Gale was put under arrest upon suspicion of being an accomplice; On the Tuesday following a confession was made by Manuel, in which he owned that he was concerned in the assault, but accused Joseph Gale of having committed it, while he was keeping a watch outside the house, he further stated that when the alarm was given he made off, leaving his shoes behind him; that he lent Joseph Gale the knife when in the room, and that Gale was the only one who inflicted the wound, he, Manuel claiming to be innocent of the murder.

Captain Stokes furthermore informed us that when he left Tahiti the recovery of Mrs. Moerenhaut was despaired of, but Mr. Moerenhaut was convalescent.—*Sandwich Island Gazette, Sept.* 8.

The Bonin Islands.*

There are at the present time on North Island about forty inhabitants,—composed of Americans and Englishmen with a few Sandwich Island natives. They all obtain a good livelihood by keeping hogs, poultry, and goats, and by cultivating vegetables for the supply of the whalers, who frequently visit Port Louis on going to or coming from Japan. The wild hogs are so numerous that it is an easy matter for each of the residents to obtain from 50 to 80 of them During the few months which intervene between the arrivals of shipping, the hogs are soon tamed in pens, and become as good as if bred in a farm yard. The turtles do not visit the inhabited island so much as the others, but still the residents catch a sufficiency, in the season for their daily consumption, besides salting a few barrels for winter; they also obtain oil enough to burn for a twelvemonth. The soil is very favorable to the growth of every vegetable which has hitherto been tried;—yams, potatoes, pumpkins, onions &c. may be obtained in abundance;—in a short time there will be a good supply of water melons, bananas, oranges, pine apples and sugar cane. The interior of the island is rich with medicinal plants.

The Papaver album is to be met with occasionally and no doubt, if properly cultivated, would well repay any one who would undertake it, though it is probable, from the nature of the climate, it would not yield so good opium as that from the East Indies The common elder is dispersed liberally over the whole of the island; sassafras is here also very abundant. The castor tree, and fennel, with many others, are frequently found.

The land is very mountainous, exhibiting very evidently the marks of volcanic destruction. The Bay in which the ships anchor is said to have formerly been a large crater, when visited by the Japanese,—since extinguished by one of its sides falling in and admitting the sea; it certainly has very much the appearance of having once been the seat of violent combustion, and strongly reminded me of

* This account of the Bonin Islands has been written by Mr. C. F. Broughton, surgeon in the British Whaleship *Admiral Cockburn*, from observations made during a visit there some time last year.

the Volcano of Kirauea. The island is very mountainous and it requires a great deal of exertion on the part of the farmers to clear their ground, but, on the other hand, the valleys are freely watered with rivulets running into the sea. The gale which we experienced on the 16th of May, had a desolating effect on the cultivated land. I was on shore a few days afterward, and was surprised to see the devastation caused by the tempest: Some of the largest trees had been torn up by the roots, the houses partially damaged, and nearly the whole of the indian corn, of which there were many acres planted, entirely destroyed; exhibiting as black an appearance as if struck by lightning: The loss will be very severe to the landholders, as the season was too far advanced to hope for another crop,—the sea had risen so high as to reach almost to the oors of some houses which at other times are at least five hundred feet from high water mark. The morning of the 17th brought employment to several of the inhabitants, in collecting large fish which had been left on their shores by the reflux of the sea.

It may be interesting to state that the "extraordinary tide" which occurred at the Sandwich Islands on the 7th of November 1837, was also experienced at the Bonin Islands a distance of about four thousand miles, at nearly the same hour. The exact time I could not ascertain as most of the inhabitants reside some distance from the beach and were not aware of the occurrence till about 10 o'clock: most of them suppose that the first influx took place about ½ past 8 or 9 in the evening; it was not so extensive as that which occurred at Hilo, but lasted a longer time. The principal loss sustained was that of some canoes and implements which were on the beach. *Sandwich Island Gazette October 13th.*

Siam.

We are given to understand that the Commanders of British vessels at Bangkok make serious complaints against the means made use of by the nobles and officers of the country to decoy seamen from their ships, by offering them higher wages, and holding out other inducements for them to leave their ships, and join the Siamese service. A few English sailors had been thus led to quit their vessels; but finding the *Lascars* more accessible to the temptations offered, the Siamese had latterly confined their operations to that class of seamen, and with so much success that few ships manned by native crews leave the port of Bangkok with their proper complement of men—often exposing the ship to danger, and always to inconvenience. This mode of proceeding it appears is patronised by the government—but the men who are seduced away from their vessel are not it appears on that account better treated, generally looking in vain for the fulfilment of the bargain made with them, and being often subjected to very bad treatment. Having entered another service the consequence is their own look out—but we should think it would be easy for our government, by remonstrating against the practice complained of, to induce the Siamese to abandon a course which exposes our shipping frequenting their ports to so much inconvenience and we hope this complaint may assume a form that will excite attention in the proper quarter.—*Sing. Free Press.*

Circular.

To Her Majesty's Subjects.

Canton, 9th March, 1839.

With reference to his circular of the 4th instant, the undersigned has now the honor to promulgate a copy of his address to the governor concerning the late execution before these factories.

And having this day ascertained by a formal message from his excellency, that he does not propose to reply to him in a direct shape,—it only remains for the undersigned to announce to her majesty's subjects, his own intention to report the circumstance to her majesty's government by the earliest opportunity.

To this representation he will join his own strong opinion, that the lives and properties of the whole foreign community would be exposed to perilous jeopardy on every repeated occasion of an execution in the same situation.

Pending further instructions from his government, his own address has served the purpose of a protest, which was the main object of its transmission.

CHARLES ELLIOT.
Chief Superintendent

To His Excellency the Governor of the Two Kwang, &c. &c. &c.

Canton, 4th March. 1839.

The undersigned, &c. &c presuming to offer no objections to the right of this Government to execute native criminals wheresoever it may think fit within the limits of the empire, desires only to observe that no such circumstances have ever had place in the immediate vicinity of the foreign dwellings until the 26th ultimo, during an intercourse of nearly two hundred years; and he has now to request on the behalf of the government of his nation, that his excellency will be pleased to order their future discontinuance in this situation.

A native of the Western countries, your excellency will hold the undersigned excused for observing, that, agreeably to the genius of those people, nothing could be more distressing to them than the execution of a criminal before their doors.

He dares not conceal from your excellency a very general impression, upon the part of the foreign community, that the considerate protection of this government is in a great degree withdrawn from them.

The effect of such feeling need not be pressed upon the attention of a high officer versed in the government of men. It deprives the wise and the thoughtful of their just and restraining influence, and renders the rash, desperate.

The undersigned is afraid, therefore, that it would be impossible to stay the hands of every excited individual, in such a crisis of intense agitation as another execution before these factories would produce; and one fatal blow might lead to death, destruction of property, and disturbance of the lower orders of the native population, which the most anxious efforts of the honorable officers could not prevent.

These are the profound sentiments of his heart; and claiming as the officer of his nation, the protection of the great emperor, the undersigned must once more request your excellency to signify to him the calming declaration, that it is not the purpose of this wise and just government to leave the whole foreign community exposed to the most imminent risks of disaster.

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to offer to your excellency the renewed expressions of his highest consideration.

(Signed.) CHARLES ELLIOT.

Passage Boats.

To Mr. Lindsay of the Honorable the Chamber of Commerce, &c. &c.

A respectful communication.

On receipt of your letter stating that hereafter the licensed passage boats should submit to the custom-house examinations, we reported same to H. E. the governor, whose reply we beg to enclose requesting your attention thereto.

We have also received another edict from the hoppo, stating that on the 19th and 20th instant the licensed boats Nos. 2 and 4 belonging to Markwick had passed through the Bogue without applying to be examined.

This is truly most unreasonable conduct, and if repeated, we must petition to have their licenses taken away and transferred to some other boats. We have handed a copy of the edict to Markwick, who says the boats did not apply because it was dark when they passed through the Bogue: but this is no excuse, and we must request your honorable chamber to assemble all the boat owners and inform them that whether they pass the custom houses during the day or during the night, they *must* apply to be examined and have their passports stamped. If they will not do this, we will, according to the regulations, petition government to take away their licenses, and give them to other boats, as it will then be clear that they will not respect the instructions of your honorable chamber.

It is for this we write, and with compliments remain,

March 7th 1839. The Hong merchants.

Reply of—Tang, President of the board of war, governor of the two Kwang provinces &c. &c. to the Hong merchants.

In compliance with the prayer of your petition, I have given directions to the admiral and collector of customs to command the forts, cruisers and custom house people at the Bogue, to examine and dispatch, immediately they arrive, all licensed boats which may hereafter enter or leave the river—let there be not a moment's detention nor delay.

Let this be transmitted to the chairman and sureties * of the chamber of commerce, who must give the most imperative instructions to the licensed boats, to apply at the custom houses to be examined and and have their passports stamped according to law, whenever they either leave or enter the river. Hereafter if any boat dares to disobey the laws, she shall be seized and detained, and be dealt with according to law.

Let the hong merchants also be circumspect, for truly I will not shew a particle of indulgence. Given under my hand, this 19th day of the 1st moon. March, 4th 1839.

S. FEARON.
Chinese Interpreter G. C. C.

Canton, 7th March, 1839.

Sir, I have the honor to inclose for the information of the General Chamber of Commerce, the copy of a Public Notice to Her Majesty's Subjects, which I have felt myself compelled to issue.

Conscious that the Chamber concurs with me in the urgent importance of preserving an uninterrupted and authorized intercourse by the outer passage, and of preventing the recurrence of most serious embarrassments within the river, and at the factories, I may rely with confidence on the best support the Committee can afford me for obviating the disagreeable necessity of an appeal to the provincial government on this occasion.

The expected arrival of the commissioner affords another pressing reason for circumspection in relation to the pertinacious intrusion of unlicensed boats; some of them probably engaged, or ready to be engaged in pursuits, at all risks, which might aggravate the peril of momentous and delicate interests in a very high degree.

I beg you, Sir, to assure the Committee that I will shrink from no personal responsibility in preventing such reckless mischief; and I must add, that the impressions under which this letter is written are founded upon no light grounds for apprehension of sudden incohvenience.

I have &c.
CHARLES ELLIOT.
Chief Superintendent.

To, H. H. Lindsay, Esq.
President of the Genl. C. of Commerce, Canton.

To Captain C. Elliot, &c. &c.

Sir,—We have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated 7th March, enclosing a copy of a Public Notice issued by you to the subjects of her Britannic Majesty, requiring the immediate departure from the river of all unlicensed boats, being owned by British subjects. The committee beg to say that they fully and entirely concur with you in the urgent necessity of all unlicensed boats quitting the river, at the present crisis, deeply feeling the grave and serious inconvenience to which the general trade of the port may be subjected from their perseverance remaining within the river in defiance of the orders of the Chinese government; and they beg to inform you that both collectively and individually they have exerted all the influence they possessed to induce their peaceable departure. They earnestly hope these measures will prove effectual, and fully concur in the expediency of steps being taken to ensure this desired result. But taking into consideration our peculiar and anomalous position in this country, they must feel it their duty to express their opinion that any reference to the Chinese government pointing out individuals to them by name might be attended with injurious consequences.

I have, &c.
H. H. LINDSAY,—Chairman, &c.

* The Members of the Chamber who secure the boats.

CANTON PRESS.

Saturday, 16th March.

Some correspondence, it will be seen, has again passed between the General Chamber of Commerce and the Hong-merchants, and also with Capt. Elliot, concerning the irregularity of the licensed boats in not applying to have their passports stamped at the Bogue, and the immediate withdrawal of such boats from the river as are not licensed. We consider the licencing of these Passage-boats a privilege far too precious to allow it to be endangered by the neglect on the part of the tindals of the torms prescribed, and which, it must be remembered, the Chamber of Commerce pledged themselves should be complied with, and we hope therefore that no more cause for complaint will be given at the Bogue. We would also advise the owners or managers of these boats to be careful not to admit any articles on board which can come under the denomination of cargo, as that will also expose them to the loss of their licenses and perhaps of their boats, the Chamber of Commerce being pledged that these boats should serve only for the conveyance of letters and Passengers with their luggage. The non observance of this has lately subjected a boat, which had some tea and sugar-candy on board, to four days detention at the Bogue, and the despatches which she carried for the *Ardaseer*, though they left Canton on the 9th, were taken on from the Bogue by another boat on the 12th only. The boat in question was, after a linguist had been despatched from here, taken back to Canton in charge of the linguist and a Mandarin, but struck somewhere near Whampoa, when the above mentioned goods were put on board an English ship there; the boat filled soon after, and is now aground in Junk-river. As to the correspondence of Capt. Elliot with the Chamber regarding the driving out of unlicenced boats, we are of the opinion of the latter that, though it be desirable that these boats should be gone, Capt. Elliot's proposal to point out individuals by name, might be attended with injurious consequences. We do give Capt. Elliot credit for the best intentions, but let us ask what has he gained by his late correspondence with the Government, and is he in a situation to protect his countrymen against any act of violence or injustice of the Chinese? We should think not, for we have a proof of this in the Circular which will be found in another column, from which it will be seen that the mode of communication with the local authories, to the apparent adjustment of which we owed the hoisting of the British flag, is as far from being settled as ever. From private information indeed we learn that the Viceroy sent an answer through the Hong-merchants, the tenor of which is said not to have been conciliating—this Capt. Elliot refused to receive except through the Government officers, which the Viceroy objected to, describing the matter of the correspondence to be of too little importance. If we see therefore the efforts of H. M. Superintendents to protect his countrymen against the acts of the Chinese disregarded, why should that same officer offer his services to the latter for the punishment of the irregularities of the former? The usefulness of Capt. Elliot's efforts seem to be confined to one side only, and it is not his countrymen who derive advantage from it. Governments obtain obedience from the governed in proportion to the protection they can afford when therefore the British Govt. shall have placed itself on such a footing with the Chinese as to be by them regarded or respected, and its representations attended to, we shall be the first to approve of any steps taken by the officers of Great Britain to render the intercourse between the two nations as smooth and friendly as can be; but before this happens we really think the threats to denounce his countrymen to the Chinese authorities, made by Capt Elliot, premature. We are aware that the continuance of the unlicenced boats in the river may lead to unpleasant consequences and think H. M. Superintendent perfectly right to obtain their removal by any means in his power, save application for assistance from, or denunciation to, the Chinese Government.

It is not often that any thing besides periodicals issues from the Press at Canton, but we have now to notice the appearance of a new work of the title of "The lasting resentment of Miss Keaou Lwan Wang," a Chinese tale, translated from the Original by "Sloth." Such is the name under which the translator appears before the public in this work, which, as we learn from the preface, is his *coup d'essai*. The story itself will be found to possess considerable interest, and appended to it are a number of notes; by means of both of these we are allowed glimpses of the social life of the Chinese which will repay the perusal; to the Sinologue this publication will present still greater attraction, and to all such as are connected with China it will be a pleasing proof that not only commerce but also the literature of the Chinese attracts the attention and and study of foreign residents here. We hope that the translator will continue his labors, which we doubt not will be thankfully received by the public.

We find that in the review of the Opium trade we gave in our last we have committed an error in stating that the Opium ships removed from Whampoa in 1823, whilst they really did so in 1821; we beg to correct this, which is however the only error that we are conscious to have been guilty of, in spite of the *regret* of our cotemporary at our many inaccuracies in treating of so important a subject. We are well aware of its importance but do not consider that we are to blame if the *Register*, to be able to accuse us of ignorance, quotes a sentence from us, interpolating, in parenthesis, a word of his own, which completely alters the meaning of what we said, making it appear as if we had spoken of Newyork as of a slave holding state; we congratulate our cotemporary on having found so novel a mode of quotation, but we think he ought to inform his readers of it whenever he takes such liberties with the text.

Melancholy Accident.—We are sorry to have to report an accident which happened on the river on the night of Monday last to the crew of a boat belonging to the British ship St. Vincent, by which a number of lives were lost. The boat with a crew of 8 men, 2 boys and the chief mate left Canton on Monday evening to return to Whampoa, the crew having been on shore on liberty. They left Canton some time before dark, but owing to a strong southerly wind then blowing and a contrary tide, the night was far advanced, when, as is supposed, somewhere near Howqua's fort, a large China boat, sailing up the river with a fair breeze, whilst the ship's boat had also a sail set and was probably standing across the river, came in contact with and upset her. One man was fortunate enough to get into the Chop-boat at the moment of the boat being upset, and though he called out to the Chinese in her to stop to assist his comrades, they were deaf to his entreaties, but running their boat close to the bank of the river, there forced the English sailor again into the water whence he had to wade on shore. The chief-mate succeeded in holding fast by the boat, as likewise the boatswain, but the latter, either from exhaustion dropped off, or attempted by swimming to gain the land, as he left the boat a short time before the chief-mate was picked up by a mandarin boat after he supposes to have been about two hours in the water. The boatswain has not since been heard of, and there can be little doubt that he as well as the other six men and two boys, nine persons in all, have been drowned, though none of their bodies have yet been found. The accounts from the two survivors are unsatisfactory as to the exact spot of the catastrophe, and this may be explained partly by the great darkness of the night, and partly, we are afraid, by the state in which liberty men are but too apt to be returning to their ships, which made them keep a bad look out, for it appears that the first notice the survivors had of the Chinese boat approaching was their being upset. As far as we can learn there is no reason to impute this misfortune to more than accident, though the putting the man on shore in the manner they did, and their not attempting to save the lives of the other sufferers makes the conduct of the Chinese appear in a very bad light. We hear that the survivors will give their circumstantial account of this melancholy affair to H. M. Superintendent, and, should it appear that the Chinese acted with the inhumanity imputed to them, we hope that the Superintendent will address the local Government on the subject, that the persons in the China boat which run down that of the St. Vincent may be found out and punished. Much time has already been lost, and redress, if such be desirable, will become more difficult to obtain the longer the application is delayed. We may take this opportunity to remark on the danger of the practice which we see but too often followed in Canton of allowing boats with liberty men to leave Canton for Whampoa, a distance of 14 miles, as night is coming on; the men are frequently intoxicated and therefore little able to manage their boat; to save trouble they hoist their sail, and boatsailing between this and Whampoa is at all times dangerous, owing partly to the many Chinese craft and partly to the unequality of the wind; thus fatal accidents have frequently happened, though none until now there at once so many lives were lost; we hope that this sad experience will lead to the adoption of some means for preventing similar disasters in future.

The Imperial Commissioner so long expected has at last arrived, H. E. reached in Canton on Sunday morning last the 10th inst. Various of course are the rumours afloat concerning his acts and intentions, but it would appear that until now he has not taken any active steps beyond those already existing against the Opium-trade. If we may believe the reports from Chinese, a good many of the inferior mandarins, as well as servants of the Kwang-heep have been arrested by his order, other mandarines have been deprived of their buttons &c. &c. Nothing certain has as yet transpired, except that we believe the Hong-merchants have been required to produce *Allam*, formerly an Opium-broker, who established a Hong at the time of Heunseteze's memorial, in the hope of seeing the Opium-trade legalized, and another outside-man of the name of *Chy-nam*; both these persons have absconded some time since. Among the rumours of the day is one according to which the Kwang-heep is deeply implicated in the Opium-trade, and likely to suffer for it. The hopes of the Chinese that the Governor of the two Kwang provinces also was in a dangerous predicament, seem likely to be disappointed, since it is said that the Imperial Commissioner has not only accepted of his hospitality, but also will in his company make the projected tour along the coast of Kwang tung. These high officers, it is said, are to leave Canton this day, either for Macao, or for Soo chow fuh (Namoa) direct. We understand that in this expedition they are to be accompanied by four Hong merchants (or their clerks) and by an equal number of Linguists or their followers. That the commissioner is about going to the coast is, we believe, certain, but the point first to the visited, or the measures he intends to take, are to us as much problems as ever. We have before said that his arrival has given rise to a great many rumours, in which there may or may not be truth, but by giving these we shall at least expose to our readers the state of the public mind at present. The Chinese one and all affirm that this Commissioner "hab number one good man" that he "hab consciencie pigeon" *—how far this will be proved remains to be seen hereafter, it being the fate of almost all the great officers of state coming to these remote regions to be represented by fame as the best of mankind, upon whom a few years stay in Canton seems to have a most deteriorating effect; after that period no one ever hears their virtues praised. As we are detailing rumours, we may as well mention that it is said that 600 veterans of the "dragon guard" have marched into Macao and encamped there—also that the importation into Macao of Opium has been completely stopped. This latter, under present circumstances, we never doubted would come to pass, since it cannot be supposed that the Chinese would permit Macao to carry on a trade the suppression of which seems at present to be the thing of the most absorbing interest in the politics of the Chinese. We have thus given the *on dits* that have come to our ears regarding the movements of the Commissioner—we suppose that the next days will reveal something to be relied on as to his intentions.

* That he is not venal but acts as he thinks right.

STATEMENT,

Of Exports of Teas to Great Britain and the United States of America, since the 1st July 1838, up to this date.

	To G. Britain. Piculs	To U. States. Piculs
Fokien Bohea	504	
Canton Bohea	154036	
Congo	1944	4341
Caper	5496	1413
Souchong		
Pouchong	382	
Campoi	693	
Ankoi	1892	
Hongeuney	3281	46
Pekoe	5834	127
Orange Pekoe		
	17445	5927
Black	5890	2600
Hyson	3573	23123
Young Hyson	3472	2620
Hyson Skin	9404	
Twankay	3556	4416
Gunpowder	1892	3337
Imperial		
Total	202164	43023

Total of BLACK Tea to Gt. Britain lbs. 232 0666
Total of GREEN Tea to Gt. Britain lbs. 3 98133

lbs. 26,954800

Total of BLACK Tea to United States lbs. 790966
Total of GREEN Tea to United States lbs. 4812 00

lbs. 5603066

RAW SILK shipped to Great Britain Piculs 1976

General Chamber of Commerce.

CAUTION.—Two valuable gilt day CHRONOMETERS, one by French, and the other by Wolenham, the first No. 4476, and the latter No. 1242; and two small gold WATCHES, (one by Mc Cabe, maker of the other unknown) having been entrusted by me to ROBERT EDWARDS who lately left China, to be sent to London for repair; and he not having accounted to me for one or either of them; the Public are hereby cautioned against purchasing said CHRONOMETERS and WATCHES as they are my properly. JAS. P. STURGIS.

Canton, 24th January, 1839.

NOTICE—With reference to an advertisement in the Canton Press headed "CAUTION" and dated 24th January, we feel it our duty to notify publicly, as we have already represented to Mr. J. P. Sturgis personally, in November last; that we have been instructed by Mr. Robert Edwards, late of Canton, to dispose of the two Chronometers alluded to in that advertisement, in the event of the said Mr. Sturgis still retaining possession of a box of Dollars, the property of the said Mr. Edwards; the proceeds of the Chronometers to meet the value of the said box of Dollars, and the surplus, if any, to be handed over to the said Mr. Sturgis.

As the constituted attorneys of Mr. R Edwards, we have to state that the box of Dollars referred to herein is retained by the aforenamed Mr. Sturgis for an unacknowledged claim in 1833, which he has on Mr Edwards; and further we know, that the watches mentioned in the said advertisement are not yet returned from England.

BOVET, BROTHERS & Co.

Canton, 30th January, 1839.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

To Her Majesty's Subjects.

Canton, 7th March, 1839.

It has been most pressingly represented to the Chief Superintendent by the Security Merchants that in the actual untoward temper of the Government, they are exposed to grave consequences, and apprehend the early withdrawal of the Licences lately granted to the Passage Boats, on account of the continued entrance and stay in the River of many others than those small Vessels.

He entertains no doubt that these fears are well founded: Neither can he forget that this privilege was not gained without His own earnest assurances to the merchants for submission to the Government, that He would always use every proper effort in his power to secure the efficacy of the arrangement.

He gave this pledge for the sake of the substantial concernments of the Trade, and the comforts of the Community: And He certainly need not insist upon the excessive mischief which would result, if these authorized means of intercourse were lost, upon grounds that would amply justify the Provincial Government, and render their recovery and gradual extension perfectly hopeless.

He has therefore now to require that all small vessels, British owned, other than those having licences, should proceed out of the River immediately, and not return within the same.

And He has further to give notice that for the sake of the considerations above mentioned, He will not shrink from the duty of declaring to this Government the names of any British Subjects, owners of small vessels not having licences, who shall fail to comply with this requisition forthwith; And He will also request that these Boats may be immediately removed, to the end that the general interests may not be exposed to great and lasting injury on their account.

By order of the Chief Superintendent.

EDWARD ELMSLIE
Secretary and Treasurer to the Superintendents.

NOTICE.—JUST PUBLISHED and for Sale at the Canton Press Office. "The lasting resentment of Miss Keaou Lwan Wang." A Chinese tale, founded on fact; translated from the Original by SLOTH. In one volume, on foolscap paper, price One Dollar.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that the Honourable Company's Treasury is closed against the receipt of Cash for bills on the Supreme Government of India.

(Signed) J. H. ASTELL.
W. T. TAYLOR.

Agents of the Honourable East India Company.
Canton 7th March 1839.

NOTICE.—Parties having claims on the proceeds of the Gold Leaf saved from the late Barque "Ruby," are requested to prefer their claims to the undermentioned Gentlemen:—J. CULLEN, R. DAVIDSON and RUSTOMJEE COWASJEE, Esquires.

(Signed) J. RANDLE.
Commandre of the late Barque Ruby.
Calcutta, 17th October, 1838.

NOTICE.—Mr. FELIX HILARIO DE AZEVEDO has the pleasure of informing his friends and the Public in general that he has established himself at Macao as a general Agent to transact business on commission only.

F. H. D' AZEVEDO.

Macao, 7th March, 1839.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that the Partnership heretofore carried on by the Subscribers at Glasgow under the Firm of ALEXANDER WARDROP & Co., and at Penang under that of ANDERSON, WARDROP & Co., was this day dissolved by mutual consent; and the said ALEXANDER WARDROP is hereby authorised to dispose of the property and to receive and pay the debts of both Firms.

A. WARDROP.
W. ANDERSON.

Glasgow, 26th June, 1838.

WITH REFERENCE TO THE FOREGOING.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that the undersigned have received full and sufficient powers from the said ALEXANDER WARDROP and WILLIAM ANDERSON to receive all outstanding debts due by Parties in India to the late firm of ANDERSON WARDROP & Co. and, if necessary to adopt legal measures for the recovery of the same.

WILLIAM WARDROP SHAW.
FRANCIS DUNNETT.

Penang, 4th January, 1839.

NOTICE—The Undersigned beg to announce that they have this day commenced business as Commission Merchants and General Agents under the firm of DUNNETT SHAW & Co., in connection with Mr. JOHN BUCHAN JUNIOR of Glasgow who will conduct their business there under the firm of BUCHANAN & Co.

FRANCIS DUNNETT.
WILLIAM WARDROP SHAW

Penang, 21st September, 1838.

NOTICE.—The following Packages G W D 5 D & T 3 to order, landed in PREMIER from London are unclaimed. The Consignees are requested to apply for delivery to

DENT & Co,

Canton, 8th March, 1839.

NOTICE.—The Business hitherto to conducted by me at Ampanan in the Island of Lombock, is from the 1st. January, 1839, carried on under the firm of JOHN BURD & Co. Mr. MEDS LANGE, who has been for many years residing on the Island, has been admitted a Partner in the concern, and all Commission orders for the purchase and shipment of Produce, will be punctually attended to.

JOHN BURD.

Canton, 1st March, 1839.

NOTICE.—Mr. WILLIAM ALMACK and Mr. Y. J. MURROW, are authorized, individually, to sign our Firm by procuration.

JAMIESON & HOW.

Canton, 9th February, 1839.

NOTICE.—Bills on London at 6 months sight for sale by

F. S. HATHAWAY.

Canton, 25th January, 1839.

ADVERTISEMENT—The undersigned has been appointed Agent in Singapore for the sale of the work published by the "SOCIETY FOR THE DIFFUSION OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE" as also Agent for the sale of Chamber's Edinburgh Journal, and the other publications of Messrs W. and R. Chambers, Edinburgh. He has lately received copies of most of the above works, including *Penny Magazine, Penny Cyclopedia, Chambers Journal* etc. which are for sale at the London publishing prices, exchange at 4s 2d. per dollar, or 2 cents per penny. He will also be happy to receive orders for and undertakes to procure at the London publishing prices at the above exchange, *without any charges added*, any of the publications of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge and of Messrs W. and R. Chambers,—as any other works parties may wish to order, provided the price be paid at the time of ordering, or guarantee be given that the work or works will be received and paid for on delivery. On the arrival at Singapore of the works ordered, they will be handed over to such agents as the parties may appoint to receive them—or be forwarded direct by earliest opportunity, at the expense of the parties.

Orders in China may be left with Rev. E. C. Bridgman, or J. R. Morrison Esq. Canton—and S. W. Williams Esq Macao—with whom Catalogues of the D. U. K. Society's publications may be seen. Catalogues may also be seen at the Morrison Education Society's Library, Canton—and at Macao.

J. H. MOOR

Singapore 29th October 1838.

NOTICE.—The very superior, new and fast sailing schooner "PARADOX," lately arrived from Java, has spacious accommodations for Passengers, and is now put on the line of the Canton Packets. For passage or freight, apply at Canton to HOOKER & LANE.

at Macao

Canton, 15th November, 1838.

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL INSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Society can grant Policies on Goods payable in London, Calcutta, Bombay, or Canton.

MACVICAR & Co.

Canton, 6th October, 1838.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are authorised to grant Policies payable in Calcutta, London, Batavia and Canton. A cash payment of five per cent on the amount of premium per each risk will be made to all parties giving risks to this office, and Policies are made payable at 30 days when the premium is paid in cash at a *pro rata* exchange, and at two months and longer periods when paid by a Bill on the same terms at which the Policy is payable.

Agents in China, Asiatic Marine Ins. Office.
Secretaries in Calcutta Messrs. Fergusson Brothers & Co.
Agents in London Messrs. Forbes Forbes & Co.
in Batavia Messrs. Wilson Smiths & Co.

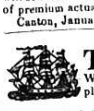
Canton, 9th November, 1838.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Subscribers are duly constituted and appointed Agents for this Company, and can grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta, Canton, Bombay, Madras, and elsewhere.—parties contributing business to the office, will be entitled to a return of five per cent on the amount of premium actually paid in.

Canton, January 4th 1838. WETMORE & Co.

FOR LONDON.



THE RELIANCE, 1515 Tons Register, Captain THOMAS MARQUIS, now at Whampoa. For freight or Charter apply to Captain MARQUIS, at Messrs. DENT & Co's.

Canton, 12th March, 1839.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO LONDON.

THE LORD WILLIAM BENTINCK A. I. 560 Tons burthen, Capt. Stockley. Apply to

JOHN THACKER.

No. 2 British Factory,
Canton, 27th February, 1839.

FREIGHT TO LIVERPOOL.

THE fine Ship TIGRIS, 422 tons A. 1, Captain TITHERINGTON, has the principal part of her Cargo engaged, and will have immediate despatch. For freight apply to DENT & Co.

Canton, 20th February, 1839.

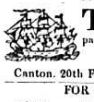
FOR HONG KONG, MACAO, THE STRAITS AND BOMBAY.

THE Ship L'ESPERANCE, now lying at Whampoa will take freight for the above places and have an early despatch, apply to

S. van BASEL toe LAER & Co.

Canton, 8th February, 1839.

FREIGHT TO LONDON.



THE Teak Ship ELIZA, 682 tons Æ 1, Captain LAY, will have quick despatch. For freight apply to

DENT & Co,

Canton. 20th February, 1839.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE ST. VINCENT, Captain JAMES MUDDLE. A1, 410 tons per register Apply to

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 3rd January, 1839.

FOR LONDON.

THE fine first class Ship the VISCOUNT MELBOURNE, of 650 tons, Captain WM. DRAYNER, her second voyage. For freight and passage apply to

DANIELL & Co.

Canton, 9th November, 1838.

WANTS A SITUATION—An individual who has been in the trade at Canton for seven years; and understands book-keeping. For particulars apply to the Editor of the Canton Press.

FOR SALE.

SOME Superir FRENCH CLARET of BALGUERIE & Co, as St. Julien, Chateau Latour &c. @ $ 7 per dozen also superior DUTCH CORDIALS. Apply to

C. LLOYD.
No. 4 Imperial Hong.

FOR SALE

LAFITTE CLARET in cases of one dozen each.

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 3rd January, 1839.

ON SALE.

BEER in HOGSHEADS, just landed in good order. To be had at the Godowns of

BIBBY ADAM & Co,

Canton, 7th September, 1838.

FOR SALE.

THE undersigned have just received an assortment of the following viz. LINEN DAMASK, NAPKINS and TABLE CLOTHS, COLORED DAMASK, TABLE COVERS of newest patterns, LINEN DUCKS and DRILL; DAMASK COUNTERPANES and STRIPE VERANDAH TICK.

HOOKER & LANE.

No. 1 British Factory,
1st December, 1838.

FOR SALE AT WHAMPOA.

A quantity of KENTLEDGE, for particulars apply to MACVICAR & Co.

Canton 12th January, 1839.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—None.

We in our last week's shipping report stated the arrival of the *Syed Khan* from Calcutta; this clipper is not yet reported in; the mistake arose from letters having been received by the *Ariel* marked "per Syed Khan"

SAILED OR DESPATCHED.—Brit. *Fran-is Smith*, Edmonds, for Singapore and Madras. *Emma Eugenia*, Wade, for the Straits. *Malabar*, Southward, for Singapore; Dutch *Dankbarheid*, Veldman, for Manila.

PASSENGERS,—per *John Renwick* for Manila, Messrs Russell Sturgis and Stewart Smith; per *Dankbarheid*, Mr. J. J. Tiedeman; per *Ardaseer*, Mr. H. H. Lindsay and Capt. Porteous.

The *Good Success*, is to be despatched for Madras and Calcutta in a few days. The *Viscount Melbourne*, for London on Monday next.

Vessels laid on for LONDON: *Viscount Melbourne, Eliza, Parrock Hall, Orwell, Ingleborough*; for LEITH, *Isabella*; for LIVERPOOL, *Tigris*.

LATEST DATES, from ENGLAND, 6th November via Bombay. UNITED STATES, 28th Oct. *Panama*. CALCUTTA, 17th January *Ariel*. BOMBAY, 1st January via CALCUTTA. SINGAPORE, 8th February *Ariel* JAVA, 14th January *Dankbarheit*. MANILA, 6th February via Macao.

VESSELS EXPECTED.—CALCUTTA, *Syren, Ann, Syed Khan, Bethaven, Rob Roy, Nymph, Poppy*. BOMBAY, *Hellas, Emily Jane, Carnatic, Hannah, Stains Castle, Mangalore, Tory*.

SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

Vessel's Name.	*Flag.*	*Commander.*	*Tons*	*Where from.*	*Consignees.*
Canada	Ameri.	Hicks		Liverpool.. ...	Wetmore & Co.
V. Melbourne....	British	Drayner	650	Bombay	Daniell & Co.
Covington	Ameri.	Holbrook		Liverpool	Wetmore & Co.
Horatio	,,	Howland		Liverpool	F. S. Hathaway.
Eliza	British	Lay	682	Calcutta	Dent & Co.
Reliance	,,	Marquis	1515	Madras	Capt. Marquis.
L'Esperance	Dutch	Lindstedt		Batavia	S. van Basel toe Laer & Co.
Orwell	British	Collard		Madras	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Parrock Hall	,,	Canney		Bombay	Turner & Co.
Van Couver	Ameri.	Hallet		Boston	Russell & Co.
Omega	,,	Hillert		New York	Gordon & Talbot.
Girard	,,	Drinker		Philadelphia	F. H. & J. Tiers.
Tigris	British	Titherington	422	Liverpool	Dent & Co.
Ingleborough	,,	Buckle		Liverpool	Fox Hawson & Co.
Rosalind	,,	Crouch....		London	Turner & Co.
St. Vincent	,,	Muddle	410	London	Lindsay & Co.
Isabella	,,	Robertson		Leith	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Francis Stanton ..	Ameri.	Lefavour	392	Manila	Russell & Co.
Niantic	,,	Griswolu		Newyork	,,
George IV	British	Drayner		Batavia....	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Ld. Wm. Bentinck	,,	Stockley	560	Sydney	J. Thacker.
Trusty	,,	Jamieson		Lombock....	,,
Premier	,,	Were		London....	Dent & Co.
David Scott	,,	Spence		Calcutta	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Orixa	,,	Ager		Liverpool..	Turner & Co.

SHIPPING AT HONG-KONG &c.

The following Ships are stationary at Lintin &c. The *Jane*, Wm. Clark; *Lord Amherst*, Wm. Dodd; *Aurelia*-Gregorio; *Psyche*, Keunedy; to Dent & Co. The *Hercules*, Parry; *Austen*, Rees; *Col, Young*, Baylis; *Jardine*, Strachan; to Jardine Matheson & Co. The *Lintin*, (Am.) Gilman; to Russell & Co. The *Mermaid*, Wallace; to D. & M. Rustomjee. The *Isabella*, D. Ballingall; to Markwick & Smith. Brit. *Anna*, Franklyn *Mithras*, Pike; to H. Rustomjee. *Rosa*, Ribeiro; to H. Elgar.

Vessel's Name.	*Flag.*	*Commander.*	*Tons*	*Where from.*	*Consignees*
Governor Findlay	British	Jauncey	274	Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Rose	Ameri.	Foster	143	Lima	Russell & Co.
Mavis	British	T. Watson	160	Calcutta	Cowasjee Eduljee.
Ternate....	,,	Walker		Bombay	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Pearl	,,	Beddie		,, ...	Macvicar & Co.
Corsair	,,	Porter		Singapore..	Lindsay & Co.
Thistle	,,	Florence		Manila	D. & M. Rustomjee.
Lambton	,,	Hart		,, ...	,,
Attaran	,,	H. Jackson		Calcutta	Markwick & Smith.
Virginia	,,	Whiffen		,, ...	Lindsay & Co.
Maulmien....	,,	Pike.	175	Calcutta	Heerjeebhoy Rustomjee.
Henry Clay	Ameri.	Trott		Callao	Dent & Co.
Porcia	,,	Swift		Callao	Russell & Co.
Omega	British	Strachan		Singapore	Jardine Matheson & Co.
John Gilpin	Ameri.	Lewis		Callao	Wetmore & Co.
Ruparell	British	Butler		Bombay	A & D. Furdonjee.
Lady Hayes	,,	Paterson		Sidney	Jardine Matheson & Co
Roman	Ameri.	Hallett		Newyork	Olyphant & Co.
Robert Fulton	,,	MacMichael		,, ...	Dent & Co.
Heroine	British	Bennett		Calcutta	Edmund Read.
Mahamoodie	,,	MacNiel		Bombay	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Panama	Ameri.	Benjamin		Newyork	Russell & Co.
Indus	,,	Mott		Mazatlan	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Lady Grant	British	Jeffries		Bomby	,,
Eliz. Buckham ..	,,	Scott		Penang....	Macvicar & Co.
Ann Jane	,,	Stubbs		,, ...	Bell & Co.
H. M. S. Larne...		Capt. J. P. Blake		Cruize	
Exchange..	Ameri.	Proctor....		Java	Russell & Co.
Red Rover	British	Wright....		Calcutta	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Good Success	,,	Fraser		Bombay	,,
Ariel	,,	Warden		Calcutta	Dent & Co.

THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

A breviations (Pl.) Pecul. (Cy.) Catty. (Pce.) Piece. (Pr.) Pair. (Cht.) Chest. (Yrd.) Yard. ($) Spanish Dollars. (T.) Tael. (M.) Mace. (Cn.) Candarin. (Ch.) Cash. Comml. Weights. 16 Taels, 1⅓ lb. avods.—1 Catty.—100 Catties 133⅓ lb avods, 1 Pecul.—16 Pls. 80 Cys, 1 Ton.—84 Cys, 1 Cwt.—¼ Cy. 1 lb.—Money weight.—10 Cash. 1 Candarin.—10 Candarin, 1 Mace, 1 Tael.—1 Tael, 580 Grains Troy.—1 Span. dollar 7 Mace 1 cn. 7 ch.

VOL. 4. No. 28. ***Canton, Saturday, 16th March, 1839.*** **No. 184.**

IMPORTS.

	PER.	PRICES.	REMARKS.
COTTON MANUFACTURES.			
Cambrics - - 40 yds. - in	Pce.	$ 3. a 4	
Chintzes - - 28 ,, - in	,,	3 a 5	
Handkfs. Monteiths scarlet -	,,	1.75 a 2.	dull.
,, ,, blue - - -	,,	1.25 a 2	
Long-cloths white 40 yds. 36 in	,,	3½. a 4½.	
,, ,, 80 ,, - -	,,	7½. a 9.	
,, grey - 40 ,, 38 in	,,	3½. a 4.	Large stock
,, ,, - 60 ,, 38 in	,,	5½. a 6.	
,, ,, - 80 ,, 38 in	,,	7. a 8.	
Am. brown Cots. 30 ,, 36 in	,,	2.10 a 2.50	
Cotton yarn Nos. 16 @ 28	Pl.	22 a 30	Large stock and
,, ,, ,, 30 @ 52	,,	30 a 36	little demand.
Calcutta - - ,, 18 @ 24	,,		None.
WOOLLENS.			
Broadcloth Ex. Sup'fine 60@62 in	Yrd.	90 a 2 80.	
,, Span^{h} Stripes 60@62 in	,,	1.20 a 1.40.	
,, Supers - - 58@60 in	,,	80 a 90.	
,, Worsters - - - -	,,	60 cts.	
,, Worleys - 25 yds. in	Pce.	11 a 11½.	No sale.
,, Sup^{r} Selct. Cutgs large	Pl.	30 a 40.	Cts. dull.
Flannel - - - - - -	yd.	15 a 20.	
Camblets, double 55 yds. 30 in	Pce.		
Fine singles - - - - -	,,	20 a 22.	dull.
Second - - - - - -	,,		
Dutch - - - 40 yds. 33 in	,,	22 a 24	
,, - - - 40 ,, 28 ,,	,,	20 a 22	
Bombazets - - - - -	,,	7 a 8	
Longella scarlet - - - -	,,	9½ a 10	
Assorted colors - - - -	,,	8 a 8½	
Woollen yarn - - - - -	,,	70 a 90	Limited demand.
COTTON.		T'ael.	
Bengal old or inf^{r}. - -	Pl.	8.7 à 10 8	
,, sup^{r} and fine - - -	,,		
Bombay old or inf^{r}. - -	,,	7. a 9.	
,, sup^{r}. and fine - -	,,		
Madras - - - - - -	,,	7.5 a 9.8	
Manila - - - - - -	,,		None.
METALS.			
Copper Shea's, 16 oz. @ 32 oz.	Pr.	$ 34½.	
,, S. American slab - -	,,	20.	None.
,, nails assorted - - -	,,	40.	
,, old - - - - -	,,	18.	
Lead English Pig - - - -	,,	6 a 6½	
,, Spanish ,, - - -	,,		
Iron Bar 1 @ 3 in - - - -	,,	3½ a 4	
,, Rod ½ @ in - - -	,,	4½ a 5	Very small stock.
,, Nailrod ¼ and under	,,		
,, Hoop. - ½ @ in -	,,	4½ a 5	
,, Scrap - - - - -	,,	1. a 1.25	Not Saleable.
Steel English - - - - -	,,		
,, Swedish - - - -	Tub	4½ a 5	Small stock.
Spelter English - - - - -	Pl.	5¼ a 5½	
Tin Plates - - - - - -	Box	8½ a 9	Little demand.
Quicksilver - - - - - -	Pl.	85	Nominal.
SKINS Rabbit - - - - -	100	60. a 65.	
Beaver - - - - - - -	each	4. a 6.	
,, Fox - - - - -	,,	1. a 1.15.	
Otter-Sea - - - - - -	,,	40. a 55	
,, ,, tails - - - -	,,	2.50 a 3	
,, Land - - - - -	,,	5. a 7.	
Seal - - - - - - -	,,	2. a 2.50	
OPIUM Patna old 1836	Ch^{s}.		
,, ,, - 1837	,,		
,, ,, new - -	,,		
Benares old - - 1837	,,		No trade.
,, new - - - -	,,		
Malwa old - - - - -	,,		
,, new - - - - -	,,		
Turkey - - - - - -	Pl.		Little demand.
RICE Bengal - - - - -	,,	None.	
,, Java - - - - -	,,	1.50 a 1.60	
,, White table- - - -	,,		
,, Manila - - - - -	,,	1.50 a 1.60	
STRAITS PRODUCE &c.			
Bird's nest, fine white - -	Cr.	30.	
,, ,, inf^{r}. - - -	,,	11. a 16.	No demand.
,, ,, black - - -	,,	1½. a 5.	
Bees Wax - - - - - -	Pl.	26. a 28.	
Betel nut - - - - - -	,,	4. a 4½.	
Cloves Mauritius 22 @ 24	,,	34.	Molucca.
,, Mother - - - -	,,	10. a 12.	Overstocked.
Camphor Baroos - - - -	Cy.	6. a 25.	
Gambir - - - - - -	Pl.	2½. a 3.	
Mace - - - - - - -	,,		
Nutmegs - - - - - -	,,		
Pepper - - - - - -	,,	6½ a 6¾.	
Rattans - - - - - -	,,	3. a 3½.	In demand.
Tin Banca - - - - -	,,	22.	
,, Singapore &c. - - -	,,	21.	First quality.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Amber large 1st quality - -	Cr.	3. a 13.	
,, small fragments - -	,,	20 cts a 1½.	
Asafœtida - - - - - -	Pl.	4½.	
Bichdemar - - - - - -	,,	6. a 25.	
,, good - - - - -	,,	25. a 36.	
Cochineal - - - - - -	,,	180. a 220.	
Coral large beads or pieces-	Cr.	.....	
,, fragments - - - -	Pl.	40. a 50.	
Cow Bezoar - - - - - -	Cr.	16. a 25.	No demand.
Cudbear - - - - - - -	Pl.	12.	
Cutch Pegue - - - - - -	,,	4. a 4½.	
Elephants Teeth or Ivory-	,,	70. a 100.	
,, ,, cuttings - -	,,	60. a 65.	
Fish-maws - - - - - -	,,	25 a 55.	
Flints - - - - - - -	,,	40 cents	
Ginseng crude - - - - -	,,	65.	
,, clarified. - - - -	,,	90	
Mother of Pearl Shell - -	,,	9. a 10.	
Myrrh - - - - - - -	,,	3. a 4.	
Olibanum - - - - - -	,,	3½. a 8.	Large stock.
Putchuck - - - - - -	,,	15 a 16	Little demand.
Rose Maloes - - - - - -	,,		
Saltpetre at Lintin - - -	,,	4½ a 5.	
Shark's fins - - - - - -	,,	15. a 30.	
Smalts - - - - - - -	,,	40. a 55.	Limited demand.
Stock fish - - - - - -	,,	3½. a 4.	Large stock.
Thread Gold and Silver - -	Cy.	32 a 35	Large stock.
Wood Ebony Mauritius - -	Pl.	2.	
,, ,, Ceylon - -	,,	3.	dull.
,, Sandal Indian - - -	,,	14 a 20	
,, ,, Timor - - -	,,	8 a 12.	
,, ,, Sandᵇ Islands -	,,		
Sapan, ,, - -	,,	1.50	

EXPORTS.

	WT. in T.	PRICE	REMARKS.
SILK MANUFACTURES.			
Camlets blk. 18 yds. by 2¼ in	30	$ 12	
,, col'd ,, ,, by ,,	28	13.	
Hkfs. 4-4 black Levantine fringed	17	5.20. a 6.30	
,, 7-8 ,, ,,	15	4.50 a 5.60	
Hkfs. 7-8 cross barred - -	11	5.50 a 6.	
,, Sarsnet, Nankin silk ,, Canton - - -	—	5.20	
Hkfs. white Pongee 32 in	18	6.30	
,, figured ,, 32	20	8.10 a 8.50	
,, ,, 30 ,,	18	7.20 a 7.80	
Levantines col'd 30 yds. 24	24	11.50	
,, ,, 30 ,, 29	32	15. a 15.50	
,, black ,, ,, 24 ,, 27	27	11.	
,, ,, ,, 29	30	14. a 15.	
Satins Levantines 30 29	33	14.50 a 15.	
,, ,, ,, 24	30	13.	
Lutestrings mixt 18 ,, 24	18	6.70	
,, black ,, ,, 29	28	9.50 a 9.75	
Pongees white 30 ,, 30	30	10.	
,, ,, 30 ,, 29	29	9.75	
,, ,, 30 ,, 32	32	11.	
,, Szechuen 19 ,, 19	27	3.60 a 3.75	
Sarsnets black N. 30 ,, 29	27	9 70	
,, ,, C. ,, ,, 29	25	8.	
,, ,, ,, ,, 29	22	7.	
,, white 60 ,, 29	34	14 25 a 14.5	
,, colored 30 ,, 29	21	11.80 a 12.	
,, crossbarr'd ,, 24	18	9.20 a 9.30	
Satins black 18 ,, 29	44	15 a 15.20	
,, ,, 18 ,, 29	36	11. a 11.50	
,, colored 18 ,, 29	33	16.	
,, high ,, 18 ,, 29	36	17.	
,, damasked crimson ,, colored	38	17 a 17.50	
Senshaws Nank. blk 29 29	38	16. a 16.50	
,, colored ,, ,,	40	14.50	
,, colored ,, 29	33	15.50	
,, Canton black 29	36	16.20	
Sewing silks assort. colors. 1st	33	8.90 a 9.40	
,, ,, black - - - -	Pl.	440 a 450	
Shawls crape 7-4 embrd. -	7	385.	
,, ,, 5/5 @ 58 in -	5½	3.40	According to
,, 8-4 Satin figd. 63 -	5	2.90	embroidery.
,, 7-4 ,, ,, 58 -	4	1.80	
,, ,, damasked silk 54 @ 57	4	1.50	
Water silks col'd. 18 y. - 29 in	32	1.85	
BLACK TEAS.	Pl	14.50 a 15	
,, Bohea Canton - -	,,	Tael.	
,, Fokeen - -	,,	None.	
,, Congou Souq. k'd. -	,,		
,, Bl. Lf. & Pek. k'd.	,,	20 a 30	
,, Campoi - - - -	,,		
,, Souchong - - - -	,,	36 a 42	
,, Hung muey - - -	,,	22 a 32	
,, Pekoe - - - - -	,,	40 a 62	No fine remaining.
,, Ning Yong - - -	,,	19 a 20	
,, Ankoi - - - - -	,,	15 a	
,, ,, Pouchong - -	,,	18. a 20	
,, Orange Pekoe - -	,,	20 a 40	
,, Caper - - - -	,,	20 a 22	
GREEN TEAS.			
,, Twankay - - - - -	,,		
,, Skin - - - - - -	,,	19 a 30	
,, Hyson- - - - - -	,,		Canton Tea.
,, Young Hyson - - -	,,	28 a 42	20 a 21
,, Imperial - - - -	,,	48 a	30 a 32
,, Gunpowder - - -	,,	51 a	30 a 32
RAW SILK. Canton No. 1	,,	T. 280	
,, ,, ,, ,, 2	,,	270	
,, ,, ,, ,, 3	,,	250 a 255	
,, ,, ,, ,, 4	,,		
,, ,, ,, ,, 5	,,		
Nankin Tsatlee - - - 8	,,	510 a 550	
,, Taysaam- - - -	,,		
SUGAR RAW. Canton 1st.	,,	T. 5.3	
,, ,, ,, 2d.	,,	4.8 a 5.	
,, Pingfa - - - - -	,,	6.2	
,, Candy Canton - - -	,,	6.6 a 6.8	
,, Chinchew - - -	,,		
MISCELLANEOUS.	,,		
Alum - - - - - - -	,,	1.85 a 1.95	at Macao.
Aniseed star - - - - -	,,	10½	
Camphor - - - - - -	,,	33 a 34	
Cassia at Whampoa - - -	,,	10. a 10½	
,, Lintin - - - -	,,		None.
,, buds - - - - -	,,	14 a 15	
Canes bamboo - - - - -	1000	10 a 14	
,, Wangees - - - -	,,	7 a 12	
China Root - - - - - -	Pl.	3½	
Cubebs - - - - - - -	,,	17 a 18	
Dragon's blood - - - - -	,,	80 a 100	
Galangals - - - - - -	,,	3½ a 3¾	
Gamboge - - - - - - -	,,	65 a 70	None good.
Glass beads - - - - - -	,,	17 a 22	
Glue - - - - - - - -	,,	9 a 11	
Ginger in Jars - - - - -	Case	5 a 5½	
Hartall or Orpiment - - -	Pl.	15 a 16	
Lead white - - - - - -	,,	9 a 10	
,, red - - - - - -	,,	10	
Mo. of Pear. Shells Sooloo large	Pl.		
,, blue edged small	,,		No demand.
Musk warranted- - - - -	Cy.	45 a 60	
Nankeens, blue 10¼ yds. 13 in	100	92	
,, 9¾ yds. 12 in - - - -	Pa.	85	
,, Canton made - - - -	,,	79	
,, ,, large - - - -	,,	82	
,, ,, small - - - -	,,	65	None.
Yellow yds. in 1st. st.	,,	79 a 80	
,, ,, ,, 2d. ,,	,,	66 a 70	None.
,, ,, ,, 3d. ,,	,,	58	
,, small ,, ,, - - -	,,		
,, white ,, ,, - - -	,,	55 a 85	Wanted.
Oils Aniseed - - - - - -	Cy.	1.10 a 1.20	
,, Cassia - - - - -	,,	1.65	
Rhubarb - - - - - - -	Pl.		
,, Dutch cut - - - -	,,	None.	
Soy in Jars - - - - - -	Case	5 a 8	
Tobacco in baskets - - -	Pl.	14 a 15	
Tortoiseshell - - - - -	P.		
Turmeric - - - - - -	,,		
Vermillion 80 catties - -	Box.	76.	

N. B. OF IMPORTS ALL DUTIES ARE PAID BY THE PURCHASER, AND OF EXPORTS BY THE SELLER BOATHIRE IS PAID BY THE SELLER.

Note. *Alum*, and *Cassia* are procurable cheaper at Lintin, Macao, &c.; and *Raw Silk*, *Silk* piece goods &c., are sometimes shipped thro' the latter Port to avoid double duties, chargeable on those goods, if more than 100 Peculs are required for the ship when at Whampoa.

RATES OF INSURANCE AT CANTON.

On first class vessels in the 10th Canton and Union Offices of China, & various Agents of Offices established in Calcutta and Bombay.

GOODS TREASURE		GOODS TREASURE	
Bombay .... ,,		Singapore .... ,,	1 ⅜
Ceylon .... ,,		Manila .... ,,	Hol. or Hamburg .. 3 2½
Madras .... ,,		Mallacca .... ,,	Spain or Portugal.. 3 2½
Calcutta.... ,,	2½..2	Penang .... ,,	America U States .. 2½ 2
Rangoon .... ,,		Batavia .... ,,	1¼ 1 Chili or Peru .. .. 3 ,,
Mauritius .. ,,		Gt. Britain via Sg 3	2½ Mexico ..... 3 ,,
Australia .. ,,		,, direct 2½	2 E.coast of China .. 1 per.
Sand. Islands .. ,,		France 2½	2 Lintin &c.... ..... ½ do.

Note. Above rates are from 20th Oct. to 20th April annually: during remaining 6 months the premiums are somewhat higher. Risks on Blocks are $ 9 per Cent per annum, $ 4½ for 6 months, $ 2½ for 3 months and $ ¼ per month.

The Local Insurance Offices grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta and Bombay, or in Canton.

WHAMPOA PORT CHARGES, &c.

1st class ves. measg. 1600 cubits & upwards pay 0.7874756 of a Tl. per cubit.
2nd ,, ,, ,, 1200 do. & under 1600 ,, 0.7221091 ,, ,,
3rd ,, ,, ,, under 1200 do. 0.5062341 ,, ,,

N. B. The cubit is 14¼ inches: measurement is taken on each entry of the vessel with cargo (except Rice) and is from the Foremast to the Mizen mast, or tiller head in Brigs; and across at the main mast; these are multiplied together for the above products—The largest class pay from $ 4300 to $ 4320; 2d class from $ 3700 to $ 3780; 3rd class from $ 3700 and under. The Comha's or Present Fee is paid by all vessels 1600 Taels or $ 2223. Linguists fees $ 173½ and Comprador's fees $ 50. Also Pilotage $ 60, inwards and outwards the same. A sum of from $ 5 @ 600 is also usually required by the Hong-merchant, for securing a Cargo-ship, to defray fees and charges usually incurred by him. On French and other Foreign vessels the charges are slightly varied. The several fees paid to the Hoppo &c. on Rice laden ships amounting to $ 939.50., by a decision of the General Chamber of Commerce, are to be considered a charge on the vessel, as also the sum of $ 250—paid to the Linguist—making the whole charge on a Rice-ship, $ 1189.50—besides Pilotage inwards and outwards.

RATE OF EXCHANGE AND PRICE OF BULLION.

	s. d.
On London or Liverpool, 6 months sight private Bills	5.
Government Bills 10 @ 30 days	4.10.
United States Bank Bills 6 months sight	5.
Billi under advances made on goods by the E. I. Company's Agents.	None.
E. I. Company's Agents Bills on Calcutta 30 ds. sight C. Rs. 222 @ 224.	
E. I. Directors Bills 60 ds. sight, and private 30 ds. C. Rs. 224.	
Private Bills, on Bombay, ,, Co's. Rs.....	

Gold, 98 a 100 touch, in leaves $ 23.75 per Tael weight.
Sycee at Lintin &c. large Ingots 97 a 99 touch 7 per Cent premium 1 per
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, small 96 a 98 ,, 6½ per Cent ,, } scarce.
Spanish Dollars Pillar Ferdinand, ,, ,, 1 per Cent ,,
,, ,, Old Carolus IV. ,, ,, 3 @ 4 per Cent ,, Nominal.
South American Republics ,, ,, par.

Freight to London, Liverpool, &c. per Ton. 50 cub: feet £ 4.10 Nominal.
to foreign Europe, American and British Ships, none.
to United States, American Ships Per Ton. 40 cub. feet $ 25

DELIVERIES OF OPIUM AT LINTIN.

FROM 1ST APRIL 1838 TO 28TH FEBRUARY 1839.

	IN FEBRUARY.			FROM APRIL TO JANUARY INCLUSIVE.		
	Chests.	*Price.*	*Value in Dollars.*	*Chests.*	*Value in Dollars.*	*Stock 1st March.*
Patna ..... old.	3					108
,, ... new	19½			5,812	3 054,980	1674½
Benares ..... old						17½
,, ... new	2			1,776	857,000	486
Malwa	39			7,533½	4,338,048	8102
	63½			15,121½	8,250,028	10,390

Tot. 1 of deliveries in the 11 months beginning 1st of April=15,185¼ chests

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

IMPORTS.

Cotton Manufactures.—Sales of *Longcloths* to some extent have been made during the week at about previous rates. The white at $ 4 for common and from 4.30 @ 4.50 for good quality. Cotton Yarn—there is some little enquiry for good yarn but a very low prices, say 28 @ 32 and for small parcels of fine Water twist we hear 34 @ 36 has been offered."

Woollens.—There has been little alteration during the week; a sale of 3 @ 400 Pieces of inferior Spanish Stripes was reported at about 1.25 or under, and 1000 pieces of superior quality yesterday as high as 1.55 or higher, but we have not received the particulars. Longells—a sale of 3500 pieces of good quality and assortment was effected in the early part of week at 8½, and some have, we believe been since sold at a little advance—some inferior have also been disposed of at about $ 7.

Metals.—Iron maintains its price from the very short supply. Lead is also firmer. Quick Silver is without demand at even our reduced quotation. Tin Plates are without enquiry.

Straits Produce.—without importations or transactions.

Rice.—there has been a good deal of speculation during the week, and the price has advanced fully 10 cents.

Cotton.—The demand has been rather languid during the week for all kinds. About 1400 bales of *Bombay* of middling quality sold at 8.7. and 600 bales of *Madras* 9.7 @ 9.8 Good *Banda* would sell at from 10.6 @ 10.8.

Opium.—The stoppage of the trade both here and on the coast continues complete. There are reports of both *Patna* and *Malwa* selling in Macao at from 200 @ 300 in small quantities. The speculation may be induced by the reports that the Portuguese Government intend to prohibit further importations. Nothing has yet transpired of the measures to be adopted by the Commissioner—it is said he is about to visit Macao and the different ports on the Coast. Meanwile some seizures of Opium merchants have taken place, and examinations are being carried on.

EXPORTS.

Nankin Raw Silk.—We hear of no further purchases of Silk, but the Silkmen do not yet seem inclined to submit to lower prices.

Tea.—A few chops of *Congou* have been bought at Taels 18 @ 22 and *Twankay* is enquired for, but high prices are still demanded by the holders, although they have within this day or two seemed rather more inclined to meet the market. In *Young Hysons* a fair business has been done at rather advanced prices.

The *Ann*, Gay, from Calcutta is just reported in. She left the Sandheads on the 28th January, Singapore on the 15th February, and arrived at Lantao on the 13th at 7 A. M.

Canton, 16th March, 1839.

THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 4. No. 29. *Canton, Saturday, 23rd March, 1839.* No. 185.

Extortions of the Mandarins.

From a Correspondent.

The well authenticated charges against the extortion of civilians seem to be considered by the generality of Chinese as a matter of course. None of the superior officers can be ignorant that their underlings indulge largely in peculations, and even the monarch at the capital must be aware of the actual state of things. The question however is not how to put a stop to the evil, but rather to prevent its becoming too inveterate and public. We do think that most of the higher authorities believe, that under existing circumstances unlawful exactions are unavoidable, and that to do away with them entirely would require a radical change in the national character and in the constitution of the country.

Most functionaries serve for some time before they enter upon office in the capacity of clerks or assistants, to learn the routine of business. As soon as they are called to fill a station they never come alone. Each of them has his domestics, who are either their personal friends, or remain in the magistracy as heirlooms There are three distinct orders known under the name of Seangkung, Laoyae and Muishang, who serve in various capacities without receiving a salary from Government or being considered as servants in its employ. Instead of demanding any money from their patrons, they are often to buy their offices and in the course of the functions, to make considerable presents to keep their places. These men then who are more or less literary characters are let loose upon the community, and serve in the capacity of middle men, informers, protectors, receivers, suborners, attorneys etc. Few Mandarins would dare to infringe openly the law, but they become their tools, and are often used, to speak the language of the vulgar, as cats paw; if they are successful, they share the gains with their masters, and if they get into a scrape, they ought to bear the whole brunt. We must therefore expect, and running is their characteristic, and that as much business they are often superior to their employers. The executive part of Government being entrusted to their hands, they exercise a paramount influence upon the nation, and are much feared and courted. The runners, an inferior class, who are partly paid by Government, are under their direction and perform the more disagreeable part of their oppressive measures.

When it is moreover remembered that perhaps one third of the Mandarins have bought their offices, and that they must again indemnify themselves for the outlay; when it is further considered that in many instances their salary is inadequate for their maintenance, we ought by no means to wonder, but they do their best to make the most of their situation. Add, moreover, to this their apprehension of being denounced for some misdeed, and the necessity of having a sum of money always ready for buying off of penalty, the constant demand upon them for fees payable to their superiors, with several other items, and their condition will appear by no means enviable. They however cannot plead their perilous circumstances as an excuse for injustice, but it is extremely difficult to remain honest, generous, and loyal, where temptation, the force of example and general practice all cooperate to warp their minds and render them callous against the claims of humanity and public justice. The system is vicious and the agents participate in all its defects, being moreover deeply tinged with a hankering after filthy lucre.

ART. II. *Sketch of Spanish Colonial History in Eastern Asia: government of De Silva, Tabora, Zerezo, and De Corcoera, &c.* Continued from A. D. 1624 to 1677. *From the Chinese Repository for February. Continued from last week's Press.*

The vengeance of the Spaniards had hardly been poured out on the unhappy Sôlôans, when the vicinity of Manila became the theatre of a far more bloody and wanton revenge. Notwithstanding the unprovoked massacre of their countrymen, in 1693, the Chinese colonists had come again to number 33,000, when Corcuera's administration began. It is admitted that cause for discontent had been given in the large tributes levied on them from time to time, but much of the evidence necessary to estimate their provocations is however now lost, and we must leave in obscurity the true causes of the rising of November 1639. It began on the shores of the Laguna de Bay, and extended thence to the capital and the other towns where the Chinese were settled. It was a prolonged massacre rather than a contest. The unarmed masses of the Chinese were attacked by the Spanish and Indian troops, wherever they were found, and, in the course of the four following months, 22,000 perished. This indiscriminate butchery was effected with the loss of only 350 of the assailants, a proportion which indicates the weakness of the resistance, and shews that defencelessness did not pull the appetite for blood. Indeed, it is difficult to avoid the impression, that these 22,000 unfortunate adventurers fell victims to a conspiracy of jealous and rapacious colonists, who hated them for their superior numbers, industry, and enterprise, and after goading them to revolt by insufferable oppressions, cut them off, with remorseless cruelty, from their long coveted possessions.

We now approach the period when Catholicism received its deathblow in the Japanese empire. It has been already mentioned that the hopes reposed by the converts on the death of Daifu were disappointed; magistracy had grown more cruel with the reign of his successor. A long persecution followed, in which the sword, the rack, the fosse, the filthy dungeon, and the boiling springs of mount Ungen were resorted to, in succession, to shake the Christian's constancy. No respect was paid to sex or age in these cruel and remorseless efforts to exterminate Catholicism, and when the charred and calcined bodies of the victims fell from their crosses, they were scattered over the face of the waters, that no relic might remain, to kindle the same indomitable spirit in others.

By way of adding derision to cruelty, a Japanese envoy was sent to Manila with a present of 150 lepers, that the Spaniards might have subjects on which to exercise the *Christian* virtue of charity.

So long as the missionaries fell, one by one, and at considerable intervals, victims to the fury of their enemies, *adventurous* men were found in the monastic establishments of Macao and Manila to fill the places left vacant by their deaths But when hetacombs came to smoke, instead of single sacrifices, on the altar of persecution, and it was evident the emperor was bent on the rooting out of Christianity, the heads of the churches reluctantly admitted, that the door to Japan was closed for the present, if not for ever. It was in 1640, under Corcuera's administration, a little after the Chinese massacre, that an ecclesiastical council called by the archbishop, decreed, that to persist in efforts to propagate the gospel in Japan, was but to send missionaries to the knife, and that those missions should be suspended until God be pleased to make a new opening for them. Nearly at the same moment, the Portuguese envoys, who had been sent to negotiate for the annulling of the decree cutting off their intercourse, were suffering death at Nangasaki.

Twice after this, the Jesuit order renewed its efforts to throw missionaries into Japan, through Manila, and as often the adventurous men who offered themselves for the service, were discovered on landing and immediately executed. Several of the foreign priests remained shut up in the empire, but from this time they were lost sight of, nor was it ever exactly known, whether, or at what times, they followed their predecessors to the stake or the crater. That a few instances of apostacy did occur, seems admitted, but the great majority of the martired priests and converts met their fate with wonderful constancy. It would be uncharitable, indeed, in the face of such examples, to extend the suspicion of apostacy to such as remained in the country, and were no more heard of. Thus terminated the intercourse between the Philippines and the Japanese empire. Could it have been continued, it would have brought great advantage to both countries. But the catastrophe, much as it is to be lamented, was the natural result of many and efficient causes. National antipathy, commercial rivalry, ecclesiastical dissension, and colonial usurpation, had long been before the eyes of the Japanese, in their worst forms, as inseparable concomitants of foreign intercourse. The jealousy and the aversion of a line of sovereigns, just enthroned on the ruins of a feudal oligarchy, were awakened, the exclusion of foreigners became the policy of the empire, and we have evidence that it still subsists in unimpaired strength, after the lapse of two centuries. *

While the Spanish colonists were busily engaged in massacring their best subjects, and were themselves, as if by a just retribution, the victims of the cruel policy of the Japanese, the Dutch were steadily pursuing their conquests. In 1640 they possessed themselves of Malacca, then a most important mart, and two years after, they drove the Spaniards from their settlements on Formosa. The loss of these valuable outposts was keenly felt in the colony, but instead of being able to attempt their recovery, the citizens were summoned, by the report of a Dutch invasion, to repair and guard the defences of Manila. A large Dutch fleet did soon appear on the coast, and strenuous efforts were made—by landing parties, our authorities say—to stir up the natives to revolt, a result which, we are told, was prevented, by their firm attachment to Christianity. The first object of the fleet undoubtedly was, to intercept the Acapulco ships. but, after watching the northern and southern passages for some time in vain, and meeting the Spanish coast squadron in several actions, they retired without investing Manila.

It has been already mentioned, that the union of the Spanish and Portuguese crowns in 1580 did not by any means produce a unity of feeling and interests between the adventurers from the two countries when they met in Eastern Asia. The Spaniards felt a right to participate in the advantages hitherto engrossed by the Portuguese whosought to keep intact their old monopoly. When, therefore, the announcement of the separation of 1640came, it was followed by an immediate revolt of all the Portuguese colonies from Spanish authority. Corcuerasaw the desirableness of preserving the connection between Macao and Manila, and to secure this end, dispatched an envoy to that city, to Don Sebastian Lobo, the acting governor; this officer, as well as many of the chief inhabitants, was friendly to the connection, but the common people, excited by the occasion, rose at the mention of adherence to Spain, imprisoned the envoy, murdered the governor, and declared for Portugal. An order to liberate the envoy was afterwards received from Goa, but it came accompanied by others requiring all the Spanish residents, secular and religious, to withdraw to Manila. Perhaps an exception would have been made, as to the execution of these orders, in favor of the Spanish nuns who had come over six years before, to found the nunnery of Santa Clara. But the fundadoras did not avail of it, embarking with many other exiles, in March 1644, on their return to Manila. Soon after setting sail, a storm came on, which drove them to Turon, where the ship was embargoed by the Cochinchinese governor. The wife of this magistrate was a Christian, and did not suffer the *religieuses* to suffer for lack of kind supplies, while under durance by her husband's authority. A higher honor awaited them when the royal order came for the whole party to repair to court without allowing any to excuse themselves. When the strangers reached the capital, the nuns were given to the care of the queen and her attendants, where they were treated for several days, with refreshments, shows, and dances, not at all in keeping with their former life in a convent. When the royal curiosity was gratified, they were dismissed with honor, and, arriving at Manila without further accident, they were welcomed back in the kindest manner by the people and the governor.

To the detail of the gay adventures of the banished Clarisas, succeeds an account of some remarkable volcanic phenomena. On the 4th of January (1646?) a mountain at Aringay in Ylocos, another at Sulu, and a third ot Sanguil in Mindanao, broke forth simultaneously into active eruption, as if a subterranean communication subsisted between them, or as if the fuel for their fires were laid up in the same secret storehouse. The Sulum volcano ejected vast quantities of seashells and other testaceous substances. Along the sides of the Ylocos crater, three pueblos were first devastated by the fire, and their site then obliterated and deeply covered by an eruption of water. The sky of all the southern islands was darkened by clouds of ashes, † the Archipelago shook, from Ternate to Camboja, and the roar of the hidden combustion was heard throughout this extent, as the rumbling of distant artillery.

The administration of Corcuera lasted nine years, when a process of "residencia" was instituted against him, i. e., he called to a formal and judicial account for his stewardship. His arbitrary administration had long before offended and alienated some of the most powerful classes of the colonists. The Franciscan fathers had preferred sundry charges—among which were, the charging freight on supplies sent to their remote missions, the withholding the royal grants of sacramental wine and oil, &c. The Augustine Recollects had also quarrelled with him, because he pulled down the church and convent they had begun to build on the plain of Bagumbayan, on the allegation that it interfered with his plan of fortifying the southern approaches to the city. These and many other smothered discontents broke out, on the suspension of Corcuera's functions, in August 1644, by the arrival of Don Diego Faxardo as his successor. The Recollects were among the first to prosecute the ex-governor, and, getting a verdict again-t him with $25,000 damages, they triumphantly went to work to pull down his fort and rebuild their convent. This was but the beginning of prosecution. Corcuera's property was sequestrated and he himself thrown into prison. Confined in a narrow apartment in the citadel, cut off from all friendly intercourse save with his confessor, he gave himself up to religious exercises, until his spiritual guide was obliged to interpose to moderate the severity of his macerations. The proverbial slowness of Spanish justice was fully verified in the five years' confinement of the unfortunate Corcuera. At the expiration of this time, the king was pleased to direct his release and return to Spain, whence he went as governor to the Canaries. We are not informed whether his severe castigation taught him leniency in his new office, nor whether any censure was ever passed upon the persons who had inflicted it.

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* The attempt of the abbé Sidotti in 1709 has been noticed in the account of *Portuguese and Spanish intercourse* with Japan in our 6th vol. p. 473. We shall have occasion to mention, further on, the several parties of Japanese which have, at different times, been thrown by shipwreck on the shores of Luzon, &c. &c.

† The fall of quantities of ashes is mentioned under a date ten years earlier (followed by a visitation of Locusts), though the descent is not there traced to any particular eruption.

WEST COAST OF SUMATRA, DESTRUCTION OF MUCHE.—On the arrival here of the United States Frigate *Columbia*, a report got into circulation that Commodore READ with the naval force under his command had made reprisals on the West Coast, for the treacherous attack on the American merchant-ship *Eclipse* some months ago at the port of *Muckei*, when the Captain was killed, several of the crew wounded, and the vessel plundered of a large amount in specie and merchandize —and respecting the manner in which this outrage has been avenged we have obtained the following particulars:—

Commodore READ was at Colombo when intelligence was communicated to him of what had befallen the *Eclipse*—he lost no time in repairing to the scene of the outrage, and appeared off *Qualiah Batoo* about the 22d of December last. He touched at this place for the purpose of prosecuting his inquiries, and was not long in ascertaining that almost every Rajah on the coast, from *Muckie Qualiah* to *Batoo*, was implicated in the transaction, and had received some share of the plunder of the *Eclipse*. Information was also obtained that one of the principal actors in the tragedy was at *Qualiah Batoo*, under the protection of the Rajah of the district, although it could not positively be brought home to the latter that he had actually been a sharer in the plunder. The delivery of the offender and of the property brought with him to the place, was however immediately required by the Captain of the *John Adams* sloop-of-war in person. The Rajah did not deny that the party was on the spot, but attempted excuses for not being able to deliver him up, by representing that he was very popular in the place, and that there might be some risk in endeavouring to apprehend him and bring him on board. It was then intimated to the Rajah that no excuse of this kind could be received, that no credit would be given to any representation of his that it was not in his power to seize and deliver up any man acknowledged to be residing within his jurisdiction, and that if he was not secured and sent on board of the *Columbia* next day, he would be regarded as equally culpable, and dealt with accordingly. This threat having failed of effect, it was then determined to show the Rajah that such conduct would not be put up with, and the ships were hauled in as near to the forts as they could lie in safety, when they opened a canonade on the town, which was kept up for a quarter of an hour, in the hope of compelling the Rajah to surrender the individual who had been demanded at his hands.

This proceeding still failing of success, and the object contended for not appearing to call for stronger and more decisive measures, the squadron then proceeded to *Muckei*.—This was understood to be the place from which the nefarious expedition had sailed, and to which the perpetrators belonged, while its chiefs were at the same time known to have sanctioned the outrage. Having arrived at the anchorage off *Muckei*, the surrender of the culprits and of the property taken was demanded. The Rajah confessed that five of them were then in and about the place, and in the possession of part of the property, but expressed apprehension that they could not be taken, for the purpose of being delivered up to the Commodore. He was told that unless the culprits were delivered up, he should be considered as giving them his protection, and as being in receipt of a part of the property plundered from the *Eclipse*. These threats having been repeated here, as at *Qualiah Batoo*, without effect, and finding that no redress or satisfaction was to be obtained, a party of three hundred men and thirty officers were landed from the squadron, who in the short space of an hour and a half completely destroyed the town.

There was no effusion of blood on either side, the inhabitants having on the approach of the assailants all fled into the jungle, altho' a battery mounting five guns, as well as the nature of the ground, offered means of resistance which might have caused some annoyance to assailing force, if availed of.

It was also ascertained that another Chief on the Coast had participated in the plunder, although none of the marauders were living in his territory.—The share he acknowledged to have received was Drs. 2,000, but wisely preferring to reimburse the money and escape the alternative awaiting his refusal, he compounded with the Commodore to pay the amount in two years—an indulgence which was graciously accorded him.

It is doubtless much to be regretted that retaliatory acts of this description must involve in their consequences both the innocent and the guilty—but there seems to be no other available mode of proceeding with States and governments that encourage their subjects in acts of spoliation and murder, and condescend themselves to become sharers in the booty. When such acts of reprisal, unavoidably but unfortunately indiscriminate as to individuals, seem necessary however to be resorted to, it is certainly indispensable that every means should be taken, and every precaution used, to guard against inflicting punishment on any tribe or place guiltless of the particular offence. And in the present case there seems no doubt that the act of retribution was fairly called for, and fully justified.—*Singapore Free Press, 14th February.*

Passage Boats.

To Mr. Wetmore of the Honorable Chamber of Commerce.

A respectful communication.

A great Officer having just arrived in Canton for the express and sole purpose of putting an end to the opium traffic, which he is determined to pluck up by the root ere he desist from his labour, the laws on the subject are severe in the extreme and truly may not be slighted.

We request you will publish this letter in the newspapers, that all masters of vessels being fully informed on the subject may obey the law and bring no opium into the port. We have also to request that you will give the *strictest* orders to the boat owners not to bring a single grain of opium up to Canton, *for our lives and property depend on their obedience.*

We earnestly request that you will not pass over the present letter as of no importance, and with compliments remain,

The Hong Merchants.

True Translation, S. FEARON.

Chinese Interpreter G. C. C.

March, 17th.

To Mr. Wetmore and other Gentlemen of the Honourable the Chamber of Commerce.

A respectful communication.

Hereafter the licensed passage boats must not carry so many kinds of provisions on board; either when they leave or enter the river;—they must use stone ballast and on no account iron shot &c., which are contraband articles.

Unless the strictest attention is paid to this, the revenue officers will seize and cause much inconvenience, and the peaceful egress and ingress of the boats be interrupted.—It is for this we write, and with compliments remain.

The Hong Merchants.

True Translation, S. FEARON.

Chinese Interpreter C. C. C.

March 17th.

General Chamber of Commerce.

Canton, 14th March, 1839.

To the Hong Merchants.

Gentlemen,—We beg to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches of yesterday end of this date, advising of the detention of the licensed boat No. 5. at the Bogue Forts, in consequence of this boat having on board several small articles for Macao.

We are obliged to you for these early communications, and are pleased to observe the officers of the customs at the Bogue station have detained the boat for further examination.

We gave instantly on receipt of your first communication a letter, addressed to the preson in charge of the boat, into the hands of Atom linguist, directing the boat to return to Canton that a thorough investigation may take place.

We have made enquiries of the person who despatched the boat from Canton, and learn from him that the owner of the boat is now at Macao, and has been there for some days.—Amongst the articles taken on board we have ascertained the following; 2 half Tea chests containing letters, 1.25 catty Box Tea. 4,10 do. 3 5 do. 4 Tubs Sugar 1 Bag do. 1 Box Sugar Candy. 1 Box Clothes, 1 Leather Box containing letters & were intended to be landed at Macao, and that they were all embarked under the inspection of the officers of the Customs stationed at the point in front of the Factories, and who received the sum of $ being the amount of duties assessed by them on said articles; after which they gave permission to the boat to proceed to Macao, all which appears strictly conformable to the established regulations.

It seems in the present instance every requisite supposed duty was performed by the person who had charge of the boat, and we hope that after a careful examination of the matter, it will prove to have been conducted strictly in accordance with the established regulations as understood by this Chamber and fully explained to you.

CANTON PRESS EXTRAORDINARY.

WEDNESDAY, 20th MARCH, 1839.

We take the earliest opportunity of publishing the two following important documents, a translation of which we owe to the kindness of Mr. Morrison; it will be seen that they are Edicts addressed by the Imperial Commissioner *Lin*, one to the Foreigners, and the other to the Hong merchants, threatening both with the utmost severity of the law if the Opium trade is not entirely put a stop to, and requiring moreover foreigners to give up all the Opium now at Lintin to the Chinese Government, hinting that by such compliance the Imperial favor will be obtained, but that opposition to these orders will involve in danger the whole foreign trade and even the lives of foreigners. The Imperial Commissioner allows only three days for an answer. We refrain, for obvious reasons, from any comments on these documents, but would recommend to the foreign community immediately to call a meeting to deliberate on what is best to be done under these circumstances.

An order to prevent foreigners from leaving for Macao has just been issued as will be seen below.

EDICT.

From the Imperial Commissioner to Foreigners of all nations.

Lin, High Imperial Commissioner of the Celestial Court, a Director of the Board of War, and Governor of Hookwang, issues his commands to the foreigners of every nation, requiring of all full acquaintance with the tenor thereof.

It is known that the foreign vessels, which come for a reciprocal trade to Kwangtung, have derived from that trade very large profits. This is evidenced by the facts,—that, whereas the vessels annually resorting hither were formerly reckoned hardly by tens, their number has of late years amounted to a hundred and several times ten: and that whatever commodities they may have brought, none have failed to find a full consumption; whatever they may have sought to purchase, never have they been unable readily to do so. Let them but ask themselves whether between heaven and earth, any place affording so advantageous a commercial mart is elsewhere to be found. It is because our Great Emperors, in their universal benevolence, have granted you commercial privileges, that you have been favored with these advantages. Let our ports once be closed against you, and for what profits can your several nations any longer look? Yet more,—our tea and our rhubarb—seeing that, should you foreigners be deprived of them, you therein lose the means of preserving life,—are without stint or grudge granted to you for exportation, year by year, beyond the seas. Favors never have been greater!

Are you grateful for these favors? You must then fear the laws, and in seeking profit for yourselves, must not do hurt to others. Why do you bring to our land the opium, which in your own lands is not made use of, by it defrauding men of their property, and causing injury to their lives? I find that with this thing you have seduced and deluded the people of China for tens of years past: and countless are the unjust hoards that you have thus acquired. Such conduct rouses indignation in every human heart, and is utterly inexcusable in the eye of Celestial Reason.

The prohibitions formerly enacted by the Celestial Court against opium were comparatively lax, and it was yet possible to smuggle the drug into the various ports. Of this the great Emperor having now heard, his wrath has been fearfully aroused, nor will it rest till the evil be utterly extirpated. Whoever, among the people of this inner land deal in opium, or establish houses for the smoking of it, shall be instantly visited with the extreme penalty of the laws; and it is in contemplation to render capital also the crime of smoking the drug.

Having come into the territory of the Celestial Court, you should pay obedience to its laws and statutes, equally with the natives of the land. I, the High Commissioner, having my home in the maritime province of Fuhkeen, and consequently having early had intimate acquaintance with all the arts and shifts of the outer foreigners, for this reason, have been honored by the Great Emperor with the full powers and privileges of 'a High 'Imperial Commissioner, who, having repeatedly 'performed meritorious services, is sent to settle 'the affairs of the outer frontier.'

Should I search closely into the offences of these foreigners in forcing for a number of years the sale of opium, they would be found already beyond the bounds of indulgence. But, reflecting that they are men from distant lands, and that they have not before been aware that the prohibition of opium is so severe, I cannot bear, in the present plain enforcement of the laws and restrictions, to cut them off without instructive monition.

I find that on board the warehousing vessels which you now have lying at anchor in the Lintin and other offings, there are stored up several times ten thousand chests of opium, which it is your purpose and desire illicitly to dispose of by sale. You do not consider, however, the present severity of the measures in operation for seizure of it at the ports. Where will you again find any that will dare to give it escort? And similar measures for the seizure of it are in operation also in every province. Where else then will you yet find opportunity of disposing of it? At the present time the dealings in opium are brought utterly to a stand, and all men are convinced that it is a nauseous poison. Why will you be at the pains then of laying it up on board your foreign store-ships, and of keeping them long anchored on the face of the open sea,—not only spending to no purpose your labor and your wealth, but exposed also to unforeseen dangers from storms or from fire.

I proceed to issue my commands. When these commands reach the said foreign-merchants, let them with all haste pay obedience thereto. Let them deliver up to government every particle of the opium on board their store ships. Let it be ascertained by the Hong merchants, who are the parties so delivering it up, and what number of chests, as also what total quantity in catties and taels, is delivered up under each name. Let these particulars be brought together in a clear tabular form, and be presented to government, in order that the opium may all be received in plain conformity thereto, that it may be burnt and destroyed, and that thus the evil may be entirely extirpated. There must not be the smallest atom concealed or withheld.

At the same time let these foreigners give a bond, written jointly in the foreign and Chinese languages, making a declaration to this effect: 'That their 'vessels which shall hereafter resort hither will 'never again dare to bring opium with them; and 'that should any be brought, as soon as discovery 'shall be made of it, the goods shall be forfeited to government, and the parties shall suffer the extreme penalties of the law: and that such punishment will be willingly submitted to.'

I have heard that you foreigners are used to attach great importance to the word 'good faith.' If then you will really do as I, the High Commissioner, have commanded,—will deliver up every particle of the opium that is already here, and will stay altogether its future introduction,—as this will prove also that you are capable of feeling contrition for your offences, and of entertaining a salutary dread of punishment, the past may yet be left unnoticed. I, the High Commissioner, will in that case, in conjunction with the Governor and Lieut-Governor, address the throne, imploring the Great Emperor to vouchsafe extraordinary favor, and not alone to remit the punishment of your past errors, but also —as we will further request—to devise some mode of bestowing on you his imperial rewards, as an encouragement of the spirit of contrition and wholesome dread thus manifested by you. After this, you will continue to enjoy the advantages of commercial intercourse; and as you will not lose the character of being 'good foreigners,' and will be enabled to acquire profits and get wealth by an honest trade, will you not indeed stand in a most honorable position?

If, however, you obstinately adhere to your folly and refuse to awake,—if you think to make up a tale covering over your illicit dealings,—or to set up as a pretext that the opium is brought by foreign seamen, and the foreign merchants have nothing to do with it,—or to pretend craftily that you will carry it back to your countries, or will throw it into the sea,—or to take occasion to go to other provinces in search of a door of consumption,—or to stifle inquiry by delivering up only one or two tenths of the whole quantity; in any of these cases, it will be evident that you retain a spirit of contumacy and disobedience, that you uphold vice and will not reform. Then, although it is the maxim of the Celestial Court to treat with tenderness and great mildness men from afar, yet as it cannot suffer them to indulge in scornful and contemptuous trifling with it, it will become requisite to comprehend you also in the severe course of punishment prescribed by the new law.

On this occasion, I the high Commissioner, having come from the capital, have personally received the sacred commands, that wherever a law exists, it is to be fully enforced. And as I have brought these full powers and privileges, enabling me to perform whatever seems to me right,—powers with which those ordinarily given, for inquiring and acting in regard to other matters, are by no means comparable,—so long as the opium traffic remains unexterminated, so long will I delay my return. I swear that I will progress with this matter from its beginning to its ending, and that not a thought of stopping half way shall for a moment be indulged.

Furthermore, observing the present condition of the popular mind, I find so universal a spirit of indignation aroused, that, should you foreigners remain dead to a sense of contrition and amendment, and continue to make gain your sole object, there will not only be arrayed against you the martial terrors and powerful energies of our naval and military forces;—it will be but necessary to call on the able-bodies of the people [the militia or posse comitatus], and these alone will be more than adequate to the placing all your lives within my power. Besides, either by the temporary stoppage of your trade, or by the permanent closing of the ports against you, what difficulty can there be in effectually cutting off your intercourse? Our central empire, comprising a territory of many thousands of miles, and possessing in rich abundance all the products of the ground, has no benefit to derive from the purchase of your foreign commodities, and you may therefore well fear, that from the moment such measures are taken, the livelihood of your several nations must come to an end. You, who have travelled so far to conduct your commercial business, how is it that you are not yet alive to the great difference between the condition of vigorous exertion and that of easy repose—the wide distance between the power of the few and the power of the many?

As to those crafty foreigners, who, residing in the foreign factories, have been in the habit of dealing in opium, I, the high commissioner, have early been provided with a list of them by name. At the same time those good foreigners who have not sold opium must also not fail to be distinguished. Such of them as will point out their depraved fellow-foreigners, will compel them to deliver up their opium, and will step forth among the foremost to give the required bonds.—these shall be regarded as the good foreigners. And I, the high commissioner, will at once for their encouragement reward them liberally. It rests with yourselves alone to choose whether you will have weal or woe, honor or disgrace.

I am now about to command the Hong merchants to proceed to your factories, to instruct and admonish you. A term of three days is prescribed for an address to be sent in reply to me. And at the same time let your duly attested and faithful bonds be given, waiting for me in conjunction with the Governor and Lieut-Governor to appoint a time for the opium to be delivered up. Do not indulge in idle expectations, or seek to postpone matters, deferring to repent until its lateness render it ineffectual.—A special edict.

Taoukwang 19th year 2d Month, 4th day
(March 18th 1839.)

(True Translation) J. ROB. MORRISON,
Chinese Secretary and Interpreter to the Superintendents of British Trade in China.

EDICT

From the Imperial Commissioner to the Hong merchants.

Lin, High Imperial Commissioner, director of the Board of War, and Governor of Hookwang, issues his commands to the Hong merchants, requiring of them full acquaintance with the tenor thereof.

The commercial intercourse subsisting in Kwangtung between the Chinese and foreigners has continued for a period of more than three hundred years. What was there to render impossible a free commercial interchange of goods between these parties themselves? Nothing. It was then the desire of preventing an illicit intercourse, and of guarding against contraband commodities, that rendered necessary the establishment of a class of Hong merchants.

Respectfully searching, I find, under date the 21st year of Keaking (1816), an imperial edict,—"rendering the Hong merchants responsible for the "ascertainment of the question, whether or not any "foreign vessel imports opium; and, in case of her "so doing, for the rejection of all her cargo, for the "refusal to let her trade, and for the driving of her "back to her country." Respect and obedience being paid hereto, this edict was duly recorded. And I find, that, on each occasion of a foreign vessel entering the port, the said Hong merchants have always given bonds that she brought no opium with her.

In consequence of such bonds, vessels have been allowed to enter the port and break bulk, nor has any vessel ever been sent back. And even now, while the opium is pervading and filling with its poisonous influence the whole empire, the said Hong merchants still continue indiscriminately to give such bonds, declaring that the ships that resort hither have brought none of it. Are they not indeed dreaming, and snoring in their dreams?

If they say that the opium which they bring is discharged beforehand and left on board the warehousing vessels at Lintin, and that the bonds given as to their bringing none, have reference to the vessels as entering the port, what is this but to 'shut the ears while the jingling bell is being stolen'—to provide for themselves a ground of excuse? The feelings that prompt such conduct will still less bear scrutiny. It is as if a man, to guard his house at night, should appoint a watchman, and that nevertheless his property should be bundled up and carried away, while yet the watchman should declare that there had been no thief. If this would not be regarded as combination in the theft, as what then would it be regarded?

Moreover, the foreign factories are built by the said Hong merchants, and by them are rented to the foreigners as residences; the hong-men and all the working people in the factories are hired by the same merchants; and the 'Macheen' (or outside shopmen) are in their employ; the neighboring shroff shops too are those with which the Hong merchants have dealings. Yet for more than ten years past, there has not been a shroff shop that has not given bills, nor a 'Macheen' that has not had transactions with the opium-preparers, nor a hongmen or other workman that has not had connexions with the fast-boats. There have been besides the writers' houses (or broker's shops) for preparing letters; and brokers, for carrying the orders, would pass in and out of the foreign residences, day and night, without ever being questioned by any one. The Shroffs' and Hong merchants' coolies, and carriers, of all grades, would in the daytime openly go into the factories, and would at night afford escort down to the boats. Can the Hong merchants aver that they have heard and seen nothing of all this? Or, as they have agreed to conceal it and bring no part of it to light, will any one believe them when they assert that they have had no secret share in the matter?

I have heard, that formerly, when the foreigners came to the factories, they would go in full dress, with swords by their sides, to wait upon the several Hong merchants, and would often meet with a denial, nor would they soon or have their visits returned, until after a second visit. But of late years there have been those who will sue to the foreigners for patronage, and will even pass beyond the custom houses or go to Macao to meet them. And so far has this proceeded, that [a party in] the Tungyu Hong gave a sedan chair to the chief supercargo Baynes, whereupon the same chief supercargo turned round, and would not suffer the Hong merchants to enter his factory in chairs. Many have been the instances of this misconduct and subversion of what is right and fitting. What sense of shame indeed does there yet remain? Though it be true that this has arisen from the conduct of probationary Hong merchants, who have shown the example of such artful demeanor, and that the original merchants, men of property and family, would never have descended to this stage of degradation: yet all now are equally involved in the stench of it, and truly I burn with shame for you.

With you there seems to be no other consideration than that of growing rich, and being left to carry on your trade; and you seem to regard the mine of all your profits as lying in the attaching of foreigners to you. You leave no room for the consideration that the profits enjoyed by foreigners are those granted by the Celestial Court; and that if some day they should irritate the sacred wrath to the cutting off of their trade and closing of the custom-houses, not a mite of profit will there be for any of those nations to look for: and what then will there be for you?

They, regardless of the rich favors wherewith they are imbued by the Court, take depraved natives for their bosom friends. In the public offices of the inner land, there is not a movement or a pause, but the foreigners are fully informed of it. But if any question is put to the Hong merchants regarding foreign affairs, they turn about for ways in which to gloze over and conceal the facts, nor will they utter the truth. Thus it is in regard to the exportation of the pure silver beyond sea, a thing so very strictly prohibited. Did the foreigners really barter goods for goods, what silver would there be for them to carry away? But more than this, the Hong merchants once represented, that each year, in addition to the interchange of commodities by barter, the foreigners require always to bring into the inner land foreign money to the amount of four or five millions of dollars. Were this really the case, how comes it that of late years the foreign Ships have brought into the port no new foreign money, and that the foreign silver existing in the country has daily been diminishing in quantity? And how happens it, that among the Hong merchants there have been bankrupts whose debts to foreigners have exceeded a million of money? It is clear that these four words, 'goods bartered for goods,' are totally and altogether false.

There is one thing yet more extraordinary. These Hong Merchants, sheltering themselves under a memorial of a former Superintendent of Customs, a, which requested temporarily as a trial, that three tenths of any surplus foreign money should be allowed to be taken away,—have acted as though this request had passed into an established law, and have yearly, under cover of this, solicited permission to embark money. They have had numerous boxes made, such as are employed for the remission of revenue. And they have even represented for the foreigners, that, in such a year, a foreigner left so much money in such and such hands, and that now he has entrusted such and such a person to convey it home for him: and they have secretly concerted with the clerks of the custom-house to put this upon the records.—Thus, while on the one hand the Hong Merchants give these bonds, the silver, on the other hand, is exported,—their words and deeds are contrary one to another, and this is passed quietly over without exciting surprise. And when the imperial pleasure has been expressed, that inquiry should be made, they have with one simple address glozed over and set at rest the whole matter.

With regard too to foreigners, such as Jardine and others, who have been in the habit of selling opium,—all of them most artful and crafty men,—when the imperial pleasure was expressed, two years ago, that their conduct should be inquired into, and that they should be driven forth, the said Hong merchants still strenuously defended them. Such language as this was used: 'that when it could be discovered that there had been any concert in selling opium, any money taken, or orders given, punishment would then be willingly submitted to.' Such a bond is yet to be found among the archives! Let them ask themselves, whether, according to this bond, punishment should, or should not, be inflicted?

Again, the opium on board Innes' vessel was seized within the river, showing that the bonds given even for vessels that have entered the port have been no less unworthy of confidence.

Last winter, seven passage boats, on the reiterated representations of these merchants, newly received permission to run, and already smuggling of goods, and importation of gunpowder, have been the consequence. If you, say these things were without your knowledge, of what use then are you? If they took place with your knowledge, death is too light a punishment for you.

It is computed that the loss of the silver of China, during a period of several years past, by exportation beyond sea, has been not less than some hundreds of millions. The imperial commands have been repeatedly received, in reference to the importation of opium and exportation of pure silver, reproving all the officers of every degree, in the most severe terms, yet these Hong merchants have continued in the same course of filthy and disgraceful conduct, to the great indignation and gnashing of teeth of every one. I, the high commissioner, in obeying the imperial commands, in accordance with which I have come to Canton, shall first punish the depraved natives. And it is by no means certain that these Hong merchants will not be within the number.

I proceed to command that investigation be made. Upon my commands reaching the said Hong Merchants, let them immediately state clearly the truth, that matters may be thoroughly arranged in consistence with the laws. The utter annihilation of the opium trade being now my first object, I have given commands to the foreigners, to deliver up to government all the myriads of chests of opium which they have on board their warehousing vessels. And I have also called on them to subscribe a bond, in Chinese and in the foreign languages jointly, declaring that henceforth they will never venture to bring opium, and that if any should again be brought, upon discovery thereof, the parties concerned shall immediately suffer execution of the laws, and the property shall be confiscated to government. These commands are now given to the Hong merchants, that they may convey them to the foreign factories and plainly make them known. It is requisite that they should acquire an earnest severity of deportment, that the energetic character of the commands may be clearly made to appear. They must not continue to exhibit a contumacious disposition or to color over the matter, nor may they again give utterance to any expressions of solicitation. It is imperative on them, to act with energy and lofty tiness of tone, and to unite in enjoining these commands. Three days are prescribed, within which they must obtain the required bonds, and report in reply hereto. If it be found that this matter cannot at once be arranged by them, it will be apparent, without inquiry, that they are constantly acting in concert with depraved foreigners, and that their minds have a perverted inclination. And I, the high Commissioner, will forthwith solicit the royal death-warrant, and select for execution one or two of the most unworthy of their number, confiscating their property to government, and thus will I show a lucid warning. Say not that you did not receive early notice. A special edict.

Taoukwang 19th year, 2d month, 4th day
(17th March, 1839.)

(True Translation) J. ROB. MORRISON.
Chinese Secretary and Interpreter to the Superintendents of British Trade in China.

We have just time to publish the following, issued this morning;

To Mr. Wetmore and the other gentlemen of the honble Chamber of Commerce,

A respectful communication.

We beg to call your attention to the enclosed copy of an Edict we have just received from H. E. the Hoppo commanding that, during the present state of affairs, no foreigners be permitted to apply for leave to go down to Macao.

Please circulate this among the residents that all, knowing, may obey. It is for this we write and with compliments remain,

The HONG MERCHANTS.

EDICT.

Yu, Hoppo &c. &c. proclaims to the Hong-merchants for their full information.

Pending the stay of the Commissioner in Canton and while the consequences of his investigations, both to foreigners and natives, are yet uncertain, all foreign residents are forbidden to go down to Macao. I therefore issue this Ediet to the Hong merchants. On receipt of it let them *instantly* communicate to the foreigners its purport for their information and obedience. For the present they must not petition for leave to go down to Macao.

Do not oppose—a special edict. March 19th 1839.

S. FEARON.
Chinese Interpreter, G. C. C.

THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 4. No. 29. ***Canton, Saturday, 23rd March, 1839.*** **No. 185.**

Extortions of the Mandarins.

From a Correspondent.

The well authenticated charges against the extortion of civilians seem to be considered by the generality of Chinese as a matter of course. None of the superior officers can be ignorant that their underlings indulge largely in peculations, and even the monarch at the capital must be aware of the actual state of things. The question however is not how to put a stop to the evil, but rather to prevent its becoming too inveterate and public. We do think that most of the higher authorities believe, that under existing circumstances unlawful exactions are unavoidable, and that to do away with them entirely would require a radical change in the national character and in the constitution of the country.

Most functionaries serve for some time before they enter upon office in the capacity of clerks or assistants, to learn the routine of business. As soon as they are called to fill a station they never come alone. Each of them has his domestics, who are either their personal friends, or remain in the magistracy as heirlooms There are three distinct orders known under the name of Seangkung, Laoutae and Munshang, who serve in various capacities without receiving a salary from Government or being considered as servants in its employ. Instead of demanding any money from their patrons, they have often to buy their offices and in the course of its functions, to make considerable presents to keep their places. These men then who are more or less literary characters are let loose upon the community, and serve in the capacity of middle men, informers, protectors, receivers, suborners, attorneys etc. Few Mandarins would dare to infringe openly the law, but they become their tools, and are often used, to speak the language of the vulgar, as cats paw; if they are successful, they share the gains with their masters, and if they get into a scrape, they ought to bear the whole brunt. We must therefore expect, that cunning is their characteristic, and that as men of business they are often superior to their employers. The executive part of Government being entrusted to their hands, they exercise a paramount influence upon the nation, and are much feared and courted. The runners, an inferior class, who are partly paid by Government, are under their direction and perform the more disagreeable part of their oppressive measures.

When it is moreover remembered that perhaps one third of the Mandarins have bought their offices, and that they must again indemnify themselves for the outlay; when it is further considered that in many instances their salary is inadequate for their maintenance, we ought by no means to wonder, that they do their best to make the most of their situation. Add, moreover, to this their apprehension of being denounced for some misdeed, and the necessity of having a sum of money always ready for buying off of penalty, the constant demand upon them for fees payable to their superiors, with several other items, and their condition will appear by no means enviable. They however cannot plead their perilous circumstances as an excuse for injustice, but it is extremely difficult to remain honest, generous, and loyal, where temptation, the force of example and general practice all cooperate to warp their minds and render them callous against the claims of humanity and public justice. The system is vicious and the agents participate in all its defects, being moreover deeply tinged with a hankering after filthy lucre.

ART. II. *Sketch of Spanish Colonial History in Eastern Asia: government of De Silva, Tavora, Zerezo, and De Corcoera, &c.* Continued from A. D. 1624 to 1677. *From the Chinese Repository for February. Continued from last week's Press.*

The vengeance of the Spaniards had hardly been poured out on the unhappy Sangleans, when the vicinity of Manila became the theatre of a far more bloody and wanton revenge. Notwithstanding the unprovoked massacre of their countrymen, in 1603, the Chinese colonists had come again to number 33,000. when Corcuera's administration began. It is admitted that cause for discontent had been given in the large tributes levied on them from time to time, but much of the evidence necessary to estimate their provocations is however now lost, and we must leave in obscurity the true causes of the rising of November 1639. It began on the shores of the Laguna de Bay, and extended thence to the capital and the other towns where the Chinese were settled. It was a prolonged massacre rather than a contest. The unarmed masses of the Chinese were attacked by the Spanish and Indian troops, wherever they were found, and, in the course of the four following months, 27,000 perished. This indiscriminate butchery was effected with the less of only 350 of the assailants, a proportion which indicates the weakness of the resistance, and shews that defencelessness did not pall the appetite for blood. Indeed, it is difficult to avoid the impression, that these 27,000 unfortunate adventurers fell victims to a conspiracy of jealous and rapacious colonists, who hated them for their superior numbers, industry, and wealth, and after goading them to revolt by insufferable oppressions, cut them off, with remorseless cruelty, from their long coveted possessions.

We now approach the period when Catholicism received its deathblow in the Japanese empire. It has been already mentioned that the hopes reposed by the converts on the death of Dayfu were disappointed; malignity had grown more cruel with the reign of his successor. A long persecution followed, in which the sword, the rack, the fosse, the filthy dungeon, and the boiling springs of mount Ungen were resorted to, in succession, to shake the Christian's constancy. No respect was paid to sex or age in these cruel and remorseless efforts to exterminate Catholicism, and when the charred and calcined bodies of the victims fell from their crosses, they were scattered over the face of the waters, that no relic might remain, to kindle the same indomitable spirit in others.

By way of adding derision to cruelty, a Japanese envoy was sent to Manila with a present of 150 lepers, that the Spaniards might have subjects on which to exercise the *Christian* virtue of charity.

So long as the missionaries fell, one by one, and at considerable intervals, victims to the fury of their enemies, adventurous men were found in the monastic establishments of Macao and Manila to fill the places left vacant by their deaths. But when betacombs came to smoke, instead of single sacrifices, on the altar of persecution, and it was evident the emperor was bent on the rooting out of Christianity, the heads of the churches reluctantly admitted, that the door to Japan was closed for the present, if not for ever. It was in 1640, under Corcuera's administration, a little after the Chinese massacre, that an ecclesiastical council called by the archbishop, decreed, that to persist in efforts to propagate the gospel in Japan, was but to send missionaries to the knife, and that those missions should be suspended until God be pleased to make a new opening for them. Nearly at the same moment, the Portuguese envoys, who had been sent to negotiate for the annulling of the decree cutting off their intercourse, were suffering death at Nangasaki.

Twice after this, the Jesuit order renewed its efforts to throw missionaries into Japan, through Manila, and as often the adventurous men who offered themselves for the service, were discovered on landing and immediately executed. Several of the foreign priests remained shut up in the empire, but from this time they were lost sight of, nor was it ever exactly known, whether, or at what times, they followed their predecessors to the stake or the crater. That a few instances of apostacy did occur, seems admitted, but the great majority of the martired priests and converts met their fate with wonderful constancy. It would be uncharitable, indeed, in the face of such examples, to extend the suspicion of apostacy to such as remained in the country, and were no more heard of. Thus terminated the intercourse between the Philippines and the Japanese empire. Could it have been continued, it would have brought great advantage to both countries. But the catastrophe, much as it is to be lamented, was the natural result of many and efficient causes. National antipathy, commercial rivalry, ecclesiastical dissension, and colonial usurpation, had long been before the eyes of the Japanese, in their worst forms, as inseparable concomitants of foreign intercourse. The jealousy and the aversion of a line of sovereigns, just enthroned on the ruins of a feudal oligarchy, were awakened, the exclusion of foreigners became the policy of the empire, and we have evidence that it still subsists in unimpaired strength, after the lapse of two centuries. *

While the Spanish colonists were busily engaged in massacring their best subjects, and were themselves, as if by a just retribution, the victims of the cruel policy of the Japanese, the Dutch were steadily pursuing their conquests. In 1640 they possessed themselves of Malacca, then a most important mart, and two years after, they drove the Spaniards from their settlements on Formosa. The loss of these valuable outposts was keenly felt in the colony, but instead of being able to attempt their recovery, the citizens were summoned, by the report of a Dutch invasion, to repair and guard the defences of Manila. A large Dutch fleet did soon appear on the coast, and strenuous efforts were made—by landing parties, our authorities say—to stir up the natives to revolt, a result which, we are told, was prevented, by their firm attachment to Christianity. The first object of the fleet undoubtedly was, to intercept the Acapulco ships, but, after watching the northern and southern passages for some time in vain, and meeting the Spanish coast squadron in several actions, they retired without investing Manila.

It has been already mentioned, that the union of the Spanish and Portuguese crowns in 1580 did not by any means produce a unity of feeling and interests between the adventurers from the two countries when they met in Eastern Asia. The Spaniards felt a right to participate in the advantages hitherto engrossed by the Portuguese whosought to keep intact their old monopoly. When, therefore, the establishment of the separation of 1640came, it was followed by an immediate revolt of all the Portuguese colonies from Spanish authority. Corcuera saw the desirableness of preserving the connection between Macao and Manila, and to secure this end, dispatched an envoy to that city, to Don Sebastian Lobo, the acting governor; this officer, as well as many of the chief inhabitants, was friendly to the connection, but the common people, excited by the occasion, rose at the instigation of adherence to Spain, imprisoned the envoy, murdered the governor, and declared for Portugal. An order to liberate the envoy was afterwards received from Goa, but it came accompanied by others requiring all the Spanish residents, secular and religious, to withdraw to Manila. Perhaps an exception would have been made, as to the execution of these orders, in favor of the Spanish nuns who had come over six years before, to found the nunnery of Santa Clara. But the fundadoras did not avail of it, embarking with many other exiles, in March 1644, on their return to Manila. Soon after setting sail, a storm came on, which drove them to Turon, where the ship was embargoed by the Cochinchinese government. The wife of this magistrate was a Christian, and did not suffer the *religieuses* to suffer for lack of kind supplies, while under durance by her husband's authority. A higher honor awaited them when the royal order came for the whole party to repair to court without allowing any to excuse themselves. When the strangers reached the capital, the nuns were given to the care of the queen and her attendants, where they were treated for several days, with refreshments, shows, and dances, not at all in keeping with their former life in a convent. When the royal curiosity was gratified, they were dismissed with honor, and, arriving at Manila without further accident, they were welcomed back in the kindest manner by the people and the governor.

To the detail of the gay adventures of the banished Clarisas, succeeds an account of some remarkable volcanic phenomena. On the 4th of January (1646?) a mountain at Aringay in Ylocos, another at Salu, and a third ot Sanguil in Mindanao, broke forth simultaneously into active eruption, as if a subterranean communication subsisted between them, or as if the fuel for their fires were laid up in the same secret storehouse. The Suluan vulcano ejected vast quantities of seashells and other testaceous substances. Along the sides of the Ylocos crater, three pueblos were first devasted by the fire, and their site then obliterated and deeply covered by an eruption of water. The sky of all the southern islands was darkened by clouds of ashes, † the Archipelago shook, from Ternate to Camboja, and the roar of the hidden combustion was heard throughout this extent, as the rumbling of distant artillery.

The administration of Corcuera lasted nine years, when a process of "residencia" was instituted against him, i. e., he called to a formal and judicial account for his stewardship. His arbitrary administration had long before offended and alienated some of the most powerful classes of the colonists. The Franciscan fathers had preferred sundry charges—among which were, the charging freight on supplies sent to their remote missions, the withholding the royal grants of sacramental wine and oil, &c. The Augustine Recollects had also quarrelled with him, because he pulled down the church and convent they had begun to build on the plain of Bagumbayan, on the allegation that it interfered with his plan of fortifying the southern approaches to the city These and many other smothered discontents broke out, on the suspension of Corcuera's functions, in August 1641, by the arrival of Don Diego Faxardo as his successor. The Recollects were among the first to prosecute the ex-governor, and, getting a verdict again-t him with $25,000 damages, they triumphantly went to work to pull down his fort and rebuild their convent. This was but the beginning of persecution. Corcuera's property was sequestrated and he himself thrown into prison Confined in a narrow apartment in the citadel, cut off from all friendly intercourse save with his confessor, he gave himself up to religious exercises, until his spiritual guide was obliged to interpose to moderate the severity of his macerations. The proverbial slowness of Spanish Justice was fully verified in the five years' confinement of the unfortunate Corcuera. At the expiration of this time, the king was pleased to direct his release and return to Spain, whence he went as governor to the Canaries. We are not informed whether his severe castigation taught him leniency in his new office, nor whether any censure was ever passed upon the persons who had inflicted it.

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* The attempt of the abbé Sidotti in 1709 has been noticed in the account of Portuguese and Spanish intercourse with Japan in our 6th vol. p. 473. We shall have occasion to mention, further on, the several parties of Japanese which have, at different times, been thrown by shipwreck on the shores of Luzon, &c. &c

† The fall of quantities of ashes is mentioned under a date ten years earlier (followed by a visitation of Locusts), though the descent is not there traced to any particular eruption.

WEST COAST OF SUMATRA, DESTRUCTION OF MUCKEI.—On the arrival here of the United States Frigate *Columbia*, a report got into circulation that Commodore READ with the naval force under his command had made reprisals on the West Coast, for the treacherous attack on the American merchant-ship *Eclipse*, some months ago at the port of *Muckei*, when the Captain was killed, several of the crew wounded, and the vessel plunderd of a large amount in specie and merchandize —and respecting the manner in which this outrage has been avenged we have obtained the following particulars:—

Commodore READ was at Colombo when intelligence was communicated to him of what had befallen the *Eclipse*—he lost no time in repairing to the scene of the outrage, and appeared off *Qualluh Batoo* about the 22d of December last. He touched at this place for the purpose of prosecuting his inquiries, and was not long in ascertaining that almost every Rajah on the coast, from *Muckie Qualluh* to *Batoo*, was implicated in the transaction, and had received some share of the plunder of the *Eclipse*. Information was also obtained that one of the principal actors in the tragedy was at *Qualluh Batoo*, under the protection of the Rajah of the district, although it could not positively be brought home to the latter that he had actually been a sharer in the plunder. The delivery of the offender and of the property brought with him to the place, was however immediately required by the Captain of the *John Adams* sloop-of-war in person. The Rajah did not deny that the party was on the spot, but attempted excuses for not being able to deliver him up, by representing that he was very populous in the place, and that there might be some risk in endeavouring to apprehend him and bring him on board. It was then intimated to the Rajah that no excuse of this kind could be received, that no credit would be given to any representation of his that it was not in his power to seize and deliver up any man acknowledged to be residing within his jurisdiction, and that if he was not secured and sent on board of the *Columbia* next day, the Rajah himself should be regarded as equally culpable, and dealt with accordingly. This threat having failed of effect, it was then determined to show the Rajah that such conduct would not be put up with, and the ships were hauled in as near to the forts as they could lie in endeavouring to apprehend him and bring him on board. It was then intimated to the Rajah that no excuse of this kind could be received, that no credit would be given to any representation of his that it was not in his power to seize and deliver up any man acknowledged to be residing within his jurisdiction, and that if he was not secured and sent on board of the *Columbia* next day, the Rajah himself should be regarded as equally culpable, and dealt with accordingly. This threat having failed of effect, it was then determined to show the Rajah that such conduct would not be put up with, and the ships were hauled in as near to the forts as they could lie in endeavouring to apprehend him and bring him on board. It was then intimated to the Rajah that no excuse of this kind could be received, that no credit would be given to any representation of his that it was not in his power to seize and deliver up any man acknowledged to be residing within his jurisdiction, and that if he was

If the government intended strictly to prohibit the taking of small articles, necessaries of life and other trifles from going on board of the licensed boats, if should have been clearly defined and so understood by the officers of the customs. Had this been the case the present occurrence would not have happened. We do not regret this occurrence, inasmuch as it will enable the government to sift the matter, and then they will be fully assured, that knowingly there is no intention to depart in the least from the fixed regulations framed for the management of the licensed boats.

W. S. WETMORE,
Deputy Chairman.

To Mr Wetmore and the other Gentlemen of the Honourable Chamber of Commerce.
&c. &c.
A respectful communication.

We beg to enclose copies of two responsive edicts which we have just received from H. E the Hoppo and to which please give your attention.

We also request you will inform us, as soon as possible, to whom the goods (on board the Snipe) belong, where and by whom they were shipped and whither they were being conveyed when seized, that we may be enabled to report same to the Hoppo, who commands that the boat shall be brought up and wait till he is pleased to direct a Wei-yuen (deputed officer) to superintend her destruction by being broken up.

It is for this we write and with compliments remain,

The HONG MERCHANTS.

March 19th.

S. FEARON.
Chinese Interpreter G. C. C.

Reply of

Yü Collector of Customs at the Port of Canton, &c. &c., to the Hong merchants who state that the smuggled tea, sugar candy, &c., seized on board the Snipe had been transhipped at Whampoa and brought up to Canton.

Let the said goods be sold according to law, and their proceeds confiscated to Government. Let the boat which is called "the licensed boat No. 5" and which is now aground at Whampoa be forthwith brought up to Canton by the Hong merchants who must report the same to me that I may request the Governor to depute an officer to accompany an officer from my department to superintend the breaking up of the boat.

Let this order be made known to the Chamber of Commerce for its information and obedience. Let the Hong merchants and Linguists strictly question the said foreigner *Peirce* as to whom the smuggled goods belong, where they were shipped and whither destined—do not allow the least prevarication, but forthwith report, that I may act accordingly. If you presume to gloss over the matter in the slightest degree, truly your punishment shall not be trifling, I will not indulge you!

19th year, 2nd moon, 4th day March 18th 1839.

S. FEARON.
Chinese Interpreter G. C. C.

To Mr. Wetmore and the other gentlemen of the Honourable Chamber of Commerce.
&c. &c.
A respectful communication.

We beg to hand you a copy of an edict we have just received from H. E. the Collector of Customs requesting your attention and obedience thereto.

His Excellency has received a communication from the Governor deputing an Officer who, accompanied by one from the Custom House, is to superintend the breaking up of the Snipe belonging to Peirce.

It is for this we write and with compliments remain.

The Hong Merchants.

March 22nd 1839.

Yu, Collector of Customs, &c. &c. at the Port of Canton, proclaims to the Hong merchants for their full information.

Respecting Peirce's boat which was seized at the Bogue for attempting to smuggle Tea &c. out of the river, I before commanded the Hong merchants to bring her up to Canton with all dispatch, that on their reporting her arrival I might depute an officer to accompany one from the Governor's Office to superintend the breaking up of the boat—I have now received a communication from H. E. the Governor informing me that he has commanded the Kwangchowhee and the Namhoy yune to accompany in person an officer from the Custom House to proceed on board of her and superintend her being broken up and to report same.

On receipt of this I, the Hoppo, besides commanding an Officer to hold himself in readiness to obey, also issue an edict to you Hong merchants, for your information and instant obedience. Forthwith bring up to Canton the licensed boat No. 5. belonging to Peirce that she may be broken up.

Haste! Haste! A Special Edict.

Taoukwang 2nd Month 7th day. March 21th, 1839.

True Translation S. FEARON.
Chinese Intepreter G. C. C.

General Chamber of Commerce.
Canton, March 21st, 1832.

To the Hong merchants.
Gentlemen,

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of the Proclamation issued to all Foreigners by the Imperial Commissioner. It has been received with profound respect by this Chamber and they have had a meeting this morning of its members, who have directed me, as their Chairman, to report to you as follows "viz.

"That the Communications made by the Commissioner of the Imperial will are of such vital importance, and involve such complicated interests that a reply to them cannot be given without the "greatest deliberation, and that a Committee "should now therefore be appointed to take the "measures into consideration, and report their "opinion to the Chamber at the earliest possible pe- "riod*. That in the mean time a Deputation from this Meeting do wait upon the Hong merchants "to state to them what has been done, who may "at the same time state, that there is an unanimous feeling in the community of the absolute "necessity of the foreign residents of Canton having no connexion with the opium traffic."

It affords me great satisfaction to be able to inform you that, agreeably to the Resolution of the Chamber, a Committee has been appointed, who will report in time, to enable a definite reply to be given on or before Wednesday next the 27th instant; and I need not assure you how very anxious the Chamber are, that this important question should be disposed of, and your minds as well as those of all right thinking people be set at ease.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient.
W. S. WETMORE
Chairman.

The Opium-trade.

In our last week's paper we noticed the arrival in Canton of H. E. the Imperial commissioner *Lin*, and mentioned that this event, in the absence of any certain knowledge of his proceedings, had given rise to numerous rumours, as to what his measures would be. It appears certain that he has, to obtain the favor of the people, relaxed the punishment of most of such as have hitherto been imprisoned both for dealing in and for smoking of Opium, the former of which are to be punished with less severity than the law warrants, and the latter having been liberated from prison without any punishment whatever. H. E. has likewise made known that he will himself defray all the expenses of his household, and not allow any of his followers to be a burthen to the people or the local magistrates. These measures, by conciliating the minds of the Chinese, cannot fail to strengthen him in the exercise of the unlimited powers delegated to him by the Imperial Government as "a high Imperial "Commissioner, who, having repeatedly performed "meritorious offices, is sent to settle the affairs of "the outer frontier." Such is his title, and he is furnished with an Imperial seal which is said so invest its keeper for the time being with all the despotic power of the Emperor himself, and which, on account of the enormous power it conveys, has been only twice or three times entrusted to high officers of state. The last time this very seal, now held by *Lin*, was entrusted to the keeping of a subject, was to quell the rebellion of the Tartar-prince Jehangir about seven or eight years ago.

Such is the nature of the powers entrusted to this officer for the special purpose of eradicating the trade in Opium and its use in the Empire, and it is probable that he stands deeply pledged to the Imperial Government for his success, and that failure in his mission would involve him in disgrace and punishment. It is therefore not to be doubted that he will exert himself to the utmost to attain his object, nor can for the present any expectation be entertained but that the Opium trade will be speedily suppressed altogether.

Since the Commissioner's arrival several seizures of suspected persons have been made in China-street and Hog-lane, and a great many of such as fear to be implicated have fled; but what most interests the foreign community are the steps he has taken since his arrival towards Hong merchants and foreigners themselves. The former have repeatedly been called before him, and been examined as to the nature of their intercourse with the latter; in H. E's. presence they were kept kneeling all the time the examination was being carried on. The Linguists also were called before H. E., and on Sunday last even the Compradores of many of the foreign houses, who were questioned on the nature of the business transacted by their masters, and it is said that they gave satisfactory information, and were graciously dismissed with a present of two Taels in silver each.

On Monday last at length appeared two documents, one addressed to the Hong-merchants and the other to foreigners, which we published in an Extra on Wednesday the 20th inst. In these documents H. E. upbraids the Hong-merchants for having suffered, in disobedience to Imperial mandates, the importation of Opium into Whampoa, and for having connived at and facilitated the transaction of business in the drug—for having allowed foreigners too much familiarity in their intercourse—for being too subservient to them—for disregard of proprieties in the prosecution of wealth—for giving information to foreigners on what passes in the government offices—for allowing the exportation of silver—&c., and finally threatens them with death to one or two of them, if within three days foreigners do not give up all the Opium now outside. In his commands to foreigners H. E. first expatiates upon the great favors showered upon them by the Emperor to be permitted to trade, since without Rhubarb and Tea they are unable to live, and then states that, as the strictest watch is kept in all the provinces against the introduction of Opium, it will be only to the ruin of foreigners to keep it still on board of their vessels in the offings—that he therefore orders foreigners to deliver up to his government every chest of Opium, that it may be burnt, and that by such act of obedience they may deserve the Imperial reward. They are moreover to give a bond that vessels hereafter will not bring Opium, but that if they still should be discovered smuggling it, the foreigners will be content to suffer the loss of their goods and the extreme penalty of the law. H. E. further informs foreigners that the indignation of the whole population is roused against them, and that in proceeding to possess himself of their persons, should they continue refractory, it will not even be necessary to call out the military, but that the able-bodied of the nation (a kind of militia, or posse comitatus, or perhaps special constables) will be quite sufficient for that purpose.

H. E. moreover informs them that he is perfectly aware of the names of such among the foreigners who have dealt in Opium, and of others that have not, and if these latter will come forward and point out their depraved countrymen, they are promised a liberal reward. The same term of three days is also given to foreigners in which they are to present an address to H. E. in reply to his edict.

In consequence of the receipt of these edicts great excitement prevailed among the foreign community, and the Hong merchants encreased this by the danger threatening them seeming more immediate. They all assembled in Consoo on Tuesday night last, and requested to be met there by a number of the most influential of the foreign merchants whom they entreated, as they had any regard for their, the Hong merchants, lives, that they would lose no time in giving a reply to H. E. Any longer delay, they said, would cause two of them to be executed on the day following. Harrassed as these poor Hong merchants have been, first, with the different rumours that preceded the commissioner's arrival, next with his threats and their frequent attendance upon the commissioner, they appear to have considered their situation as really very dangerous, and to have feared that the Yum chuy would carry his threats against them into effect. It is impossible to say whether these were meant to be acted upon, but on the following day (Thursday) a general meeting of the members of the Chamber of Commerce was held, of which the result will be seen in the letter from the Chairman to the Hong merchants, in a preceding column. From this it will be seen that a committee was appointed to take into consideration the Yum-chuy's edict, and report upon it at the earliest opportunity to the Chamber, and a deputation to the Hong merchants to acquaint that body with the result. These, after this communication had been made to them, all went into the city to deliver it to the commissioner, and returned to the Factories at about 10 o'clock at night, stating that the answer from the Chamber had appeared by no means satisfactory to the commissioner, and that, if some Opium were not immediately given up, not only their own lives would be forfeited but those of foreigners generally would be in imminent danger. In the meanwhile, all communication with the coast and even Whampoa had been cut off, numerous Mandarin boats being stationed in the river to prevent any foreigners leaving Canton, and the trade had also been stopped. No cargo was allowed to leave, and Granthops for such vessels as had completed their Cargoes were refused. All foreigners were therefore virtually prisoners here, and completely in the power of the Chinese Government, and their lives and property at their mercy. Under these circumstances, after the return of the Hong merchants at 10 o'clock at night another meeting was held at the Chamber of Commerce, the result of which was, after a good deal of discussion, and after the Hong merchants had solemnly and individually declared that, if about a thousand chests of Opium were not given up immediately, they would most certainly be executed, to offer to deliver up 1037 chests of Opium to the Government, to be destroyed—this, of course under protest, that the coercive measures of the Chinese Government and the consideration of the danger in which the Hong-merchants were, forced them to this abandonment of property. With this resolution from the foreign merchants the Hong-merchants early in the morning yesterday, returned into the City where they saw the Vice-roy only: and though as yet (Saturday morning), they have not made any official communication of what result that interview has been, it is understood that it was by to means satisfactory, and that the quantity offered was by the Vice-roy declared to be insufficient. No direct answer has been received from the Commissioner, but we hear that demands for the delivery of an additional quantity were made last night.

Matters remain in this uncertain state this morning; nothing has been heard from the Commissioner since Thursday night, but it is evident that the Government is taking every precaution to support their pretensions by force, if necessary. No intercourse, even with Whampoa, is permitted; boats are allowed to come up to Canton, but cannot return thither; the river in front of the factories is filled with mandarin boats and other craft containing troops; we hear of a number of soldiers having been called into the city and to be ready for service at a moment's warning, and yesterday morning a detachment of soldiers landed in front of the Factories and marched into the City. If the Chinese Government by the course of intimidation they pursue, partly by means of threatening the lives of the Hong merchants and partly by depriving the foreigners, resident here, of their liberty, obtain possession of the Opium now in the Chinese seas, instead of allowing it to be sent away, it will of course become a question for the Governments of the respective merchants here, in what manner the Chinese are to make good the value of the Opium. Yesterday in the afternoon, a message was sent purporting to be from the Imperial Commissioner inviting Mr. Dent to go to the City-gate to meet him there. Mr. Dent, we understand, expressed to the Hong merchants his willingness to meet H. E. at the City-gate provided H. E. would furnish him with a safe conduct under his own seal, and provided he were not detained above 24 hours. The Hong merchants, after many attempts to change this resolve, were at last obliged to report it to the authorities, and afterwards again, late at night, urged Mr. Dent to promise to go, representing that his refusal would place their lives in imminent danger. This morning early the Qwang-chow-foo and several other officers assembled at the Consoo, attended by all the Hong merchants two of whom (Howqua and Mowqua) had a chain hung round their necks, and three others were said to be imprisoned in the City and they again proceeded to Mr. Dent's house to urge him to meet the Commissioner, assuring him that if he did not comply with this summons two of them were to be executed immediately. The answer being the same as before, the Hong merchants asked for a meeting to be called at the Chamber of Commerce, and there at about one o'clock, met the foreign community, and Howqua again represented that yesterday's refusal of Mr. Dent to comply with the summons had already subjected them to the loss of their buttons, and to the degrading punishment of the chain; that the Commissioner was determined to see Mr. Dent, and that, if they (the Hong merchants) could not prevail on him to go, on the very day, two of them would most infallibly lose their lives. Mr Leslie answered on behalf of Mr Dent, that if a safe conduct under the seal of the Commissioner were given to Mr. Dent he would immediately go, but on no account willingly without it. Howqua then addressed the Chamber, asking it as a body to express an opinion, as to whether they thought Mr. Dent's conduct just and reasonable, in refusing to go and see the Yum-chuy, whence he was certain to return unharmed, thereby exposing the merchants to degradation and even to the loss of their lives. The Chamber answered that it was without their province as a body to judge Mr. Dent's conduct, but that if Howqua wished it, the opinion of every one present individually would be taken. This the Hong merchants refused, and then requested that Mr Dent be asked to attend at the Chamber, but being told that under the circumstances in which that gentleman now found himself, he was resolved not to leave his house on any plea, Howqua proposed that those present at the meeting should proceed with them to Mr Dent's house, to obtain a definitive answer to give to the officers then waiting for it at the Consoo-house. The meeting accordingly proceeded to Mr. Dent's, who again expressed his willingness to go, but only under the safe conduct from the Commissioner, and the opinion of those present being taken, and they were the majority of foreign residents, was unanimous that without such guarantee it was unadvisable for Mr. Dent to go. The safe conduct the Kwang-chow-foo declared in the Consoo-house is was impossible to obtain, as he dared not even ask the Commissioner for it, but the Kwang-chow-foo gave the assurance that there was no intention whatever to keep Mr. Dent a prisoner or to maltreat him, and being pressed on this subject he most solemnly avowed this to be his own conviction, but that he could of course not answer for what the Commissioner would do. Messages were frequently sent from the Consoo-house, but Mr. Dent adhering by his original purpose, the same answer continued to be returned, until at length as about 9 o'clock the Deputy Kwang-chow-foo, the Namhoyune and another officer went to Mr. Dent's, and there stated that they had the most positive commands that Mr. Dent must on that day see the Yum-chuy, and his not going would bring disgrace on them. Mr. Thom, who interpreted for Mr. Dent, then informed these officers, that being the unanimous opinion of the foreign community that Mr. Dent should not go without the safe conduct, no other answer could be returned. the officers appeared very anxious to gain their end and even entreated Mr. Dent's compliance, and seeing all their efforts fail they declared that they would not leave the house except with Mr. Dent, protesting all the while that no evil whatever should befal Mr. Dent, and the Deputy Kwang-chow-foo even assured that he would himself escort Mr Dent back that same evening. The answer returned to that being still the same, they at last proposed that as their efforts were unavailing Mr. Dent's partner, Mr. Inglis, should go to the Consoo-house to take this answer to the Kwang-chow-foo; this was accordingly done, and it being there represented to this Gentleman that it would be desirable that he should state Mr. Dent's resolve to some high officers then waiting in the City, he, accompanied by Messrs. Tom, Slade, and Fearon went there, and they were received by the judge, the treasurer, the salt Commissioner and grain inspector, the four highest officers of the province with the exception of the Governor and Deputy Governor. The questions asked had reference exclusively to Mr. Dent's refusal to go without the safe conduct, and they solemnly declared that no evil was intended to Mr Dent, that the Commissioner only required some information from him. After a stay of about two hours, the Gentlemen were allowed to depart, escorted by a number of Police, and Mr. Thom was presented with two pieces of silk and two jars of wine as a mark of favour. At night the tops of the houses and the entrances of the foreign Hongs were guarded by a great number of Hong-coolies to prevent Mr Dent' escape, the merchants being held responsible for his presence in Canton. In this position affairs remain this night (Saturday) for though the Hong merchants have again at midnight urged their request that Mr. Dent should go, nothing has happened materially to affect the question. The refusal of Mr. Dent to go without a safeconduct from the Yum-chuy himself, and its approval by the foreign residents, are caused by the treatment Mr. Flint suffered, who being invited so visit the Viceroy in the year 1759, was sent to prison to Casa branca and kept there three years.

We give a correspondence of the Chamber of Commerce with the Hong merchants regarding the passage boat *Snipe*, which, it will be seen, is by the Hoppo's order to be broken up, for having had a few packages of sugar and tea on board. We mentioned this case last week, and then regretted that the owners or managers of these boats, endangered the valuable privilege of the passage boats, by putting merchandize on board. In this case however it appears that the penalty threatened is disproportioned to the fault committed, these few packages having been put on board here with the concurrence of the tidewaiter who received the fees usual for such kinds of shipments, and who ought to be held responsible; no proof of having received the fee can however be brought against this man, as he did not give a pass for the goods, and if accused to the authorities, he will, of course, deny the transaction altogether.

We have still time to mention that accounts have been received from Macao according to which Capt. Elliot has placed the outside shipping under the protection of H. M. S *Larne*. The shipping was to go to Hong-Kong, and to be ready to resist any act of aggression on the part of the Chinese. In the absence of Capt Blake, the fleet is under command of Capt. Parry of the Hercules.—*Sunday morning.*

DIED.

At Butnagherry, on the 19th December, on his way to Bombay, Mr. THOMAS GREEN, late Chief Officer of the late Barque *Ruby*.

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* The deputation consisted of Messrs. Wetmore, Green, Matheson, Daniell, D. Rustomjee, Fox, and Dent. The Committee is formed by Messrs. Wetmore, Fox, Matheson, Beeine, W. Dent, Gree, D. Rustomjee, Bell, and Delano.

THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

STATEMENT.

Of Exports of Teas to Great Britain and the United States of America, since the 1st July 1838, up to this date.

	To G. Britain. Piculs	To U. States. Piculs
Fokien Bohea	504	
Canton Bohea	355	
Congo	1549861	
Caper	1986	
Souchong	5603	4341
Pouchong		1413
Campoi	392	
Ankoi	693	
Hongmuey	1942	
Pekoe	3390	46
Orange Pekoe	5863	122
Black	180689	5927
Hyson	5899	2600
Young Hyson	3573	23123
Hyson Skin	3479	2020
Twankay	9625	
Gunpowder	3556	4416
Imperial	1832	3337
Total	208646	42023

Total of Black Tea to Gt. Britain lbs. 24091866
Total of Green Tea to Gt. Britain lbs. 3727600
lbs. 27819466

Total of Black Tea to United States lbs. 790266
Total of Green Tea to United States lbs. 4812800
lbs. 5603066

Raw Silk shipped to Great Britain Piculs 2117

General Chamber of Commerce.

CAUTION.—Two valuable eight day CHRONOMETERS, one by French, and the other by Wylenham, the first No. 4476, and the latter No. 1242; and two small gold WATCHES, (one by Mc. Calse, maker of the other unknown) having been intrusted by me to ROBERT EDWARDS who lately left China, to be sent to London for repair; and he not having accounted to me for one or either of them; the Public are hereby cautioned against purchasing said CHRONOMETERS and WATCHES as they are my property. JAS. P. STURGIS.

Canton, 24th January, 1839.

NOTICE—With reference to an advertisement in the Canton Press headed "CAUTION" and dated 24th January, we feel it our duty to notify publicly, as we have already represented to Mr. J. P. Sturgis personally, in November last; that we have been instructed by Mr. Robert Edwards, late of Canton, to dispose of the two Chronometers alluded to in that advertisement, in the event of the said Mr. Sturgis still retaining possession of a box of Dollars, the property of the said Mr. Edwards; the proceeds of the Chronometers to meet the value of the said box of Dollars, and the surplus, if any, to be handed over to the said Mr. Sturgis.

As the constituted attorneys of Mr. R Edwards, we have to state that the box of Dollars referred to herein is retained by the aforenamed Mr. Sturgis for an unacknowledged claim in 1833, which he has on Mr. Edwards; and further we know, that the watches mentioned in the said advertisement are not yet returned from England.

BOVET, BROTHERS & Co.

Canton, 30th January, 1839.

NOTICE.—JUST PUBLISHED and for Sale at the Canton Press Office. "The lasting resentment of Miss Keaou Lwan Wang." A Chinese tale, founded on fact; translated from the Original by SLOTH. In one volume, on foolscap paper, price One Dollar.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that the Honourable Company's Treasury is closed against the receipt of Cash for bills on the Supreme Government of India.

(Signed) J. H. ASTELL.
W. T. TAYLOR.

Agents of the Honourable East India Company.

Canton 7th March 1839.

NOTICE.—Parties having claims on the proceeds of the Gold Leaf saved from the late Barque "Ruby," are requested to prefer their claims to the undermentioned Gentlemen:—J. CULLEN, R. DAVIDSON and RUSTOMJEE COWASJEE, Esquires.

(Signed) J. RANDLE.
Commandre of the late Barque Ruby.

Calcutta, 17th October, 1838.

NOTICE.—Mr. FELIX HILARIO DE AZEVEDO has the pleasure of informing his friends and the Public in general that he has established himself at Macao as a general Agent to transact business on commission only.

F. H. D' AZEVEDO.

Macao, 7th March, 1839.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that the Partnership heretofore carried on by the Subscribers at Glasgow under the Firm of ALEXANDER WARDROP & Co., and at Penang under that of ANDERSON, WARDROP & Co., was this day dissolved by mutual consent; and the said ALEXANDER WARDROP is hereby authorised to dispose of the property and to receive and pay the debts of both Firms. A. WARDROP.
W. ANDERSON.

Glasgow, 26th June, 1838.

WITH REFERENCE TO THE FOREGOING.

NOTICE,—Is hereby given that the undersigned have received full and sufficient powers from the said ALEXANDER WARDROP and WILLIAM ANDERSON to receive all outstanding debts due by Parties in India to the latefirm of ANDERSON WARDROP & Co. and, if necessary to adopt legal measures for the recovery of the same. WILLIAM WARDROP SHAW.
FRANCIS DUNNETT.

Penang, 4th January, 1839.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned beg to announce that they have this day commenced business as Commission Merchants and General Agents under the firm of DUNNETT SHAW & Co., in connexion with Mr. JOHN BUCHAN JUNIOR of Glasgow who will conduct their business there under the firm of BUCHANAN & Co.

FRANCIS DUNNETT.
WILLIAM WARDROP SHAW.

Penang, 21st September, 1838.

NOTICE.—The following Packages G W D 5 D & T 3 to order, landed in PREMIER from London are unclaimed. The Consignees are requested to apply for delivery to

DENT & Co,

Canton, 8th March, 1839.

NOTICE.—The Business hitherto to conducted by me at Ampanan in the Island of Lombock, is from the 1st. January, 1839, carried on under the firm of JOHN BURD & Co. Mr. MESS. LANGE, who has been for many years residing on the Island, has been admitted a Partner in the concern, and all Commission orders for the purchase and shipment of Produce, will be punctually attended to. JOHN BURD.

Canton, 1st March, 1839.

NOTICE.—Mr. WILLIAM ALMACK and Mr. Y. J. MURROW, are authorized, individually, to sign our Firm by procuration.

JAMIESON & HOW.

Canton, 9th February, 1839.

NOTICE.—Bills on London at 6 months sight for sale by

F. S. HATHAWAY.

Canton, 25th January, 1839.

ADVERTISEMENT—The undersigned has been appointed Agent in Singapore for the sale of the works published by the "SOCIETY FOR THE DIFFUSION OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE" as also Agent for the sale of Chamber's Edinburgh Journal, and the other publications of Messrs W. and R. Chambers, Edinburgh. He has lately received copies af most of the above works, including *Penny Magazine, Penny Cyclopedia, Chambers Journal* etc. which are for sale at the London publishing prices, exchange at 4s 2d. per dollar, or 2 cents per penny. He will also be happy to receive orders for and undertakes to procure at the London publishing prices at the above exchange, *without any charges added*, any of the publications of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge and of Messrs W. and R. Chambers,—as any other works parties may wish to order, provided the price be paid at the time of ordering, or guarantee be given that the work or works will be received and paid for on delivery. On the arrival at Singapore of the works ordered, they will be handed over to such agents as the parties may appoint to receive them—or be forwarded direct by earliest opportunity, at the expense of the parties.

Orders in China may be left with Rev. E. C. Bridgman, or J. R. Morrison Esq. Canton—and S. W. Williams Esq. Macao—with whom Catalogues of the D. U. K. Society's publications may be seen. Catalogues may also be seen at the Morrison Education Society's Library, Canton—and at Macao.

J. H. MOOR

Singapore 29th October 1838.

NOTICE.—The very superior, new and fast sailing schooner "PARADOX," lately arrived from Java, has spacious accommodations for Passengers, and is now put on the line of the Canton Packets. For passage or freight, apply at Canton to HOOKER & LANE. at Macao

Canton, 15th November, 1838.

NOTICE.—Translations made at the Canton Press Office from and into the English, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese languages at twelve cents a line or where under seventeen lines at two Dollars for each translation.

NOTICE.—FOR SALE at the Canton Press Office, THE CHINESE HONG-MERCHANTS AND THEIR DEBTS, price one dollar.
GENERAL RATES OF AGENCY COMMISSION IN CHINA; on English letter paper, price 10 cents.

NOTICE.

ORDERS for printing will be carefully attended to at the Canton Press Office, at the following charges;

for printing Bills of lading, Bills of exchange, Opium orders and boat notes } ₱ 100 & 1
" Linguist reports, reports of Cargoes &c..... " " " 1. 50.
" Policies and folio pages.. " " " 5.

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 Copies.

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL INSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above society can grant Policies on Goods payable in London, Calcutta, Bombay, or Canton.

MACVICAR & Co.

Canton, 6th October, 1838.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are authorised to grant Policies payable in Calcutta, London, Batavia and Canton. A cash payment of five per cent on the amount of premium per each risk will be made to all parties giving risks to this office, and Policies are made payable at 30 days when the premium is paid in cash at a *pro rata* exchange, and at two months and longer periods when paid by a Bill on the same terms at which the Policy is payable. DANIELL & Co.

Agents in China, Asiatic Marine Ins. Office.

Secretaries in Calcutta Messrs. Fergusson Brothers & Co.
Agents in London Messrs. Forbes Forbes & Co.
" in Batavia Messrs. Wilson Smiths & Co.
"

Canton, 9th November, 1838.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Subscribers are duly constituted and appointed Agents for this Company, at d can grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta, Canton, Bombay, Madras, and elsewhere,-parties contributing business to the office, will be entitled to a return of five per cent on the amount of premium actually paid in.

Canton, January 4th 1838. WETMORE & Co.

FOR MANILA.

THE Span. Brig "NARCISA," BORRO, will be PEREMTORILY despatched for Manila on the 30th inst. from Macao. For freight apply to

JA: INNES.

Canton, 20th March, 1839.

FOR LONDON.

THE RELIANCE, 1515 Tons Register Captain THOMAS MARQUIS, now at Whampoa. For freight or Charter apply to Captain MARQUIS, at Messrs. DENT & Co's.

Canton, 12th March, 1839.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO LONDON.

THE LORD WILLIAM BENTINCK A. 1. 560 Tons burthen, Capt. Stockley. Apply to

JOHN THACKER.

No. 2 British Factory,

Canton, 27th February, 1839.

FREIGHT TO LIVERPOOL.

THE fine Ship TIGRIS, 422 tons A. 1, Captain TITHERINGTON, has the principal part of her Cargo engaged, and will have immediate despatch. For freight apply to DENT & Co.

Canton, 20th February, 1839.

FOR HONG KONG, MACAO, THE STRAITS AND BOMBAY.

THE Ship L'ESPERANCE, now lying at Whampoa will take freight for the above places and have an early despatch, apply to

S. VAN BASEL TOE LAER & Co.

Canton, 8th February, 1839.

FREIGHT TO LONDON.

THE Teak Ship TEZIA, 682 tons Æ 1, Captain LAY, will have quick despatch. For freight apply to

DENT & Co,

Canton, 20th February, 1839.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE ST. VINCENT, Captain JAMES MUDDLE. Al, 410 tons per register Apply to

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 3rd January, 1839.

FOR LONDON.

THE fine first class Ship the VISCOUNT MELBOURNE, of 650 tons, Captain WM. DRAYNER, her second voyage. For freight and passage apply to

DANIELL & Co.

Canton, 9th November, 1838.

WANTS A SITUATION—An individual who has been in the trade at Canton for seven years; and understands book-keeping. For particulars apply to the Editor of the Canton Press.

FOR SALE.

SOME Superir FRENCH CLARET of BALGUERIE & Co's as St. Julien, Chateau Latour &c. @ $ 7 per dozen also superior DUTCH CORDIALS. Apply to

C. LLOYD.
No. 4 Imperial Hong.

FOR SALE

LAFITTE CLARET in cases of one dozen each.

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 3rd January, 1839.

FOR SALE AT WHAMPOA.

A quantity of KENTLEDGE, for particulars apply to MACVICAR & Co

Canton 12th January, 1839.

FOR SALE.

THE undersigned have just received an assortment of the following viz. LINEN DAMASK, NAPKINS and TABLE CLOTHS, COLORED DAMASK, TABLE COVERS of newest patterns, LINEN DUCKS and DRILL, DAMASK COUNTERPANES and STRIPE VERANDAH TICK.

HOOKER & LANE.

No. 1 British Factory,
1st December, 1838.

ON SALE.

BEER in HOGSHEADS, just landed in good order. To be had at the Godowns of

BIBBY ADAM & Co.

Canton, 7th September, 1838.

ON SALE.

At the CANTON PRESS OFFICE

THE second and third volumes of the CANTON PRESS NEWS PAPER AND PRICE CURRENT, at 12 & per file.

BILLS OF LADING, BLANK POWERS OF ATTORNEY, BLANK RESPONDENTIA BONDS OR, UM ORDERS, all neatly printed and on Europe paper.

also

DIRECTIONS for using the LOGARITHMIC TONNAGE ROD, as invented by Mr. STANSBURY.

At the price of 10 cents each, Statements of AMERICAN IMPORTS & EXPORTS for 1837 & 38, and at 15 cents each, these together with BRITISH IMPORTS & EXPORTS on one sheet of Postpaper.

LINGUISTS REPORTS.

TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press and Price Current,
For one year payable in advance..... $ 12
For six Months..... " ..... $ 7
For three " ..... " ..... $ 4

Single numbers of the Canton Press and Price Current, may be had at the Office No. 3, British Factory, at 30 cents, and Price Currents at 10 cents each.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—Brit. *Rob Roy*, Mackinnon, *Ann*, Guy. *Nymph*, Gowan, *Poppy*, ——, *Syed Khan*, Ovenstone. *Belhaven*, ——; from Singapore and Calcutta. *Hannah*, Gardine from Bombay. *Carnatic*, Lad d, from Bombay 16th November. Amer. *Talbot*, Story, from Nanyo k 15th October, Batavia 28th January.

SAILED OR DESPATCHED.—Brit, *Viscount Melbourne*, Drayner, for London, Amer. *Omega*, Hillert, for New York. Umler despatch this day if permitted to leave. Brit. *Premier*, Were, for London; *Isabella Robertson*, for Leith; Amer. *Girard*, Drinker, for New York. From outside, *Exchange*, Proctor for Manila.

Under despatch Amer. *Roman*, Hallett, for Manila and New York, *Niantic*, Griswold, for New York, Brit, *Ingleborough*, Buckle, for Bristol; *Tigris*, Titherington, for Liverpool.

PASSENGERS.—per Premier, Messrs R. Inglis,—Durant, and Jos Cragg. per Viscount Melbourne, Mr. J. M. Smith.

Vessels laid on for LONDON: *Eliza, Parrock Hall, Orwell, Ingleborough*: for LEITH, *Isabella*: for LIVERPOOL, *Tigris*: for BRISTOL, *Ingleborough*.

LATEST DATES, from ENGLAND, 6th November via Bombay. UNITED STATES, 28th Oct. ₱ *Panama*. CALCUTTA, 25th January ₱ *Ann*. BOMBAY, 10th January via CALCUTTA. SINGAPORE, 15th February ₱ *Ann*. 28th January ₱ *Talbot*. MANILA, 5th March via Macao.

VESSELS EXPECTED.—CALCUTTA, *Syren*, BOMBAY, *Hellas, Emily Jane, Stains Castle. Mangalore, Tory*.

SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

Vessel's Name.	*Flag.*	*Commander.*	*Tons*	*Where from.*	*Consignees.*
Canada	Ameri.	Hicks		Liverpool	Wetmore & Co.
Covington	"	Holbrook		Liverpool	Wetmore & Co.
Horatio	"	Howland		Liverpool	F. S. Hathaway.
Eliza	British	Lay	682	Calcutta	Dent & Co.
Reliance	"	Marquis	1515	Madras	Capt. Marquis.
L'Esperance	Dutch.	Lindstedt		Batavia	Van Basel toe Laer & Co.
Orwell	British	Collard		Madras	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Parrock Hall	"	Canney		Bombay	Turner & Co.
Van Couver	Ameri.	Hallet		Boston	Russell & Co.
Girard	"	Drinker		Philadelphia	F. H. & J. Tiers.
Tigris	British	Titherington	422	Liverpool	Dent & Co.
Ingleborough	"	Buckle		Liverpool	Fox Rawson & Co.
Rosalind	"	Crouch		London	Turner & Co.
St. Vincent	"	Muddle	410	London	Lindsay & Co.
Isabella	"	Robertson		Leith	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Francis Stanton ..	Ameri.	Lefavour	392	Manila	Russell & Co.
Niantic	"	Griswold		Newyork	"
George IV	British	Drayner		Batavia	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Ld. Wm. Bentinck	"	Stockley	560	Sydney	J. Thacker.
Trusty	"	Jamieson		Lombock	"
Premier	"	Were		London	Dent & Co.
David Scott	"	Spence		Calcutta	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Orixa	"	Ager		Liverpool	Turner & Co.
Elizth. Buckham	British	Scott		Penang	Macvicar & Co.

VESSELS OUTSIDE.—*Jane, Lord Amherst, Aurelia, Psyche, Hercules, Austen, Col. Young, Jardine, Lintin, Mermaid, Isabella, Anna, Mithras, Rosa, Governor Findlay, Rose, Mavis, Ternate, Pearl, Corsair, Thistle, Lambton, Attaran, Virginia, Maulmien, Henry Clay, Porcia, Omega, John Gilpin, Ruparell, Lady Hayes, Roman, Robert Fulton, Heroine, Mahamoodie, Panama, Indus, Lady Grant, Ann Jane, H. M. S. Larne, Exchange, Red Rover, Good Success, Ariel, Rob Roy, Ann, Nymph, Poppy, Syed Khan, Hannah, Carnatic, Talbot.*

THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

Abreviations (Pl.) Pecul. (Cy.) Catty. (Pce.) Piece. (Pr.) Pair. (Cht.) Chest. (Yrd.) Yard. ($) Spanish Dollars. (T) Tael. (M.) Mace. (Cn.) Candarin. (Ch,) Cash. Comml. Weights. 16 Taels, 1⅓ lb. Avods.—1 Catty.—100 Catties 133⅓ lb avods; 1 Pecul.—16 Pls. 80 Cys, 1 Ton.—84 Cys, 1 Cwt.—¾ Cy. 1 lb.—Money weight.—10 Cash. 1 Candarin.—10 Candarin, 1 Mace, 1 Tael.—1 Tael, 580 Grains Troy.—1 Span. dollar 7 Mace 1 cn. 7 ch.

VOL. 4. No. 29. ***Canton, Saturday, 23rd March, 1839.*** **No. 185.**

IMPORTS.

	PER.	PRICES.	REMARKS.
COTTON MANUFACTURES.			
Cambrics - - 40 yds. - in	Pcs.	$ 3. a 4	
Chintzes - - 28 ,, - in	,,	3 a 5	
Handkfs. Monteiths scarlet -	,,	1.75 a 2.	dull.
,, ,, blue - -	,,	1.25 a 2	
Long-cloths white 40 yds. 36 in	,,	3½. a 4½.	
,, ,, 80 ,, - -	,,	7½. a 9.	
,, grey - 40 ,, 38 in	,,	3½. a 4.	Large stock
,, ,, - 60 ,, 38 in	,,	5½. a 6.	
,, ,, - 80 ,, 38 in	,,	7. a 8.	
Am. brown Cots. 30 ,, 36 in	,,	2.10 a 2.50	
Cotton yarn Nos. 16 @ 28	Pl.	22 a 30	Large stock and
,, ,, ,, 30 @ 52	,,	30 a 36	little demand.
Calcutta - - 18 @ 24	,,		None.
WOOLLENS.			
Broadcloth Ex. Sup'r 60@62 in	Yds.	90 a 2 80.	
,, Span'h Stripes 60@62 in	,,	₺20 a 1.40.	
,, Supers - - 58@60 in	,,	80 a 90.	
,, Worsters - - - -	,,	60 cts.	
,, Worleys - 25 yds. in	Pcs.	11 a 11½.	No sale.
,, Sup'r Selct. Cutgslarge	Pl.	30 a 40.	Cts. dull
Flannel - - - - -	yd.	15 a 20.	
Camblets, double 55 yds. 30 in	Pcs.		
Fine singles - - - -	,,	20 a 22.	dull.
Second - - - - -	,,		
Dutch - - - 40 yds. 33 in	,,	22 a 24	
,, - - - 40 ,, 28 ,,	,,	20 a 22	
Bombazets - - - - -	,,	7 a 8	
Longells scarlet - - -	,,	10 a 10½	
Assorted colors - - -	,,	₺½ a 8½	
Woollen yarn - - - -	,,	70 a 90	Limited demand.
COTTON.		T'ael.	
Bengal old or inf'r. - - -	Pl.	8 7 a 10 8	
,, sup'r and fine - -	,,		
Bombay old or inf'r. - -	,,	7. a 9.3	
,, sup'r. and fine - -	,,		
Madras - - - - - -	,,	7.5 a 10.	
Manilla - - - - - -	,,		None.
METALS.			
Copper Shea'g. 16 oz. @ 32 oz.	Pcs.	$ 34½.	
,, S. American slab -	,,	20.	None.
,, nails assorted - -	,,	40.	
,, old - - - -	,,	18.	
Lead English Pig - - -	,,	6 a 6½	
,, Spanish ,, - - -	,,		
Iron Bar 1 @ 3 in - - -	,,	3½ a 4	
,, Rod ½ @ in - -	,,	4½ a 5	Very small stock.
,, Nailrod ½ and under	,,		
,, Hoop. - ½ @ in -	,,	4½ a 5	
,, Scrap - - - - -	,,	1. a 1.20	Not Saleable.
Steel English - - - -	,,		
,, Swedish - - - -	Tub	4½ a 5	Small stock.
Spelter English - - - -	Pl.	5½ a 5½	
Tin Plates - - - - -	Box	8½ a 9	Little demand.
Quicksilver - - - - -	Pl.	85	Nominal.
SKINS Rabbit - - - -	100	60. a 65.	
Beaver - - - - - -	each	4. a 6.	
,, Fox - - - - -	,,	1. a 1.15.	
Otter-Sea - - - - -	,,	40. a 55	
,, ,, tails - - -	,,	2.50 a 3	
,, Land - - - -	,,	5. a 7.	
Seal - - - - - -	,,	2. a 2.50	
OPIUM Patna old .1836	Ch's.		
,, ,, ,, 1837	,,		
,, ,, new - -	,,		
Benares old - - 1837	,,		No trade.
,, new - - - -	,,		
Malwa old - - - - -	,,		
,, new - - - - -	,,		
Turkey - - - - - -	Pl.		Little demand.
RICE Bengal - - - -	,,	None.	
,, Java - - - - -	,,	1.50 a 1.60	
,, White table- - - -	,,		
,, Manila - - - -	,,	1.50 a 1.60	
STRAITS PRODUCE &c.			
Bird's nest, fine white - -	Cy.	30.	
,, ,, inf'r. ,, - -	,,	11. a 16.	No demand.
,, ,, black - -	,,	1½. a 5.	
Bees Wax - - - - -	Pl.	26. a 28.	
Betel nut - - - - -	,,	4. a 4½.	
Cloves Mauritius 22 @ 24	,,	34.	Molucca.
,, Mother - - - -	,,	10. a 12.	Overstocked.
Camphor Baroos - - - -	Cy.	6. a 25.	
Gambir - - - - - -	Pl.	2½. a 3.	
Mace - - - - - -	,,		
Nutmegs - - - - - -	,,		
Pepper - - - - - -	,,	6½ a 6¾	
Rattans - - - - - -	,,	3. a 3½.	In demand.
Tin Banca - - - - -	,,	22.	
,, Singapore &c. - - -	,,	21.	First quality.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Amber large 1st quality - -	Cy.	3. a 13.	
,, small fragments - -	,,	20 cts a 1½.	
Asafœtida - - - - -	Pl.	4½.	
Bichdemar - - - - -	,,	6. a 25.	
,, good - - - - -	,,	25. a 36.	
Cochineal - - - - -	,,	180. a 220.	
Coral large beads or pieces-	Cy.	.....	
,, fragments - - - -	Pl.	40. a 50.	
Cow Bezoar - - - - -	Cy.	16. a 25.	No demand.
Cudbear - - - - - -	Pl.	12.	
Cutch Pegue - - - - -	,,	4. a 4½.	
Elephants Teeth or Ivory-	,,	70. a 100.	
,, ,, cuttings -	,,	60. a 65.	
Fish-maws - - - - -	,,	25 a 55.	
Flints - - - - - -	,,	40 cents	
Ginseng crude - - - -	,,	65.	
,, clarified. - - -	,,	90	
Mother of Pearl Shell - -	,,	9. a 10.	
Myrrh - - - - - -	,,	3. a 4.	
Olibanum - - - - -	,,	3½. a 8.	Large stock.
Putchuck - - - - -	,,	15 a 16	Little demand.
Rose Maloes - - - - -	,,		
Saltpetre at Lintin - - -	,,	4½ a 5.	
Shark's fins - - - - -	,,	15. a 30.	
Smalta - - - - - -	,,	40. a 55.	Limited demand.
Stock fish - - - - -	,,	3½. a 4.	Large stock.
Thread Gold and Silver -	Cy.	32 a 35	Large stock.
Wood Ebony Mauritius - -	Pl.	2.	
,, ,, Ceylon - -	,,	3.	dull.
,, Sandal Indian - -	,,	14 a 20	
,, ,, Timor - -	,,	8 a 12.	
,, ,, Sand'h Islands -	,,		
,, Japan, ,, - -	,,	1.50	

EXPORTS.

	WT. in T.	PRICE	REMARKS.
SILK MANUFACTURES.			
Camlets blk. 18 yds. by 24 in	30	$ 12	
,, col'd ,, ,, by ,,	28	13.	
Hkfs. 4-4 black Levantine	17	5.20. a 6.30	
,, fringed ,,			
,, 7-8 ,, ,,	15	4.50 a 5.60	
Hkfs. 7-8 cross barred - -	11	5.50 a 6.	
,, Sarsnet, Nankin silk			
,, ,, Canton - - -	—	5.20	
Hkfs. white Pongee 32 in	16	6.30	
,, ,, ,, 30 ,,	16	5.80	
,, figured ,, 32	20	8.10 a 8.50	
,, ,, ,, 30 ,,	18	7.20 a 7.50	
Levantines col'd 30 yds. 24 ,,	24	11.50	
,, ,, 30 ,, 29 ,,	32	15. a 15.50	
,, black ,, ,, 24 ,,	27	11.	
,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	30	14. a 15.	
Satins Levantines 30 29 ,,	33	14.50 a 15.	
,, ,, ,, 24 ,,	30	13.	
Lutestrings mixt 18 ,, 24 ,,	18	6.70	
,, black ,, ,, 29 ,,	28	9.50 a 9.75	
Pongees white 30 ,, 30 ,,	30	10.	
,, ,, 30 ,, 29 ,,	29	9.75	
,, ,, 30 ,, 32 ,,	32	11.	
,, Szechuen 19 ,, 19 ,,	27	3.60 a 3.75	
Sarsnets black N. 30 ,, 29 ,,	27	9 70	
,, ,, C. ,, ,, 29 ,,	25	8.	
,, ,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	22	7.	
,, white 60 ,, 29 ,,	34	14.25 a 14.5	
,, colored 30 ,, 29 ,,	21	11.80 a 12.	
,, crossbarr'd ,, 24 ,,	18	9.20 a 9.30	
Satins black 18 ,, 29 ,,	44	15 a 15.20	
,, ,, 18 ,, 29 ,,	36	11. a 11.50	
,, colored 18 ,, 29 ,,	33	16.	
,, high ,, 18 ,, 29 ,,	36	17.	
,, damasked crimson ,,	38	17 a 17.50	
,, ,, colored ,,	38	16. a 16.50	
Senshaws Nank. blk 29 29 ,,	40	14.50	
,, ,, colored ,, ,,	33	15.50	
,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	36	16 20	
,, Canton black 29 ,,	33	8.90 a 9.40	
Sewing silks assort. colors. 1st	Pl.	440 a 450	
,, ,, black - - - -		385.	
Shawls crape 7-4 embrd. -	7	3.40	According to embroidery
,, ,, 5 5 @ 58 in -	5½	2.90	
,, 8-4 Satin figd. 63 -	5	1.80	
,, 7-4 ,, ,, 58 - -	4	1.50	
,, ,, damasked silk 54 @ 57	4	1.85	
Water silks col'd. 18 y. 29 in	32	14.50 a 15	
BLACK TEAS.	Pl	Tael.	
,, Bohea Canton - - -	,,	None.	
,, Fokeen - - -	,,		
,, Congou Soug. k'd. - -	,,	18 a 30	
,, Bl. Lf. & Pek. k'd	,,		
,, Campoi - - - -	,,		
,, Souchong - - - -	,,	36 a 42	
,, Hung mucy - - -	,,	22 a 32	
,, Pekoe - - - -	,,	40 a 62	No fine remaining.
,, Ning Yong - - -	,,	19 a 20	
,, Ankoi - - - -	,,	15	
,, ,, Pouchong - -	,,	18 a 20	
,, Orange Pekoe - -	,,	20 a 40	
,, Caper - - - -	,,	20 a 22	
GREEN TEAS.			
,, Twankay - - - -	,,	20 a 31	
,, Skin - - - - -	,,	19 a 30	
,, Hyson- - - - -	,,	38 a 70	Canton Tea.
,, Young Hyson - -	,,	28 a 42	20 a 21
,, Imperial - - -	,,	42 a 65	30 a 32
,, Gunpowder - - -	,,	45 a 68	30 a 32
RAW SILK. Canton No. 1	,,	T. 280	
,, ,, ,, ,, 2	,,	270	
,, ,, ,, ,, 3	,,	250 a 255	
,, ,, ,, ,, 4	,,		
,, ,, ,, ,, 5	,,		
Nankin Tsatlee - - - 8	,,	510 a 520	
,, Taysaam- - - -	,,		
SUGAR RAW. Canton 1st	,,	T. 5 3	
,, ,, 2d.	,,	4 8 a 5.	
,, Pingfa - - - -	,,	6.2	
,, Candy Canton - - -	,,	6.6 a 6.8	
,, ,, Chinchew - -	,,		
MISCELLANEOUS.	,,		
Alum - - - - - -	,,	1.85 a 1.95	at Macao.
Aniseed star - - - -	,,	10½	
Camphor - - - - -	,,	53 a 54	
Cassia at Whampoa - - -		10. a 10½	
,, Lintin - - - -	,,		None.
,, buds - - - -	,,	14 a 15	
Cancs bamboo - - - -	1000	10 a 14	
,, Wangees - - - -	,,	7 a 12	
China Root - - - - -	Pl.	2½	
Cubebs - - - - - -	,,	17 a 18	
Dragon's blood - - - -		80 a 100	
Galangals - - - - -	,,	3½ a 3½	
Gamboge - - - - - -	,,	65 a 70	None good.
Glass beads - - - - -	,,	17 a 22	
Glue - - - - - -	,,	9 a 11	
Ginger in Jars - - - -	Case	5 a 5½	
Hartall or Orpiment - -	Pl.	15 a 16	
Lead white - - - - -	,,	9 a 10	
,, red - - - - -	,,	10	
Mo. of Pear' Shells Sooloo large	Pl.		
,, blue edged small	,,		No demand.
Musk warranted- - - - -	Cy.	45 a 60	
Nankeens, blue 10½ yds. 13 in	100	92	
,, 9½ yds. 12 in - - - -	Ps.	85	
,, Canton made - - - -	,,	79	
,, ,, large - - - -	,,	82	
,, ,, small - - - -	,,	65	No demand.
Yellow yds. in 1st. st.	,,	79 a 80	
,, ,, 2d. ,,	,,	66 a 70	None.
,, ,, 3d. ,,	,,	58	
,, small ,, ,, - -	,,		
,, white ,, ,, - -	,,	55 a 85	Wanted
Oils Aniseed - - - - -	Cy.	1.10 a 1.20	
,, Cassia - - - - -	,,	1.65	
Rhubarb - - - - - -	Pl.	None.	
,, Dutch cut - - - -	,,		
Soy in Jars - - - - -	Case	5 a 8	
Tobacco in baskets - - -	Pl.	14 a 15	
Tortoiseshell - - - -	P.		
Turmeric - - - - -	,,		
Vermillion 50 catties - -	Box.	76.	

N. B. OF IMPORTS ALL DUTIES ARE PAID BY THE PURCHASER, AND OF EXPORTS BY THE SELLER BOATHIRE IS PAID BY THE SELLER.

NOTE. Opium can only be delivered at Lintin &c. where also higher prices are obtainable for *Camblets, Saltpetre, Ginseng* and other Goods, on which the duties at Whampoa are high.—Ships with *Rice, Cotton, &c.* sometimes discharge at Macao or tranship their Cargoes, at Lintin &c. to other Vessels, bound to Whampoa, and thereby avoid Port Charges. The ship rents outside, and River Freights, are various and high.—Small invoices of *Wine, Beer, Pickles &c. Confectionary Stationery, Cutlery, Crockery ware, &c.*, for foreigners consumption, are sold at Auction duty paid.

Note. Alum, and *Cassia* are procurable cheaper at Lintin, Macao, &c; and *Raw Silk, Silk* piece goods &c, are sometimes shipped thro' the latter Port to vaoid double duties, chargeable on those goods, if more than 100 Peculs are required for the ship when at Whampoa.

RATES OF INSURANCE AT CANTON.

On first class vessels in the 10th Canton and Union Offices of China, & various Agents of Offices established in Calcutta and Bombay.

GOODS	TREASURE	GOODS	TREASURE	GOODS	TREASURE
Bombay.... ..	2½..2	Singapore	1 ¾	Hol.or Hamburg ..	3 2½
Ceylon		Manda		Spain or Portugal..	3 2½
Madras		Mallacca		America U States ..	2½ 2
Calcutta		Penang	1½ 1	Chili or Peru	3 ..
Rangoon		Batavia		Mexico	3 ..
Mauritius		Gt. Britain via Sg	3 2½	E.coast of China ..	1 pm.
Australia		,, direct	2½ 2	Lintin &c...	½ do.
Sand. Islands ..		France	2½ 2		

Note. Above rates are from 20th Oct to 20th April annually; during remaining 6 months the premiums are somes hat higher. Risks on Blocks are $ 9 per Cent per annum, $ 4½ for 6 months, $ 2½ for 3 months and $ 1 per month.

The Local Insurance Offices grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta and Bombay, or in Canton.

WHAMPOA PORT CHARGES, &c.

1st class ves. measg. 1600 cubits & upwards pay 0.7874256 of a Tl. per cubit.
2nd ,, ,, ,, 1200 do. & under 1600 ,, 0.7221091 ,, ,,
3rd ,, ,, under 1200 do. 0.5062341 ,, ,,

N. B. The cubit is 14¼ inches: measurement is taken on each entry of the vessel with cargo (except Rice) and is from the Foremast to the Mizen mast, or tiller head in Brigs; and across at the main mast; these are multiplied together for the above products—The largest class pay from $ 4300 to $ 4320; 2d class from $ 3700 to $ 3780; 3rd class from $ 3700 and under. The Comha; or Present Fee is paid by all vessels 1600 Taels or $ 2223. Linguists fee $ 173½ and Comprador's fees $ 50. Also Pilotage $ 60, inwards and outwards the same. A sum of from $ 5 @ 600 is also usually required by the Houg-merchant, for securing a Cargo-ship, to defray fees and charges usually incurred by him. On French and other Foreign vessels the charges are slightly varied. The several fees paid to the Hoppo &c. on Rice laden ships amounting to $ 939.50., by a decision of the General Chamber of Commerce, are to be considered a charge on the vessel, as also the sum of $ 2.0—paid to the Linguist—making the whole charge on a Rice ship, $ 1189.50—besides Pilotage inwards and outwards.

RATE OF EXCHANGE AND PRICE OF BULLION.

	s. d.
On London or Liverpool, 6 months sight private Bills	5.
Government Bills 10 @ 30 days	4.10.
United States Bank Bills 6 months sight	5.
Bills under advances made on goods by the E. I. Company's Agents.	None.
E. I. Company's Agents Bills on Calcutta 30 ds. sight C. Rs. 220 @ 222.	
E. I. Directors Bills 60 ds. sight, and private 30 ds. C. Rs. 222.	
Private Bills, on Bombay, ,, Co's. Rs.....	

Gold, 98 a 100 touch, in leaves $ 23.75 per Tael weight.
Sycee at Lintin &c. large Ingots 97 a 99 touch 7 per Cent premium. very scarce.
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, small 96 a 98 ,, 6¼ per Cent ,,
Spanish Dollars Pillar Ferdinand, ,, ,, 1 per Cent ,,
,, ,, Old Carolus IV. ,, ,, 3 @ 4 per Cent ,, Nominal.
South American Republics ,, ,, ,, par.

Freight to London, Liverpool, &c. per Ton. 50 cub: feet £ 4.10 Nominal.
to foreign Europe, American and British Ships, none.
to United States, American Ships Per Ton. 40 cub. feet. ,, 25 $

DELIVERIES OF OPIUM AT LINTIN.

FROM 1ST APRIL 1838 TO 28TH FEBRUARY 1839.

	IN FEBRUARY.			FROM APRIL TO JANUARY INCLUSIVE.		
	Chests.	*Price.*	*Value in Dollars.*	*Chests.*	*Value in Dollars.*	*Stock 1st March.*
Patna .....old.	3					108
,, ...new	19½			5,812	3 054,980	1676½
Benares .....old						171
,, ...new	2			1,776	857,000	486
Malwa	39			7,533½	4,338,048	8102
	63½			15,12 1½	8,250,028	10,396

Total of deliveries in the 11 months beginning 1st of April 15,185¼ chests.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

The shipping off and landing of goods has been stopped within this day or two, and as it appears doubtful how long this may continue, there has been some speculation in one or two articles.

IMPORTS.

COTTON MANUFACTURES.—The demand for LONGCLOTHS both *grey* and *white* continues good, with perhaps some little advance in prices. In CORVEN YARN we have heard of no sales but of small parcels, and the market for this article continues inactive.

WOOLLENS.—SPANISH STRIPES have been purchased readily at some little advance, and and a sale of 1000 Pieces fair quality was made two days since at 1.40 LONGELLS have improved fully ¼ a dollar, 6/ being now offered for well assorted colors.

METALS.—We hear no transactions.

STRAITS PRODUCE.—There have been no importations during the week; the only alteration reported is we believe in Rattans.

RICE.—the market having been fully supplied from the country, prices have fallen a little.

COTTON.—the *Bombay* staple is in good demand at two or three mace advance, but we have heard only of small sales. *Bengal* remains as before; *Madras* a little firmer.

OPIUM.—A reference to the proceedings that have occurred during the week, given in another part of the paper will shew the state of the trade, and it is unnecessary to state more than that nothing whatever is doing.

EXPORTS.

NANKIN SILK.—No further sales, and the dealers appear disposed to sell at considerable reduction, but there is little of first quality remaining

TEA.—business to some extent was done in the early part of the week, but transactions are of course now entirely suspended.

Canton, 23rd March, 1839.

THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

Abreviations (Pl.) Pecul. (Cy.) Catty. (Pce.) Piece. (Pr.) Pair. (Cht.) Chest. (Yrd.) Yard. ($) Spanish Dollars. (T.) Tael. (M.) Mace. (Cn.) Candarin. (Ch,) Cash. Commi. Weights. 16 Taels, 1⅓ lb. avods.—1 Catty.—100 Catties 133⅓ lb avods, 1 Pecul.—16 Pls. 80 Cys, 1 Ton.—84 Cys, 1 Cwt.—4 Cy. 1 lb.—Money weight.—10 Cash. 1 Candarin.—10 Candarin, 1 Mace, 1 Tael.—1 Tael, 580 Grains Troy.—1 Span. dollar 7 Mace 1 cn. 7 ch.

VOL. 4. No. 29. *Canton, Saturday, 23rd March, 1839.* No. 185.

IMPORTS.

	PER.	PRICES.	REMARKS.
COTTON MANUFACTURES.			
Cambrics - - 40 yds. - in	Pce.	$ 3. a 4	
Chintzes - - 28 ,, - in	,,	3 a 5	
Handkfs. Monteiths scarlet -	,,	1.75 a 2.	dull.
,, ,, blue - -	,,	1.25 a 2	
Long-cloths white 40 yds. 36 in	,,	3½ a 4½.	
,, ,, 80 ,, - -	,,	7½ a 9.	
,, grey - 40 ,, 38 in	,,	3½ a 4.	Large stock
,, ,, - 60 ,, 38 in	,,	5½ a 6.	
,, ,, - 80 ,, 38 in	,,	7. a 8.	
Am. brown Cots. 30 ,, 36 in	,,	2.10 a 2.50	
Cotton yarn Nos. 16 @ 28	Pl.	22 a 30	Large stock and
,, ,, ,, 30 @ 52	,,	30 a 36	little demand.
Calcutta - - ,, 18 @ 24	,,		None.
WOOLLENS.			
Broadcloth Ex. Sup'fine 60@62 in	Yrd.	90 a 2.80.	
,, Span. Stripes 60@62 in	,,	1.20 a 1.40.	
,, Supers - - 58@60 in	,,	80 a 90.	
,, Worsters - - -	,,	60 cts.	
,, Worleys - 25 yds. in	Pce.	11 a 11½.	No sale.
,, Sup'r Selct. Cutgs large	Pl.	30 a 40.	Cts. dull.
Flannel - - - - -	yd.	15 a 20.	
Camblets, double 55 yds. 30 in	Pce.		
Fine singles - - - -	,,	20 a 22.	dull.
Second - - - - -	,,		
Dutch - - - 40 yds. 33 in	,,	22 a 24	
,, - - - 40 ,, 28 ,,	,,	20 a 22	
Bombazets - - - -	,,	7 a 8	
Longells scarlet - - -	,,	10 a 10½	
Assorted colors - - -	,,	8½ a 8½	
Woollen yarn - - -	,,	70 a 90	Limited demand.
COTTON.		Tael.	
Bengal old or inf'. - - -	Pl.	$ 7 à 10 8	
,, sup'. and fine - -	,,		
Bombay old or inf'. - -	,,	7. a 9.3	
,, sup'. and fine - -	,,		
Madras - - - - -	,,	7.5 a 10.	
Manila - - - - -	,,		None.
METALS.			
Copper Shea'g. 16 oz. @ 32 oz.	Pl.	$ 34½.	
,, S. American slab - -	,,	20.	None.
,, nails assorted - -	,,	40.	
,, old - - - -	,,	18.	
Lead English Pig - - -	,,	6 a 6½	
,, Spanish ,, - - -	,,		
Iron Bar 1 @ 3 in - - -	,,	3½ a 4	
,, Rod ¼ @ in - -	,,	4½ a 5	Very small stock.
,, Nailrod ¼ and under	,,		
,, Hoop. - ⅛ @ in -	,,	4½ a 5	
,, Scrap - - - -	,,	1. a 1.20	Not Saleable.
Steel English - - - -	,,		
,, Swedish - - - -	Tub	4½ a 5	Small stock.
Spelter English - - - -	Pl.	5½ a 5½	
Tin Plates - - - - -	Box	8½ a 9	Little demand.
Quicksilver - - - - -	Pl.	85	Nominal.
SKINS Rabbit - - - -	100	60. a 65.	
Beaver - - - - -	each	4. a 6.	
,, Fox - - - -	,,	1. a 1.15.	
Otter-Sea - - - - -	,,	4.0. a 55	
,, ,, tails - - -	,,	2.50 a 3	
,, Land - - - - -	,,	5. a 7.	
Seal - - - - - -	,,	2. a 2.50	
OPIUM Patna old 1836	Ch'.		
,, ,, - - 1837	,,		
,, ,, new - -	,,		No trade.
Benares old - 1837	,,		
,, new - - - -	,,		
Malwa old - - - -	,,		
,, new - - - -	,,		
Turkey - - - - -	Pl.		Little demand.
RICE Bengal - - - -	,,	None.	
,, Java - - - -	,,	1.50 a 1.60	
,, White table - - -	,,		
,, Manila - - - -	,,	1 50 a 1.60	
STRAITS PRODUCE &c.			
Bird's nest, fine white - -	Cy.	30.	
,, ,, inf'. - - -	,,	11. a 16.	
,, ,, black - -	,,	1½. a 5.	No demand.
Bees Wax - - - - -	Pl.	26. a 28.	
Betel nut - - - -	,,	4. a 4½.	
Cloves Mauritius 22 @ 24	,,	34.	Molucca.
,, Mother - - -	Cy.	10. a 12.	Overstocked.
Camphor Baroos - - -	Cy.	6. a 25.	
Gambir - - - - -	Pl.	2½. a 3.	
Mace - - - - - -	,,		
Nutmegs - - - - -	,,		
Pepper - - - - -	,,	6½ a 6¾.	
Rattans - - - - -	,,	3. a 3½.	In demand.
Tin Banca - - - -	,,	22.	
,, Singapore &c. - -	,,	21.	First quality.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Amber large 1st quality - -	Cy.	3. a 13.	
,, small fragments - -	,,	20 cts a 1½.	
Asafœtida - - - - -	Pl.	4½.	
Bichdemar - - - - -	,,	6. a 25.	
,, good - - - -	,,	25. a 36.	
Cochineal - - - - -	,,	180. a 220.	
Coral large beads or pieces -	Cy.	.....	
,, fragments - - -	Pl.	40. a 50.	
Cow Bezoar - - - - -	Cy.	16. a 25.	No demand.
Cudbear - - - - -	Pl.	12.	
Cutch Pegue - - - - -	,,	4. a 4½.	
Elephants Teeth or Ivory -	,,	70. a 100.	
,, ,, cuttings - -	,,	60. a 65.	
Fish-maws - - - - -	,,	25 a 55.	
Flints - - - - - -	,,	40 cents	
Ginseng crude - - - -	,,	55.	
,, clarified. - - -	,,	90	
Mother of Pearl Shell - -	,,	9. a 10.	
Myrrh - - - - - -	,,	3. a 4.	
Olibanum - - - - -	,,	3½. a 8.	Large stock.
Putchuck - - - - -	,,	15 a 16	Little demand.
Rose Maloes - - - -	,,		
Saltpetre at Lintin - - -	,,	4½ a 5.	
Shark's fins - - - - -	,,	15. a 30.	
Smalts - - - - - -	,,	40. a 55.	Limited demand.
Stock fish - - - - -	,,	3½. a 4.	Large stock.
Thread Gold and Silver -	Cy.	32 a 35	Large stock.
Wood Ebony Mauritius - -	Pl.	2.	
,, ,, Ceylon - -	,,	3.	dull.
,, Sandal Indian - -	,,	14 a 20	
,, ,, Timor - -	,,	8 a 12.	
,, ,, Sand'h Islands	,,		
Sapan, ,, - - -	,,	1.50	

EXPORTS.

	WT. in T.	PRICE	REMARKS.
SILK MANUFACTURES.			
Camlets blk. 18 yds. by 24 in	30	$ 12	
,, col'd ,, ,, by ,,	28	13.	
Hkfs. 4-4 black Levantine fringed	17	5.20. a 6.30	
,, 7-8 ,, ,,	15	4.50 a 5.60	
Hkfs. 7-8 cross barred - -	11	5.50 a 6.	
,, Sarsnet, Nankin silk			
,, ,, Canton - - -	—	5.20	
Hkfs. white Pongee 32 in	18	6.30	
,, ,, ,, 30 ,,	16	5.80	
,, figured ,, 32	20	8.10 a 8.50	
,, ,, ,, 30 ,,	18	7.20 a 7.50	
Levantines col'd 30 yds. 24 ,,	24	11.50	
,, ,, 30 ,, 29 ,,	32	15. a 15.50	
,, black ,, ,, 24 ,,	27	11.	
,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	30	14. a 15.	
Satins Levantines 30 29 ,,	33	14.50 a 15.	
,, ,, ,, 24 ,,	30	13.	
Lutestrings mixt 18 ,, 24 ,,	18	6.70	
,, black ,, ,, 29 ,,	28	9.50 a 9.75	
Pongees white 30 ,, 30 ,,	30	10.	
,, ,, 30 29 ,,	29	9.75	
,, ,, 30 32 ,,	32	11.	
,, Szechuen 19 ,, 19 ,,	27	3.60 a 3.75	
Sarsnets black N. 30 ,, 29 ,,	27	9 70	
,, ,, C. ,, ,, 29 ,,	25	8	
,, ,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	22	7.	
,, white 60 ,, 29 ,,	34	14 25 a 14 5	
,, colored 30 ,, 29 ,,	21	11 80 a 12.	
,, crossbarr'd ,, 24 ,,	18	9.20 a 9 30	
Satins black 18 ,, 29 ,,	44	15 a 15.20	
,, ,, 18 ,, 29 ,,	36	11. a 11 50	
,, colored 18 ,, 29 ,,	33	16.	
,, high ,, 18 ,, 29 ,,	36	17.	
,, damasked crimson	38	17 a 17 50	
,, ,, colored	38	16. a 16.50	
Senshaws Nank. blk 29 29 ,,	40	14.50	
,, ,, colored ,, ,,	33	15.50	
,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	36	16 20	
,, Canton black 29 ,,	33	8.90 a 9.40	
Sewing silks assort. colors. 1st	Pl.	440 a 450	
,, ,, black - - - -		385.	
Shawls crape 7-4 embrd. -	7	3.40	According to embroidery.
,, ,, 5.5 @ 58 in -	5½	2.90	
,, 8-4 Satin figd. 63 -	5	1.80	
,, 7-4 ,, ,, 58 -	4	1.50	
,, ,, damasked silk 5.4 @ 57	4	1.85	
Water silks col'd. 18 y. - 29 in	32	14.50 a 15	
BLACK TEAS.	Pl	Tael.	
,, Bohea Canton - - -	,,	None.	
,, Fokeen - - - -	,,		
,, Congou Soug. k'd. - -	,,	18 a 30	
,, Bl. Lf. & Pck. k'd	,,		
,, Campoi - - - - -	,,		
,, Souchong - - - -	,,	36 a 42	
,, Hung muey - - - -	,,	22 a 32	
,, Pekoe - - - - -	,,	40 a 62	No fine remaining.
,, Ning Yong - - - -	,,	19 a 20	
,, Ankoi - - - - -	,,	15	
,, ,, Pouchong - - -	,,	18 a 20	
,, Orange Pekoe - - -	,,	20 a 40	
,, Caper - - - -	,,	20 a 22	
GREEN TEAS.			
,, Twankay - - - - -	,,	20 a 31	
,, Skin - - - - - -	,,	19 a 30	
,, Hyson - - - - -	,,	38 a 70	Canton Tea.
,, Young Hyson - - -	,,	28 a 42	20 a 21
,, Imperial - - - -	,,	42 a 65	30 a 32
,, Gunpowder - - -	,,	45 a 68	30 a 32
RAW SILK. Canton No. 1	,,	T. 280	
,, ,, ,, ,, 2	,,	270	
,, ,, ,, ,, 3	,,	250 a 255	
,, ,, ,, ,, 4	,,		
,, ,, ,, ,, 5	,,		
Nankin Tsatlee - - - 8	,,	510 a 520	
,, Taysaam- - - - -	,,		
SUGAR RAW. Canton 1st.	,,	T. 5 3	
,, ,, ,, 2d.	,,	4.8 a 5.	
,, Pingfa - - - - -	,,	6.2	
,, Candy Canton - - -	,,	6.6 a 6.8	
,, ,, Chinchew - -	,,		
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Alum - - - - - - -	,,	1.85 a 1.95	at Macao.
Aniseed star - - - - -	,,	10¼	
Camphor - - - - -	,,	33 a 34	
Cassia at Whampoa - -	,,	10. a 10½	
,, Lintin - - - -	,,		None.
,, buds - - - - -	,,	14 a 15	
Canes bamboo - - - -	1000	10 a 14	
,, Wangees - - - -	,,	1 a 12	
China Root - - - - -	Pl.	3½	
Cubebs - - - - - -	,,	17 a 18	
Dragon's blood - - - -	,,	80 a 100	
Galangals - - - - -	,,	3½ a 3½	
Gamboge - - - - - -	,,	65 a 70	None good.
Glass beads - - - - -	,,	17 a 22	
Glue - - - - - - -	,,	9 a 11	
Ginger in Jars - - - -	Case	5 a 5½	
Hartall or Orpiment - -	Pl.	15 a 16	
Lead white - - - - -	,,	9 a 10	
,, red - - - - -	,,	10	
Mo. of Pear' Shells Sooloo large	Pl.		
,, blue edged small	,,		No demand.
Musk warranted- - - -	Cy.	45 a 60	
Nankeens, blue 10½ yds. 13 in	100	92	
,, 9½ yds. 12 in - - - -	Ps.	85	
,, Canton made - - - -	,,	79	
,, ,, large - - - -	,,	82	
,, ,, small - - - -	,,	65	None.
Yellow yds. in 1st. st.	,,	79 a 80	
,, ,, ,, 2d. ,,	,,	66 a 70	None.
,, ,, ,, 3d. ,,	,,	58	
,, small ,, ,, - -	,,		
,, white ,, ,, - -	,,	55 a 85	Wanted
Oils Aniseed - - - - -	Cy.	1.10 a 1.20	
,, Cassia - - - - -	,,	1.65	
Rhubarb - - - - - -	Pl.		
,, Dutch cut - - - -	,,	None.	
Soy in Jars - - - - -	Case	5 a 8	
Tobacco in baskets - - -	Pl.	14 a 15	
Tortoiseshell - - - -	Ps.		
Turmeric - - - - - -	,,		
Vermillion 80 catties - -	Box.	76.	

N. B. OF IMPORTS ALL DUTIES ARE PAID BY THE PURCHASER, AND OF EXPORTS BY THE SELLER BOATHIRE IS PAID BY THE SELLER.

NOTE. Opium can only be delivered at Lintin &c, where also higher prices are obtainable for *Camblets, Saltpetre, Ginseng* and other Goods, on which the duties at Whampoa are high.—Ships with *Rice, Cotton,* &c. sometimes discharge at Macao or tranship their Cargoes, at Lintin &c. to other Vessels, bound to Whampoa, and thereby avoil Port Charges. The ship rents outside, and River Freights, are various and high.—Small invoices of *Wine, Beer, Pickles* &c. *Confectionary Stationery, Cutlery, Crockery ware,* &c., for foreigners consumption, are sold at Auction duty paid.

Note. Alum, and *Cassia* are procurable cheaper at Lintin, Macao, &c; and *Raw Silk, Silk* piece *goods* &c., are sometimes shipped thro' the latter Port to vaoid double duties, chargeable on these goods, if more than 100 Peculs are required for the ship when at Whampoa.

RATES OF INSURANCE AT CANTON.

On first class vessels in the 10th Canton and Union Offices of China, & various Agents of Offices established in Calcutta and Bombay.

GOODS TREASURE		GOODS TREASURE		GOODS TREASURE	
Bombay	2½ .. 2	Singapore	1 ⅝	Hol or Hamburg ..	3 2½
Ceylon		Manila		Spain or Portugal..	3 2½
Madras		Mallacca		America U States ..	2½ 2
Calcutta		Penang	1½ 1	Chili or Peru ..	3 ..
Rangoon		Batavia		Mexico	3 ..
Mauritius		Gt. Britain via Sg	3 2½	E.coast of China ..	1 pm.
Australia		,, direct	2½ 2	Lintin &c.,, ...	½ do.
Sand. Islands ..		France	2½ 2		

Note. Above rates are from 20th Oct. to 20th April annually: during remaining 6 months the premiums are somewhat higher. Risks on Blocks are $ 9 per Cent per annum, $ 4½ for 6 months, $ 2½ for 3 months and $ ¼ per month.

The Local Insurance Offices grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta and Bombay, or in Canton.

WHAMPOA PORT CHARGES, &c.

1st class ves. measg. 1600 cubits & upwards pay	0.7874756 of a Tl. per cubit.		
2nd ,, ,, ,, 1200 do. & under 1600 ,,	0.7221091	,,	,,
3rd ,, ,, under 1200 do.	0.5062341	,,	,,

N. B. The cubit is 14¼ inches: measurement is taken on each entry of the vessel with cargo (except Rice) and is from the Foremast to the Mizen mast, or tiller head in Brigs; and across at the main mast; these are multiplied together for the above products—The largest class pay from $ 4300 to $ 4329; 2d class from $ 3700 to $ 3780; 3rd class from $ 3700 and under. The Comha; or Present Fee is paid by all vessels 1600 Taels or $ 2223. Linguists fee $ 173½ and Comprador's fees $ 50. Also Pilotage $ 60, inwards and outwards the same. A sum of from $ 5 @ 500 is also usually required by the Hong-merchant, for securing a Cargo-ship, to defray fees and charges usually incurred by him. On French and other Foreign vessels the charges are slightly varied. The several fees paid to the Hoppo &c. on Rice laden ships amounting to $ 939.50., by a decision of the General Chamber of Commerce, are to be considered a charge on the vessel, as also the sum of $ 250—paid to the Linguist—making the whole charge on a Rice-ship, $ 1189.50—besides Pilotage inwards and outwards.

RATE OF EXCHANGE AND PRICE OF BULLION.

	s. d.
On London or Liverpool, 6 months sight private Bills	2.
Government Bills 10 @ 30 days	4.10.
United States Bank Bills 6 months sight.....	P.
Bills under advances made on goods by the E. I. Company's Agents.	None.
E. I. Company's Agents Bills on Calcutta 30 ds. sight C. Rs. 220 @ 222.	
E. I. Directors Bills 60 ds. sight, and private 30 ds. C. Rs. 222.	
Private Bills, on Bombay, ,, Co's. Rs.....	

Gold, 98 a 100 touch, in leaves $ 23.75 per Tael weight.
Sycee at Lintin &c, large Ingots 97 a 99 touch 7 per Cent premium. } very
,, ,, ,, ,, small 96 a 98 ,, 6½ per Cent ,, } scarce.
Spanish Dollars Pillar Ferdinand, ... 1 per Cent ,,
,, ,, Old Carolus IV. .. .. 3 @ 4 per Cent ,, Nominal.
South American Republics .. .. .. par.

Freight to London, Liverpool, &c. per Ton. 50 cub: feet £ 4.10 Nominal.
to foreign Europe, American and British Ships, none.... .. ..
to United States, American Ships Per Ton. 40 cub. feet. .. 25 $

DELIVERIES OF OPIUM AT LINTIN.

FROM 1ST APRIL 1838 TO 28TH FEBRUARY 1839.

	IN FEBRUARY.			FROM APRIL TO JANUARY INCLUSIVE.		
	Chests.	*Price.*	*Value in Dollars.*	*Chests.*	*Value in Dollars.*	*Stock 1st March.*
Patna ..... old.	3					108
,, ... new	19½			8,812	3 054,980	1676½
Benares .... old						17½
,, ... new	2			1,776	857,000	456
Malwa	39			7,533½	4,338,048	8102
	63½			15,121½	8,290,028	10,390

Total of deliveries in the 11 months beginning 1st of April to 28th Feb. 15,185½ chests.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

The shipping off and landing of goods has been stopped within this day or two, and as it appears doubtful how long this may continue, there has been some speculation in one or two articles.

IMPORTS.

COTTON MANUFACTURES.—The demand for LONGCLOTHS both *grey* and *white* continues good, with perhaps some little advance in prices. In COTTON YARN we have heard of no sales but of small parcels, and the market for this article continues inactive.

WOOLLENS.—SPANISH STRIPES have been purchased readily at some little advance, and and a sale of 1000 Pieces fair quality was made two days since at 1.40 LONGELLS have improved fully ¼ a dollar, 84 being now offered for well assorted colors.

METALS.—We hear no transactions.

STRAITS PRODUCE.—There have been no importations during the week; the only alteration reported is we believe in Rattans.

RICE.—the market having been fullly supplied from the country, prices have fallen a little.

COTTON.—the *Bombay* staple is in good demand at two or three mace advance, but we have heard only of small sales. *Bengal* remains as before; *Madras* a little firmer.

OPIUM.—A reference to the proceedings that have occurred during the week, given in another part of the paper will shew the state of the trade, and it is unnecessary to state more than that nothing whatever is doing.

EXPORTS.

NANKIN ZILK.—No further sales, and the dealers appear disposed to sell at considerable reduction, but there is little of first quality remaining

TEA.—business to some extent was done in the early part of the week, but transactions are of course now entirely suspended.

CANTON, 23rd March, 1839.

THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 4. No. 30. Canton, Saturday, 30th March, 1839. No. 186.

Theory and Practice.

From a Correspondent.

Keen lung's reign is an many respects remarkable for the uncommon severity displayed by the Government on several occasions. It must at the same time, be confessed, that its unwonted rigor, often stifled the spirit of discontent, which was then more frequently breaking out, than even in our times. The province of Keang nan suffered in 1758 very much on account of the bad harvest, and the people began to repine under the Mantchoo rule. There lived at that time a scholar well versed in the classics, who clothed the complaints of the suffering peasants in the language of the sages, and composed a spirited treatise in which he bitterly upbraided the mandarins for not taking measures to relieve the wants of the populace. This paper however he kept secret, being satisfied to think, that if he were permitted to stand up as the champion of the starving multitude, he would prove an able advocate. Unfortunately however this copy fell into the hands of a second person and he hastened to denounce the author to Government. Conscience struck, the Governor and Lieut. Governor immediately seized the writer, and condemned him to death for having used seditious and slanderous language. As moreover two other scholars had dared to transcribe this nefarious paper, they sentenced them to wear the cangue for several months, a punishment which was afterwards commuted into banishment and bastinado. The Emperor on receiving the memorial for approval, shewed his utmost indignation at being represented as if he did not care for the lives and happiness of his subjects, and he felt this the more keenly because during the 18 years of his reign he had expended more than 24,800,000 Shih of rice to succour the people in time of need. Willing however to exhibit mercy even towards a miscreant, he changed the capital punishment into transportation to the banks of the Amour.

The examinations had become a mere matter of routine, and the scholars, instead of being desirous of entering into the spirit of the sages, only endeavoured to write smooth sentences, full of cadence without meaning. Keen lung being himself an author and poet could not suffer this degenerate state of the literati, and therefore strictly enjoined the literary chancelors only to approve of essays written in a language at once racy and chaste, and to treat the candidates who composed mere words without thought, with the utmost contempt. In addition to this he instituted a court of inquiry of which the members were to make his ideas the standard of either approving or rejecting essays. The edict being duly received, all the literary magistrates responded to the imperial wishes, and the whole host of aspirants for honors and emoluments were renovated.

The heartless treatment of prisoners in China is too well known to need any further comment; but then it is a very extraordinary circumstance, that the laws of the Celestial Empire should ordain it otherwise, and yet the practice still continue. Keen lung having received repeated reports of criminals constantly dying before the sentence was pronounced upon them, finally issued on order, that they should not be made subject to harrassing and bad usage, but mercifully handled until they could appear before the judge. To secure their lives, he made the keepers responsible for giving them in proper time food and raiment, and strongly prohibited the slightest approach to torturing. How far this law influences the conduct of gaolers of the present day, an inspection of the prisons will teach us.

From the Sandwich Island Spectator.

CRATER OF KIRAUEA, HAWAII.

Sandwich Islands.

The following *graphic* sketch has kindly been furnished by Count Strzelecki, a Polish nobleman, and scientific traveller, who has for some time resided in the United States and in Mexico, and is now visiting various portions of the Pacific in H. B. M. S. Fly.

My Dear Sir,—Your kind request to supply the valuable publication of the Spectator, with an account of my visit to the Volcano of Kirauea on Hawaii, both pains and flatters me; for I regret much that my limited stay here, the daily current and accumulating objects of new and interesting inquiries render any circumstantial description of it really impossible to me. A few facts, and fewer observations which a hasty and rough sketch bring forth, is all I am able for the moment to supply you with; I cannot even attempt to give you the slightest idea of the impressions which the awful sublimity of the volcano produced upon my imagination; that part of our being does not yield as easily as memory—it does not reproduce sensations; the rapture—the enthusiasm once gone by, is lost for ever.

What I remember, and long shall recollect, as showing the mighty influence of mighty objects upon me, are the difficulties I had to struggle with, before my eye could be torn away from the idle, vacant, but ecstatic gazing with which I regarded the great Whole, down to the analitical part of the wondrous and unparalled scene before me; I say unparalleled, because having visited most of the European and American volcanos, I find the greatest of them inferior to Kirauea crater in intensity, grandeur, and extent or area.

The abrupt and precipitous cliff which forms the N. N. E. wall of the crater,—found, after my repeated observations, to be elevated 4,104 feet above the level of the sea—overhangs an area of 3,150,000 square yards of half-cooled scoria, sunk to the depth of 300 yards, and containing more than 328,000 square yards of convulsed torrents of earths in igneous fusion, and gaseous fluids constantly effervescing—boiling—spouting—rolling in all directions like waves of a disturbed sea, violently beating the edge of the caldrons like an infuriated surf and like surf spreading all around its spray in the form of capillary glass which fills the air, and adheres in a flaky and pendulous form to the distorted and broken masses of the lava all around; five caldrons each of about 5,701 square yards, almost at the level of the great area, and containing only the 12th part of the red liquid; the sixth caldron is encircled by a wall of accumulated scoria of fifty yards high, forming the S. S. W. point—the *Hale mau mau* of the natives to which the bones of the former high chiefs were consigned—the sacrifices to the goddess Pele offered—the abyss of abysses, the caldron of caldrons—exhibiting the most frightful area of about 300,900 square yards bubbling red hot lava—changing incessantly its level—sometimes rolling the long curled waves with broken masses of cooled crust to one side of the horrible laboratory—sometimes, as if they had made a mistake, turning them back with spouting fury, and a subterraneous, terrific noise of a sound more infernal than earthly; around are blocks of lava, scoria, slags of every description and combination, here elevated, by the endless number of superimposed layers, in perpendicular walls of 1,000 feet high—there torn asunder, dispersed cracked, or remoulded—every where terror, convulsion—mighty engine of nature—and nothingness of man!

No where does the solution of the great problem of volcanic fires by Sir Humphrey Davy, receive a more palpable illustration than here; the access of the water to the heated masses of these minerals of a saline and earthy bases, by which that philosopher explained the convulsions of volcanic fires, is displayed here in most portentous, most awful effects. It is only to those millions of vents all around the crater, through which the superabundance of steam escapes—to the millions of fissures through which the sulphurous and sulphuric acids liberate themselves from beneath, that the preservation of Hawaii from utter destruction, by the expansive force of steam and gasses, can be ascribed.

The nature of the volcano, with its uncommonly intense heat, and so many wide and easy openings, is, to eject nothing without alteration, and to sublime every variety of substance which the concomitants of the volcanic fires embrace. Thus; here is the rare volcanic glass in capillary forms, and many perfect citrifications; the muriate of ammonia in efflorescence, often conchoidal, often in elongated hexahedrals—and in one single instance, even in that rare form of a cubic chrystal; thus, the sulphuret of arsenic, both as realgar and orpiment; the sulphur itself in most beautiful incrustations, chrystalized in cubic or truncated octohedrons; the petro aluminaris of Soolfa, (Italy,) or alkaline sulphate of alumine, imbedded sometimes in crevices of lava, sometimes in argillaceous earth; thus, the singular and rare cavernous lava, known hitherto to exist only in Iceland—its large tumefactions in blisters and bubbles, form a crust of the finest gloss to an arch of four feet thick, forming caverns through which the superabundance of lava in the crater discharges itself, as through subterraneous tunnels, in all directions of the island.

A prolific imagination can find here a vast field for fanciful speculation on the origin, duration and probable or possible results of the continued operations of this frightful and gigantic volcano. Science will never tire in the study of Nature; but, alas! beyond what she sees, and what strict inductive forms allow her to conclude, she must stop—admire—bow and repeat.

Sapientias hujus mundi stultitia est.

With the greatest respect and consideration,
believe me, my Dear Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
PAUL EDMOND DE STRZELECKI.

Sandwich Islands Gazette.

We have considered it to be the best plan to give the occurrences of the week in the shape of a Journal, confining ourselves mostly to facts. It will be seen that our paper, instead of being issued on Saturday has been delayed two days, caused principally by the absence of our coolies.

Sunday 24th March.—This day passed off quietly, owing it is thought to the knowledge the Chinese have of the respect paid by Europeans to the Sunday. The following proclamations were received from Macao.

CIRCULAR TO H. B. M. SUBJECTS.

The Chief Superintendent of the trade of British Subjects in China having received information that H. M. subjects are detained against their will in Canton, and having other urgent reasons for the withdrawal of all confidence in the just and moderate disposition of the provincial Government, has now to request that all ships of H. M. subjects at the outer anchorages should proceed forthwith to Hong-Kong, and, hoisting their national colors, be prepared to resist every act of aggression upon the part of the Chinese Government. In the absence of Capt. Blake of H. M. Sloop *Larne*, Capt. Parry of the *Hercules* will make the necessary dispositions for putting the ships in a posture of defence, and in the absence of Capt Parry that duty will devolve on Capt. Wallace of the *Mermaid*, and the Chief Superintendent in H. M. name requires all British subjects to whom these presents may come, to respect the authority of the persons charged with the duty of providing for the protection of British lives and property. Macao, 22d March, 1839.

CHARLES ELLIOT.
Chief Superintendent of trade of British Subjects in China.

Her Majesty's Sloop Larne, at anchor in Macao Roads, March 22d, 1839.

With reference to my Circular of this day's date it is desirable that the ships of H. M. subjects at the outer anchorages should proceed forthwith to Hong-Kong placing themselves in the absence of Capt. Blake of H. M. Sloop *Larne*, under the guidance of Capt. Parry of the *Hercules* and in the absence of Capt. Parry under the guidance of Capt. Wallace of the *Mermaid*.

Commanders of British Ships will make every preparation to resist aggression upon the part of the Chinese Government, but they will be very careful to refrain from provoking attack.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT.
Chief Superintendent of the trade of British Subject in China.

Until 6 o'clock in the evening nothing had transpired concerning the measures the Yum-chae was likely to take in consequence of Mr. Dent's refusal to go into the city; a little after six Capt Elliot, arrived in a four oared boat belonging to the Larne at the Company's Garden. Capt. Elliot had proceeded in the Louisa cutter as far as Howqua's fort, though some ineffectual attempts had been made to stop his progress. From Howqua's fort he proceeded in the Larne's boat, and no opposition was made, although several Mandarin boats followed him, watching his motions. Capt. Elliot's arrival was immediately generally known; the English flag was hoisted, and Capt. Elliot accompanied by a great number of the Foreign residents proceeded without loss of time to Mr. Dent's, to take that gentleman under his protection, and walked with him to the Hall of the Superintendents, where he still remains. On Capt. Elliots arrival in the Hall, where every one of the foreigners present in Canton had assembled, he read to the meeting the following proclamation:

PUBLIC NOTICE TO BRITISH SUBJECTS.

L. S.

Macao, 23rd March, 1839.

The considerations that have moved the Undersigned, to give public notice to all Her Majesty's Subjects that he is without confidence in the justice and moderation of the provincial government, are:—

The dangerous, unprecedented, and unexplained circumstance of a public execution before the Factories at Canton, to the imminent hazard of life and property, and total disregard of the honor and dignity of his own and the other Western governments, whose flags were recently flying in that square; the unusual assemblage of troops, vessels of war, fire-ships, and other menacing preparations; the communication, by the command of the provincial government, that in the present posture of affairs the Foreigners were no longer to seek for passports to leave Canton (according to the genius of our own countries, and the principles of reason, if not an act of declared war, at least its immediate and inevitable preliminary); and lastly, the threatening language of the High Commissioner and provincial authorities, of the most general application, and dark and violent character.

Holding it, therefore, impossible to maintain continued peaceful intercourse with safety, honor, or advantage, till definite and satisfactory explanations have passed in all these particulars, both as respects the past and the future, the undersigned has now to give further notice that he shall forthwith demand passports for all such of Her Majesty's subjects as may think fit to proceed outside, within the space of ten days from the date that his application reaches the government; such date hereafter to be made known.

And he has to counsel and enjoin all Her Majesty's subjects in urgent terms to make immediate preparations for moving their property on board the ships "Reliance," "Orwell," and "George the 4th," or other British vessels at Whampoa, to be conveyed to Macao: forwarding him, without delay, a sealed declaration and list of all actual claims against Chinese subjects, together with an estimate of all loss or damage to be suffered by reason of these proceedings of the Chinese government.

And he has further to give notice, that the Portuguese government of this settlement has already pledged itself to afford Her Majesty's Subjects resident here, every protection in its power so long as they shall be pursuing no course of traffic within the limits of the settlement at variance with the laws of this empire. And he has most especially to warn Her Majesty's Subjects that such strong measures as it may be necessary to adopt on the part of Her Majesty's government, without further notice than the present, cannot be prejudiced by their continued residence in Canton (beyond the period now fixed), upon their own responsibility, or without further guarantees from the Undersigned.

And he has further to give notice that if the passports shall be refused for more than three days, from the date that his application shall reach the provincial government, he will be driven to the conclusion that it is their purpose to detain all Her Majesty's Subjects as hostages; and to endeavour to intimidate them into unsuitable concessions and terms, by the restraint of their persons, or by violence upon their lives or property, or by the death of native merchants in immediate connexion with them, both by ties of friendship and of interest; or by the like treatment of their native servants.

The Undersigned, in conclusion, most respectfully submits these observations to the attention of all the foreigners in China: And the respective Governments closely united by a community of feeling and interests, not only in their own quarters of the Globe, but most especially in this peculiar country, he feels that he is performing an act of duty in offering them every humble assistance in his power on this and all similar occasions, when they may be of opinion, that he can be useful to them.

Given under my hand and seal of Office at Macao, this twenty third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty nine.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT.
Chief Superintendent of the Trade of British Subject in China.

This was received by loud and hearty cheers, and every one seemed glad of Capt. Elliot's arrival, and to think that affairs were likely now to take a better turn, particularly as that officer's presence served as a rallying point, which had hitherto been wanting.

Howqua took Capt. Elliots letter for the Viceroy, and up to a late hour this night no answer has been received. Immediately after Capt. Elliot's arrival notice was given to all native servants to quit, and they accordingly left the Hongs without loss of time. The mob which had collected in front, attracted by the news of Capt. Elliot's presence was dispersed by a strong police force which had been partly on the spot all day, but was now reinforced, and every thing was soon reduced to perfect order and quiet. The river near the factories was cleared of all the boats usually there, and in lieu of them three rows of boats filled with police and soldiers stationed there, completely hemming us in, and rendering escape altogether impossible. The streets leading into the square from the town were blocked up, and no native allowed to remain or to go into any one of the foreign factories. The strongest guard was of course before the Company's hall to prevent Mr. Dent's escape, and the men on duty there, coolies belonging to the Hong merchants, were armed with pikes and shields, which they held ready for use whenever the door of the English hong was opened to admit people or allow them to get out. Howqua and Mowqua, who had made their appearance in the Superintendents hall, not ten minutes after Capt. Elliots arrival, returned to the hall several times during the night, but without any thing being known as to the nature of their negotiations. The inhabitants of the British hong organized themselves into a night watch consisting of one to keep the gate, and two others to patrole—being relieved every two hours.

Monday.—This day has passed over very quietly—the Chinese have completed their police regulations, and not a Chinese is to be seen in front of our houses down to the river, except such as are on duty. Howqua and other Hong merchants are repeatedly going to see the Superintendent, but nothing has transpired. In the afternoon a chop from the Kwang chow foo was said to have been received by Capt. Elliot. This night four instead of three gentlemen formed the watch, one taking his post in the Superintendents verandah. The night passed over quietly, with the exception of one gentleman being mistaken by the police for Mr. Dent, and stopped—the mistake was immediately rectified. In the afternoon Messrs. Thom and Fearon were asked by the Hong merchants to go to the Consoo house, and when there, were asked to go into the City, the Yum chae being anxious to see them; Capt. Elliot however, we are told, did not wish them to go.

Tuesday.—Every thing quiet in the morning, but the guard near the houses has been reinforced and the coolies are busy building sheds to live under. The Hong-merchants came several times, and at about 1 o'clock brought two Chops said to be from the Vice-roy. Their nature not known but it was said that things were going on favorably. In the evening some reports prevailed of a boat or two from Whampoa having attempted to force her way to Canton, which turned out a false alarm. This evening the pleasure boats were removed from in front of the British hong and carried to the middle of the square. The Hong merchants, in setting the watch of their coolies for the night gave strict directions that they should be watchful, and not sleep at their posts, as they had been seen to do by the mandarins on a previous night, for which they had been reproved. The night passed over very quietly, and it is said that *Lin* had incognito himself inspected the preparations. The following proclamation was this day issued; a translation of which was kindly handed us by Mr. Fearon.

PROCLAMATION FROM THE KIN CHAE TO THE FOREIGNERS OF ALL NATIONS.

Lin, a High Officer of the Celestial Empire, specially appointed by His Imperial Majesty to put down the Opium trade, hereby issues his commands to the Foreigners of all nations, under the form of four specific reasons, why they should make haste and deliver up their Opium.

First. Ye ought to make a speedy delivery thereof, because the dictates of Heavenly reason so require it.

I have examined and found, that during the last several tens of years, by means of your destructive Opium poison, ye have duped our people out of I know not how many myriads of myriads of money. While ye, scheming after private advantage, have directed your minds to the sole object of gain, our people have been losing their properties, and compromising their lives! The reason of Heaven loves to make a just return! and think you that there will be no retribution? Even now, if you make speedy delivery of your Opium, possibly by your repentance ye may yet avert God's wrath and curse, but if you will not, then your wickedness being so much greater, so much heavier calamities will overtake you in the end! Oh! ye foreigners! ye are distant from your native lands many tens of thousands of miles! while on ship board whether coming or going ye must cross a vast and trackless ocean! On its bosom ye are exposed to God's visitations in the shape of the thunderbolt, and the raging storm, ye run the hazard of being swallowed up by the monsters of the deep! Every instant of your lives is passed on the brink of danger, and under such circumstances, dread ye not the judgment of High Heaven? Now the grand and majestic virtue of our Great Emperor, is quite the same as that of Imperial Heaven, and our sovereign Lord and Master anxiously wishing to cut off the Opium Trade for ever, affords a manifest proof that such is no less the Holy Will of Heaven itself! It is then a traffic that Heaven frowns upon with disgust, and where is the wretch that may oppose it's stern decree? Were proof of this required, I might adduce the instance of the English Taepan Roberts who openly set himself against our laws! this man endeavoured to obtain possession of Macao by violence, and on that spot Death overtook him! Lord

Napier in the 14th year of Taoukwang (1834) illegally forced his way thro' the Bogue, but he had no sooner done so than he was stricken with grief and dismay, and soon afterwards expired! Morrison, who had darkly enticed him to his ruin, died that very year also! These are facts which are recorded in the newspapers of every country, and manifest distinctly that the Will of Heaven may not be opposed! and oh ye foreigners! do ye still refuse to fear and tremble thereat?

Secondly. Ye ought to make speedy delivery of your Opium, in conformity with the laws of the land.

I have heard it said, that Opium is not permitted to be smoked in your own countries, but on the other hand is forbid by the sternest laws, the smoker of it being doomed to death! this shows clearly that you know Opium to be a life-destroying drug. Now if you forbid your own people to smoke it, and yet do not forbid them to sell it to us that it may be smoked, this is not in conformity with the golden rule of "doing as ye would be done by:" Again, if your laws prohibit its being sold, and ye yet persist in clandestinely selling it, then are ye sporting and trifling with the laws of your own country! In addition to all this, the laws of our Empire look upon the vender of Opium, as guilty of a graver crime than he who merely smokes it, and we visit his offence accordingly with a much heavier punishment! Now as respects you foreigners, altho' ye drew your first breath in distant countries, nevertheless your riches and your sustenance are derived from our Dynasty alone. Moreover ye dwell in this our Central land many years of your lives and pass but few years of your lives at home; the food that ye consume every day, as well as the stores of wealth which ye amass, are neither more nor less than the goodness of our Emperor, of which ye have a much larger share than falls to the lot of the natives of the country themselves, and how then shall it be supposed for a moment, that ye alone of all men, are not to stand in awe of the supreme majesty of our laws? Altho' Opium was prohibited in former times, yet the penalty attached to an infringement of the prohibitions, involved not any punishment of extraordinary severity, this was caused by the mild nature of the laws by which these realms are governed, and therefore you were allowed to continue your clandestine traffic, without any very minute investigation being made into your conduct. Now however our Holy Emperor boils with indignation, and burns with desire no put an end to it, so it is, that henceforward not only is the native who sells it, but also he who does no more than smoke it, on the same principle doomed to die! Pause and reflect! were ye not to bring this Opium to our shores, oh! ye foreigners! how should the natives of our land be able to traffic in it, or where should they get it to smoke! the blood of our own people which has been spilt by reason of the Opium traffic, lies consequently at your door! why then should we thus deal out *Death* to our own subjects, and you alone be exempt from the direful doom! I, the High Commisssoner, looking up to my Imperial master, and implanting in my breast his own strong desire to love and cherish the men from afar, nevertheless graciously spare you your lives, I ask for nothing more than that you give me up *all* the Opium in your possession, and that you write out a bond to the following effect, that you will henceforth and for ever never more deal in Opium, or if you dare to bring any more Opium hither, you are willing that the cargo be confiscated, and the people put to death. This is graciously pardoning what is past, and taking proper precautions against the future; why any longer cherish a foolish indiscriminate fondness! Still further, without enquiring into the quantity of Opium which you have sold during a succession of years, the amount of which is absolutely incalculable, let us only speak about that which you brought last year, and disposed of to us clandestinely. It was I ween no trifle, hardly equal to the quantity which you have now stored up in your receiving ships; this quantity then ye must deliver up to the last fraction so as ensure the mutual benefit of all parties; what prospect is there of our ever again permitting you by means of your noxious drug, to obtain dishonestly the wealth of our poor deluded people, and entice them to commit an act, by which their lives are forfeited to the laws of their country! I have with the most profound respect examined the Code of this great Tartaro-Chinese Dynasty (i. e. the Ta Tsing Leuh le) and I find it writ therein, that if a Chinese or a foreigner violate the laws, he shall be judged and condemned by the same statute. Now on previous occasions we have doomed foreigners to death, as in the case of a foreigner having killed a native, he must pay the penalty of his own life, as the forfeit of his crime, &c., &c., instances of which are all duly recorded. Now stop and reflect, if you slay a man, it is nothing more than the crime of a moment, and still the law requires you to pay with your own life, the life you have taken, and in the case of him who sells Opium, this is done with direct intent to dupe people out of their properties, and deprive them of their lives. Moreover, the properties that you thus fraudulently get possession of, and the lives that you thus take away, are not those of a single individual nor of a single family, and ought a crime of this magnitude to be punished with death or not? and yet will ye not speedily deliver up your Opium in order to save your lives! oh! ye foreigners! reflect on this deeply—give heed thereunto!

Thirdly. You ought to make a speedy delivery of your Opium because of the common feelings of mankind.

Ye who come to Canton to trade, earn by this market a profit of three hundred per cent (or reap profit from three different sources). Every article of merchandize which you bring, no matter whether it be coarse or fine, whole or broken in pieces, there is nothing which does not find a vent here; and as respects the produce of this inner land, be it for eating, for clothing, for using in any way, or for mere sale, there is not an article which we do not permit you to transport and take away with you. Thus not only do you reap the profit of our central land by the goods which you bring, but you gather profit from all countries, by such of our produce as you take away. Suppose then that you did not carry on this traffic in Opium any longer, then the quantity of legal business that you did would be much increased, and so much more consequently would be the three hundred per cent profit that you should reap; thus might you get rich as before, and your consciences being void of offence, and no evil deeds laying in store for you against a day of retribution, how happy! how joyful might ye feel! But if ye are determined to carry on this Trade in Opium, it must cause your general intercourse with us to be cut off! And I would like to ask of you, where in the wide universe will ye find such an excellent commercial mart as this is! Moreover without laying special stress upon our Tea and Rhubarb, articles without which your very lives would come to an end, and our different kinds of silk, wanting which ye could not carry on your manufactures, there are under the specification of food, white Sugar, Sugar Candy, Cassia and Cassia buds; under the head of articles of use, Vermillion, Gamboge, Alum, Camphor, &c., &c. How can your countries possibly do without these items! And yet the products of our Central land are most profusely superabundant, nor have we the slightest occasion for any of your Imports from abroad! If by reason of Opium the port is closed against you, how can it be said that it was not you, who brought the catastrophe upon yourselves! And further, no man now dares to buy your Opium, and yet ye keep it stored upon board your receiving ships, where ye must pay so much rent per month, and where ye must hire workmen to watch it and guard it, and why all this great and us less expense! If they are overtaken by a storm, or if fire lay hold on them, they are capsized and submerged in the waves, or swallowed up amid the destroying blaze! These are all things which may very possibly happen, and what plan so good as to deliver up the Opium and obtain an abundant reward in it's stead!

Fourthly. You ought to deliver up your Opium without loss of time, seeing the force of circumstances requires it.

Ye from afar have crossed a vast ocean and come hither for the purposes of business and to carry on a lawful trade. For this end you must depend entirely on living with the people of the land on terms of friendship and harmony, and fulfilling the duties of your respective stations; thus may ye be able to reap profit, and shun danger. By reason of your unlawful traffic in Opium, you have involved our simple people in guilt and misery; there is not a good or upright man whose heart does not grieve and whose head does not ache at it, especially in reference to those who have been induced to sell and smoke opium, and have been put to death on that account. More particularly the common country people cherish a feeling anything but friendly,—the rage of the multitude is a thing difficult to be repressed, and this is a circumstance that you ought to look forward to with the deepest anxiety! It is said of you men from a far, that you adhere pertinaciously to the terms truth and justice. Now our Mandarins are all proclaiming to you and adjuring you by the words of "truth and justice" and on the contrary we find you to possess not the slightest iota of either! Are your hearts tranquil at this? Do you yet give in to the force of circumstances or not? Moreover it is in it's nature a commodity which ought never to be sold at all, and now is a time in which it is not permitted to be sold, so what hardship is there, or what regret do you feel in being compelled to part with it? Still further, it is an article which is not consumed in your own country, worse than useless will it be for you to take it back, and if you do not surrender it to the mandarins, what can you do with it by keeping it on hand? So soon as you shall have delivered it up, your commerce will become more rich, more flourishing than before, and with marks of politeness heaped upon you to the ove flowing. Will not this be great happiness to you indeed?

I, the High Commissioner, as well as the Viceroy and Fooyuen, cannot bear the idea of doing anything harsh or cruel, so I care not about wearying myself with instructing and admonishing you at this great length! Happiness and misery, glory and disgrace are all in your own hands, say not that I did not give you early warning thereof!

A special proclamation! to be stuck up before the Foreign Factories.

Taoukwang, 19th year, 2nd moon, 12th day,

Canton 26th March 1839.

Wednesday the 27th March.—This morning early Capt. Elliot published the following Circular.

PUBLIC NOTICE TO BRITISH SUBJECTS.

I, CHARLES ELLIOT, Chief Superintendent of the Trade of British Subjects in China, presently forcibly detained by the Provincial Government, together with all the merchants of my own and the other Foreign nations settled here, without supplies of food, deprived of our servants, and cut off from all intercourse with our respective countries (notwithstanding my own official demand to be set at liberty so that I might act without restraint), have now received the commands of the high Commissioner issued directly to me under the seals of the honble officers to deliver over into his hands all the opium held by the people of my country.

Now I, the said Chief Superintendent, thus constrained by paramount motives affecting the safety of the lives and liberty of all the Foreigners here present in Canton, and by other very weighty causes, do hereby in the name and on the behalf of Her Britanic Majesty's government enjoin and require all Her Majesty's subjects now present in Canton forthwith to make a surrender to me for the service of Her said Majesty's government, to be delivered over to the government of China, of all the opium under their respective control: and to hold the British ships and vessels engaged in she trade of opium subject to my immediate direction: And to forward to me without delay a sealed list of all the British owned opium in their respective possession. And I, the said Chief Superintendent, do now, in the most full and unreserved manner, hold myself responsible for, and on the bealf of Her Britanic Majesty's government, to all and each of Her Majesty's subjects surrendering the said British owned opium into my hands, to be delivered over to the Chinese government. And I, the said Chief Superintendent, do further specially caution all Her Majesty's subjects here present in Canton, owners of or charged with the management of opium, the property of British subjects, that failing the surrender of the said opium, into my hands at or before six o'clock this day, I, the said Chief Superintendent, hereby declare Her Majesty's government wholly free of all manner of responsibility or liability in respect of the said British owned opium.

"And it is specially to be understood that the proof of British property and value of all British opium surrendered to me agreeably to this notice shall be determined upon principles and in a manner hereafter to be defined by Her Majesty Government.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Canton in China this twenty seventh day of March one thousand eight hundred and thirty nine at six of the clock in the morning.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT.
Chief Superintendent of the trade of British Subjects in China.

L. S.

True Copy
EDWARD ELMSLIE.
Secretary and Treasurer to the Superintendents.

We believe that every British subject has complied with the requisition, and merchants of other nations have also made over to the British Superintendent whatever Opium they held on account of British subjects. The quantity of Opium thus offered to him amounts to 20,283 chests. Nothing worth noticing passed during the day—the servants are still away but any one that likes may go and buy provisions; the Chinese therefore have no wish now to starve us into compliance, though on monday last Chinese were not allowed to sell anything to foreigners. The guard of coolies mustered as strong this night as before, and having since yesterday built up their shiels they proceed with more regularity. In the square there are five partitions to the shed, each containing about 50 men from their respective hongs, the names of which are written on their lanthorns and caps. They relieve each other in patroling, two Hong-parties being continually moving. At night the square presents a very picturesque appearance, all the men carrying lanthorns, and the different sheds being profusely illuminated as well as the watch boats on the river. Hitherto the people behave very civilly, and there seems to exist no ill feeling against foreigners. In fact the only signs of a disposition to riot were given at the moment of Capt. Elliot's landing; when the Chinese saw foreigners run to meet the Superintendent, they, not knowing the exact cause, thought something extraordinary must have happened, and the square was filled with a mob in a moment. Since that time however, the square being kept quite clear of people, we see nothing of them in front, but the communication with the backstreets not being stopped, foreigners go there and have an opportunity of witnessing that no ill feeling exists.

Thursday 28th March 8 A. M.—Nothing has yet transpired as to H. E.'s intentions with regard to the Opium. This morning a Chop was received from the Kwang chou foo, which is as follows.

PROCLAMATION TO THE FOREIGNERS OF ALL NATIONS.

Chow, Kwang Chow Foo, &c., &c., proclaims to the Hong merchants for their full information.

The following official communication has been received from *Lin* the imperial commissioner, &c., dated the 13th day of the 2nd mouth.

The foreigners of all nations have presented the petition.

"The foreign merchants of all nations in Canton have received, with profound respect, the Edict of His Excellency, the Imperial Commissioner, and now beg leave respectfully to address His Excellency, having already communicated, through the Hong merchants, their intention of doing so with the least possible delay.

"They beg to represent that being now made fully aware of the imperial commands for the entire abolition of the traffic in opium, the undersigned Foreign merchants hereby pledge themselves not to deal in opium, nor to attempt to introduce it into the Chinese empire.

"Having now recorded their solemn pledge, they have only further respectfully to state to His Excellency that as individual foreign merchants they do not possess the power of controlling such extensive and important matters as those treated of in His Excellency's edict; and they trust His Excellency will approve of leaving a final settlement to be arranged through the representatives of their respective nations. *Canton, 25th March.* 1839."

This coming before me, the Commissioner, it appears by the petition that in obedience to my commands, they dare no longer traffic in opium. Their reverencial obedience is thus manifested. They also earnestly entreat that as my will involved such important and heavy results, I will direct the superintendents and consuls of their several nations to manage the business.

Now as respects the delivering up of the opium, the superintendent Elliot has this day handed up a duly prepared petition to deliver up the opium; and I, the Commissioner, in due course commanded that the most minute particulars be examined into and handed up in the form of a clear and distinct report: when he must wait till I fix a day for receiving the opium. This is on record. As respects Elliot, therefore: there is no occasion for my again issuing my instructions; but the consuls must forthwith clearly petition as to who they are, and their names and surnames, so as to enable me to act accordingly, and issue an Edict immediately for their instruction.

This Edict is now issued to the Kwang-Chow-Foo for his information and obedience. Let him forthwith send a reply with instructions to the hong-merchants to transmit copies of it to the foreigners of all nations for their information and obedience, and report same, A special Edict.

On receipt of this I, uniting the circumstances, issue this Edict. On receipt of it let the said foreing merchants, in obedience thereto, forthwith statein a clear petition the names and surnames of the Consuls. Do not oppose. A special Edict.

March 27th, 1839.

The back doors were blocked up on Saturday last—and admission into the backstreets is permitted only through old Chinastreet, all the other vomitories are blocked up and a watch set to guard them. Doctor Parker has hitherto been permitted to go to his Hospital but this day he was refused admittance into Hoglane. The Chinese outside seem to be very anxious for the result, they having been dependent for their living on the foreign trade. In the evening of this day Capt. Elliot issued the following notice to His Britannic Majesty Subjects

NOTICE.

I Charles Elliot Chief Superintendent of the Trade of British Subjects in China, do require any British Subject or Subjects, in the name of Her Britanic Majesty's Government, who may have Opium within his or their Factory to aknowledge the same to him in person within the space of two hours from this date.

CHARLES ELLIOT.
Chief Superintendent.

Canton 6 P. M 28th March 1839.

It appears as if the Chinese relax in their very great vigilance and coolies have been ordered by the Hong merchants to bring water; a great quantity of pigs, sheep and poultry were brought to the Consoo house this evening, and it is said they will be made a present of by the Yum chuy to the foreign residents, probably as a set off for the Opium given up. The patroles of coolies went their round as regularly as before.

A letter from the Yum chuy was received this morning addressed to the French, American and Dutch consuls, of which the following is a translation, (we are as yet unable to give it).

From this it will be seen that he requires them to give between them, a quantity of Opium similar to that offered by the British Superintendent. Strict orders were given this evening to bring all the pleasure boats on shore, they were accordingly brought in amidst tremendous noise brought from the river and all deposited in the middle of the square, where they now are, many of them broken to pieces through the careless manner of handling them. One wherry was taken ont of the old Company's long and added to those in the square. Howqua and Mowqua frequently called on Capt. Elliot during the day, and at times remained several hours with him.

Saturday, 30th March.—This morning we hear that no one is allowed to go down China street to market—this new vexations prohibition is caused, they say, by some foreigners going to the Consoo-house last night when the Kwang-chou foo and other officers were assembled there, and the Kwang-chou-foo is reported to have said that, when they wanted any foreigners to come to them, they did not go, but came when not required; that therefore they should no longer be permitted to go into the backstreets. Another reason for this prohibition may be the desire to force us to accept of the Yumchy's present of poultry, pigs, &c. which we stated were brought to the Consoo-house on Thursday night; these were offered to foreigners in the morning yesterday, but refused we believe, without exception. During the day some Parsee servants were allowed with a passport to go to market. Another cause of this greater strictness may have been the Nam-hoy-yune's intended visit to the front of the factories which took place at about two o'clock in the afternoon. He came accompanied by several other mandarins and walked over the square up to the British Hong, looked down the passage which divides the Company's garden from the house and walked away again. The impression seems to be general that things are far from being settled; this is however merely guessed at, nothing having transpired as to the nature of Capt Elliot's negotiation with the authorities. We omitted to mention that two buckets of springwater were carried to each house yesterday by order of the Hong-merchants.

Sunday 31st March.—Provisions, such as fowls, eggs, mutton and vegetables were offered this morning by the linguists in all the houses, but by many refused unless payment were taken for them. while the Chinese insisted upon giving them as a present. A long document containing the Yum-chue's correspondence was pasted this afternoon on the wall of the Company's garden, which for want of space and time we must defer giving until our next. Foreigners were informed this day that since they were to receive no receiving provisions gratis, the linguists would in future supply them with them against payment

Monday 1st April.—This morning another part of the correspondence between the Commissioner and Capt. Elliot and the American and Dutch Consuls was published in the square. Its purport is briefly to the following effect. The Commissioner says that Capt. Elliot proposes that Mr. Johnston should go down to Hong-Kong to be present at the delivery of the Opium—this, H. E. says, is not necessary—why not make each British Subject give an order for Opium, such as they were in the habit of giving to the Opium dealers; this Capt. Elliot should endorse, and then give to H. E., who would then send down for it, without Mr. Johnston's presence being necessary. If, says H. E., Capt. Elliot has power sufficient to obtain the making over to him all the Opium belonging to British subjects, he surely may also have that of ordering such documents to be made out. To Mr. Snow, the American Consul, His Excellency says, that he cannot understand the reason why, as he, the Consul, has informed him, his countrymen should have delivered unto Capt. Elliot's keeping some 1500 Chests of Opium, rather than to him—he says there must be some double dealing there. (The Opium here spoken of is declared to be British property and as such was by the consignees given over to Capt Elliot.) To the Dutch Consul, Mr. van Basel, H. E. says in answer to a letter from him, that though he or his countrymen have no Opium, yet that he cannot for the sake of allowing one vessel to depart, permit the whole of his plans to be deranged. He recommends to the Dutch Consul to influence his neighbours to give over all traffic in Opium.

We ought to have mentioned before that in consequence of a letter from Mr. King, the Commissioner sent him a gracious answer which was ordered to be stuck up on Mr. King's door, in which it is said that though H. E. is aware of Mr. King's having abstained from the Opium trade, yet he cannot allow his servants yet to return, as such concession would interfere with his plans; he however recommends Mr. King to disseminate his maxims among his neighbours.

We have, before going to Press, Monday noon, nothing new to communicate. Communication with outside natives is jealously watched against, and for some time nothing has been heard either from Macao or Whampoa. H. E. at same time says that the trade will be reopened the moment the Opium has all been delivered over to him.

THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

STATEMENT,

Exports of Teas to Great Britain and the
d States of America, since the 1st July 1838,
this date.

	To G. Britain Piculs	To U. States. Piculs
n Bohea	504	
n Bohea	353	
	1549861	
o	1986	4341
	5603	1413
hong		
hong	392	
pot	693	
i	1942	
money	3490	46
e	5863	127
ge Pekoe		
	180689	5927
Black	5899	2600
n	3573	23123
g Hyson	3472	2620
n Skin	9625	
nkay	3556	4416
powder	1832	3337
erial		
Total	208646	42023

l of Black Tea to Gt. Britain lbs. 24091866
l of Green Tea to Gt. Britain lbs. 3727600

lbs. 27819466

l of Black Tea to United States lbs. 790266
l of Green Tea to United States lbs. 4812800

lbs. 5603066

Silk shipped to Great Britain Piculs 2117

General Chamber of Commerce.

AUTION.—Two valuable eight day CHRONO-METERS, one by French, and the other by denham, the first No. 4476, and the latter No ; and two small gold WATCHES (one by Mes- maker of the other unknown) having been usted by me to ROBERT EDWARDS who y left China, to be sent to London for repair; he not having accounted to me for one or either em; the Public are hereby cautioned against hasing said CHRONOMETERS and WATCHES as are my properly. JAS. P. STURGIS.

anton, 24th January. 1839.

OTICE—With reference to an advertisement in the Canton Press headed "CAUTION" and dated 24th ary, we feel it our duty to notify publicly, as we already represented to Mr. J. P. Sturgis personally, ever later; that we have been instructed by Mr. rt Edwards, late of Canton, to dispose of the two nometers alluded to in that advertisement, in the of the said Mr. Sturgis still retaining possession box of Dollars, the property of the said Mr. Ed- ; the proceeds of the Chronometers to meet the e of the said box of Dollars, and the surplus, it to be handed over to the said Mr. Sturgis.

the constituted attorneys of Mr. R Edwards, we to state that the box of Dollars referred to herein tained by the aforenamed Mr. Sturgis for an knowledged claim in 1833, which he has on Mr. ards; and further we know, that the watches tioned in the said advertisement are not yet return rom England.

BOVET, BROTHERS & Co.

anton, 31th January, 1839.

OTICE.—JUST PUBLISHED and for Sale at the Canton Press Office. "The lasting resentment this Keaou Lwan Wang." A Chinese tale, founded fact; transated from the Original by SLOTH. In volume, on foolscap paper, price One Dollar.

OTICE.—Is hereby given that the Honoura- ble Company's Treasury is closed against the ipt of Cash for bills on the Supreme Govern- nt of India.

(Signed) J. H. ASTELL.
W. T. TAYLOR.

Agents of the Honourable East India Company.

anton 7th March 1839.

OTICE.—Parties having claims on the proceeds of the Gold Leaf saved from the late Barque ship," are requested to prefer their claims to the un- mentioned Gentlemen:—J. CULLEN, R. DAVIDSON RUSTOMJEE COWASJEE, Esquires.

(Signed) J. RANDLE.
Commandre of the late Barque Ruby.

Calcutta, 17th October, 1838.

OTICE.—Mr. FELIX HILARIO DE AZEVEDO has the pleasure of informing his friends and the lic in general that he has established himself at Ma- as a general Agent to transact business on commis- n only.

F. H. D' AZEVEDO.

Macao, 7th March, 1839.

OTICE.—Is hereby given that the Partnership heretofore carried on by the Subscribers a' Glas- w under the Firm of ALEXANDER WARDROP & Co., d at Penang under that of ANDERSON, WARDROP & Co., this day dissolved by mutual consent; and the said EXANDER WARDROP is hereby authorised to dispose the property and to receive and pay the debts of both rms.

A. WARDROP.
W. ANDERSON.

Glasgow, 26th June, 1838.

WITH REFERENCE TO THE FOREGOING.

OTICE.—Is hereby given that the undersigned have received full and sufficient powers from the d ALEXANDER WARDROP and WILLIAM ANDERSON receive all outstanding debts due by Parties in India the late firm of ANDERSON WARDROP & Co. and, if ecessary to adopt legal measures for the recovery of e same.

WILLIAM WARDROP SHAW.
FRANCIS DUNNETT.

Penang, 4th January, 1839.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned beg to announce that they have this day commenced business as Commission Merchants and General Agents under the firm of DUNNETT SHAW & Co., in connexion with Mr. JOHN BUCHAN JUNIOR of Glasgow who will conduct their business there under the firm of BUCHANAN & Co.

FRANCIS DUNNETT.
WILLIAM WARDROP SHAW.

Penang, 21st September, 1838.

NOTICE.—The following Packages G W D 5 D & T 3 to order, landed in PREMIER from London are unclaimed. The Consignees are requested to apply for delivery to

DENT & Co,

Canton, 8th March, 1839.

NOTICE.—The Business hitherto to conducted by me at Ampanan in the Island of Lombock, is from the 1st. January, 1839, carried on under the firm of JOHN BURD & Co. Mr. MEDS. LANGE, who has been for many years residing on the Island, has been admitted a Partner in the concern, and all Commission orders for the purchase and shipment of Produce, will be punctually attended to. JOHN BURD.

Canton, 1st March, 1839.

NOTICE.—Mr. WILLIAM ALMACK and Mr. Y. J. MURROW, are authorized, individually, to sign our Firm by procuration.

JAMIESON & HOW.

Canton, 9th February, 1839.

NOTICE.—Bills on London at 6 months sight for sale by

F. S. HATHAWAY.

Canton, 25th January, 1839.

ADVERTISEMENT—The undersigned has been appointed Agent in Singapore for the sale of the works published by the "SOCIETY FOR THE DIFFUSION OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE" as also Agent for the sale of Chamber's Edinburgh Journal, and the other publications of Messrs W. and R. Chambers, Edinburgh. He has lately received copies of most of the above works, including *Penny Magazine, Penny Cyclopedia, Chambers Journal* etc. which are for sale at the London publishing prices, exchange at 4s 2d. per dollar, or 2 cents per penny. He will also be happy to receive orders for and undertakes to procure at the London publishing prices at the above exchange, *without any charges added*, any of the publications of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge and of Messrs W. and R. Chambers,—as any other works parties may wish to order, provided the price be paid at the time of ordering; or guarantee be given that the work or works will be received and paid for on delivery. On the arrival at Singapore of the works ordered, they will be handed over to such agents as the parties may appoint to receive them— or be forwarded direct by earliest opportunity, at the expense of the parties.

Orders in China may be left with Rev. E. C Bridgman, or J. R. Morrison Esq. Canton—and S. W. Williams Esq Macao—with whom Catalogues of the D. U. K. Society's publications may be seen. Catalogues may also be seen at the Morrison Education Society's Library, Canton—and at Macao.

J. H. MOOR

Singapore 29th October 1838.

NOTICE.—The very superior, new and fast sailing schooner "PARADOX," lately arrived from Java, has spacious accommodations for Passengers, and is now put on the line of the Canton Packets. For passage or freight, apply at Canton to HOOKER & LANE.
at Macao

Canton, 15th November, 1838.

NOTICE.—Translations made at the Canton Press Office from and into the English, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese languages at twelve cents a line or where under seventeen lines at two Dollars for each translation.

NOTICE.—FOR SALE at the Canton Press Office, THE CHINESE HONG-MERCHANTS AND THEIR DEBTS, price one dollar.
GENERAL RATES OF AGENCY COMMISSION IN CHINA; on English letter paper, price 10 cents.

NOTICE.

ORDERS for printing will be carefully attended to at the Canton Press Office, at the following charges;

for printing Bills of lading, Bills of exchange, Opium orders and boat notes } $ 100 $ 1
" Linguist reports, reports of Cargoes &c..... " " " 1. 50.
" Policies and folio pages. " " " 5.

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 Copies.

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL INSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above society can grant Policies on Goods payable in London, Calcutta, Bombay, or Canton.

MACVICAR & Co.

Canton, 6th October, 1838.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are authorised to grant Policies payable in Calcutta, London, Batavia and Canton. A cash payment of five per cent on the amount of premium per each risk will be made to all parties giving risks to this office, and Policies are made payable at 30 days when the premium is paid in cash at a *pro rata* exchange, and at two months and longer periods when paid by a Bill on the same terms at which the Policy is payable. DANIELL & Co.

Agents in China, Asiatic Marine Ins. Office.

Secretaries in Calcutta Messrs. Fergusson Brothers & Co.
Agents in London Messrs. Forbes Forbes & Co.
" in Batavia Messrs. Wilson Smithe & Co.

Canton, 9th November, 1838.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Subscribers are duly constituted and appointed Agents for this Company, and can grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta, Canton, Bombay, Madras, and elsewhere.—parties contributing business to the office, will be entitled to a return of five per cent on the amount of premium actually paid in.

Canton, January 4th 1838. WETMORE & Co.

FOR MANILA.

THE Span. Brig "NARCISA," BORENO, will be PEREMTORILY despatched for Manila on the 30th inst. from Macao. For freight apply to

JA: INNES.

Canton, 20th March, 1839.

FOR LONDON.

THE RELIANCE, 1515 Tons Register Captain THOMAS MARQUIS, now at Whampoa. For freight or Charter apply to Captain MARQUIS, at Messrs. DENT & Co's.

Canton, 12th March, 1839.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO LONDON.

THE LORD WILLIAM BENTINCK A. I. 560 Tons burthen, Capt. Stockley. Apply to

JOHN THACKER.

No. 2 British Factory,

Canton, 27th February, 1839.

FREIGHT TO LIVERPOOL.

THE fine Ship TIGRIS, 422 tons A. 1, Captain TITHERINGTON, has the principal part of her Cargo engaged, and will have immediate despatch. For freight apply to DENT & Co.

Canton, 20th February, 1839.

FOR HONG KONG, MACAO, THE STRAITS AND BOMBAY.

THE Ship L'ESPERANCE, now lying at Whampoa will take freight for the above places and have an early despatch, apply to

S. VAN BASEL TOE LAER & Co.

Canton, 8th February, 1839.

FREIGHT TO LONDON.

THE Teak Ship ELIZA, 682 tons A. 1, Captain LAY, will have quick despatch. For freight apply to

DENT & Co,

Canton, 20th February, 1839.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE ST. VINCENT, Captain JAMES MUDDLE. A1, 410 tons per register Apply to

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 3rd January, 1839.

FOR LONDON.

THE fine first class Ship the VISCOUNT MELBOURNE, of 650 tons, Captain WM. DRAYNER, her second voyage. For freight and passage apply to

DANIELL & Co.

Canton, 9th November, 1838.

WANTS A SITUATION—An individual who has been in the trade at Canton for seven years; and understands book-keeping.—For particulars apply to the Editor of the Canton Press.

FOR SALE.

SOME Superir FRENCH CLARET of Balguerie & Co as St. Julien, Chateau Latour &c. @ $ 7 per dozen also superior DUTCH CORDIALS. Apply to

C. LLOYD.
No. 4 Imperial Hong.

FOR SALE

LAFITTE CLARET in cases of one dozen each.

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 3rd January, 1839.

FOR SALE AT WHAMPOA.

A quantity of KENTLEDGE, for particulars apply to MACVICAR & Co

Canton 12th January, 1839.

FOR SALE.

THE undersigned have just received an assortment of the following viz. LINEN DAMASK, NAPKINS and TABLE CLOTHS, COLORED DAMASK, TABLE COVERS of newest patterns, LINEN DUCKS and DRILL, DAMASK, COUNTERPANES and STRIPE VENDAH TICK.

HOOKER & LANE.

No. 1 British Factory,
1st December, 1838.

ON SALE.

BEER in HOGSHEADS, just landed in good order. To be had at the Godowns of

BIBBY ADAM & Co.

Canton, 7th September, 1838.

ON SALE.

At the CANTON PRESS OFFICE

THE second and third volumes of the CANTON PRESS NEWS PAPER AND PRICE CURRENT, at 12 $ per file.

BILLS OF LADING, BLANK POWERS OF ATTORNEY, BLANK RESPONDENTIA BONDS OPIUM ORDERS, all neatly printed and on Europe paper.

also

DIRECTIONS for using the LOGARITHMIC TONNAGE ROD, as invented by Mr. STANSBURY.

At the price of 10 cents each, Statements of AMERICAN IMPORTS & EXPORTS for 1837 & 38, and at 15 cents each, these together with BRITISH IMPORTS & EXPORTS on one sheet of Postpaper.

LINGUISTS REPORTS.

TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press and Price Current,
For one year payable in advance..... $ 12
For six Months..... " ..... $ 7
For three " ..... " ..... $ 4
Single numbers of the Canton Press and Price Current, may be had at the Office No. 3, British Factory, at 30 cents, and Price Currents at 10 cents each.

Vessels laid on for LONDON: *Eliza, Parrack Hall, Orwell, Ingleborough*: for LEITH, *Isabella*: for LIVERPOOL, *Tigris*: for BRISTOL, *Ingleborough*.

LATEST DATES, from ENGLAND, 6th November via Bombay. UNITED STATES, 28th Oct. *Panama*. CALCUTTA, 25th January *Ann*. BOMBAY, 10th January via CALCUTTA. SINGAPORE, 15th February *Ann*. 28th January *Talbot*. MANILA, 5th March via Macao.

VESSELS EXPECTED.—CALCUTTA, *Syren*, BOMBAY, *Hellas, Emily Jane, Stains Castle, Mangalore, Tory*.

SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

Vessel's Name.	*Flag.*	*Commander.*	*Tons*	*Where from.*	*Consignees.*
Canada	Ameri.	Hicks		Liverpool	Wetmore & Co.
Covington	"	Holbrook		Liverpool	Wetmore & Co.
Horatio	"	Howland		Liverpool	F. S. Hathaway.
Eliza	British	Lay	682	Calcutta	Dent & Co.
Reliance	"	Marquis	1515	Madras	Capt. Marquis.
L'Esperance	Dutch	Lindstedt		Batavia	S.van Basel toe Laer & Co.
Orwell	British	Collard		Madras	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Parrock Hall	"	Canney		Bombay	Turner & Co.
Van Couver	Ameri.	Hallet		Boston	Russell & Co.
Girard	"	Drinker		Philadelphia	F. H. & J. Tiers.
Tigris	British	Titherington	422	Liverpool	Dent & Co.
Ingleborough	"	Buckle		Liverpool	Fox Rawson & Co.
Rosalind	"	Crouch		London	Turner & Co.
St. Vincent	"	Muddle	410	London	Lindsay & Co.
Isabella	"	Robertson		Leith	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Francis Stanton ..	Ameri.	Lefavour	392	Manila	Russell & Co.
Niantic	"	Griswold		Newyork	"
George IV	British	Drayner		Batavia	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Ld. Wm. Bentinck	"	Stockley	560	Sydney	J. Thacker.
Trusty	"	Jamieson		Lombock	"
Premier	"	Were		London	Dent & Co.
David Scott	"	Spence		Calcutta	Jardine Matheson & Co
Orixa	"	Ager		Liverpool	Turner & Co.
Elizth. Buckham	British	Scott		Penang	Macvicar & Co.

VESSELS OUTSIDE.—*Jane, Lord Amherst, Aurelia, Psyche, Hercules, Austen, Col. Young, Jardine, Lintin, Mermaid, Isabella, Anna, Mithras, Roza, Governor Findlay, Rose, Mavis, Ternate, Pearl, Corsair, Thistle, Lambton, Allaran, Virginia, Maulmien, Henry Clay, Porcia, Omega, John Gilpin, Ruparell, Lady Hayes, Roman, Robert Fulton, Heroine, Mahumoodie, Panama, Indus, Lady Grant, Ann Jane, H. M. S. Larne, Exchange, Red Rover, Good Success, Ariel, Rob Roy, Ann, Nymph, Poppy, Syed Khan, Hannah, Carnatic, Talbot.*

THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

Abreviations (Pl.) Pecul. (Cy.) Catty. (Pce.) Piece. (Pr.) Pair. (Cht.) Chest. (Yrd.) Yard. ($) Spanish Dollars. (T.) Tael. (M.) Mace. (Cn.) Candarin. (Ch,) Cash. Comml. Weights: 16 Taels, 1¼ lb. avods.—1 Catty.—100 Catties 133⅓ lb avods, 1 Pecul.—16 Pls. 80 Cys, 1 Ton.—84 Cys, 1 Cwt.—¼ Cy. 1 lb.—Money weight.—10 Cash. 1 Candarin.—10 Candarin, 1 Mace, 1 Tael.—1 Tael, 580 Grains Troy.—1 Span. dollar 7 Mace 1 cn. 7 ch.

VOL. 4. No. 30. ***Canton, Saturday, 30th March, 1839.*** **No. 196.**

IMPORTS.

	PER.	PRICES.	REMARKS.
COTTON MANUFACTURES.			
Cambrics - - 40 yds. - in	Pce.	$ 3. a 4	
Chintzes - - 28 „ - in	„	3 a 5	
Handkfs. Monteiths scarlet -	„	1.75 a 2.	dull.
„ „ blue - -	„	1.25 a 2	
Long-cloths white 40 yds. 36 in	„	3½. a 4½.	
„ „ 80 „ - -	„	7½. a 9.	
„ grey - 40 „ 38 in	„	3½. a 4.	Large stock
„ „ - 60 „ 38 in	„	5½. a 6.	
„ „ - 80 „ 38 in	„	7. a 8.	
Am. brown Cots. 30 „ 36 in	„	2.10 a 2.50	
Cotton yarn Nos. 16 @ 28	Pl.	22 a 30	Large stock and
„ „ 30 @ 52	„	30 a 36	little demand.
Calcutta - - „ 18 @ 24	„		None.
WOOLLENS.			
Broadcloth Ex. Sup[r] 60@62 in	Yrd.	90 a 2 80.	
„ Span[h] Stripes 60@62 in	„	1.20 a 1.40.	
„ Supers - - 58@60 in	„	80 a 90.	
„ Worsters - - -	„	60 cts.	
„ Worleys - 25 yds. in	Pce.	11 a 11½.	No sale.
„ Sup[r] Selet. Cutgs large	Pl.	30 a 40.	Cts. dull.
Flannel - - - - -	yd.	15 a 20.	
Camblets, double 55 yds. 30 in	Pce.	20 a 22.	dull.
Fine singles - - - -	„		
Second - - - - -	„		
Dutch - - - 40 yds. 33 in	„	22 a 24	
„ - - - 40 „ 28 „	„	20 a 22	
Bombazets - - - -	„	7 a 8	
Longells scarlet - - -	„	10 a 10½	
Assorted colors - - -	„	8½ a 8¾	
Woollen yarn - - -	„	70 a 90	Limited demand.
COTTON.		Tael.	
Bengal old or inf[r]. - - -	Pl.	8 7 a 10 8	
„ sup[r] and fine - -	„		
Bombay old or inf[r]. - -	„	7. a 9.3	
„ sup[r]. and fine - -	„		
Madras - - - - - -	„	7.5 a 10.	
Manila - - - - -	„		None.
METALS.			
Copper Shea[rs]. 16 oz. @ 32 oz.	Pl.	$ 3½.	
„ S. American slab - -	„	20.	None.
„ nails assorted - - -	„	40.	
„ old - - - - -	„	18.	
Lead English Pig - - -	„	6 a 6½	
„ Spanish „ - - -	„		
Iron Bar 1 @ 3 in - - -	„	3½ a 4	
„ Rod ½ @ in - - -	„	4½ a 5	Very small stock.
„ Nailrod ½ and under -	„		
„ Hoop. - ½ @ in - -	„	4½ a 5	
„ Sorap - - - - -	„	1. a 1.20	Not Saleable.
Steel English - - - -	„		
„ Swedish - - - -	Tub	4½ a 5	Small stock.
Spelter English - - - -	Pl.	5½ a 5¾	
Tin Plates - - - - -	Box	8½ a 9	Little demand.
Quicksilver - - - - -	Pl.	85	Nominal.
SKINS Rabbit - - - -	100	60. a 65.	
Beaver - - - - - -	each	4. a 6.	
„ Fox - - - - -	„	1. a 1.15.	
Otter-Sea - - - - -	„	40. a 55	
„ „ tails - - - -	„	2.50 a 3	
„ Land[r] - - - - -	„	5. a 7.	
Seal - - - - - -	„	2. a 2.50	
OPIUM Patna old - 1836	Ch[t].		
„ „ - 1837	„		
„ „ new - -	„		
Benares old - - 1837	„		No trade.
„ new - - - -	„		
Malwa old - - - -	„		
„ new - - - -	„		
Turkey - - - - -	Pl.		Little demand.
RICE Bengal - - - -	„	None.	
„ Java - - - - -	„	1.50 a 1.60	
„ White table - - -	„		
„ Manila - - - -	„	1.50 a 1.60	
STRAITS PRODUCE &c.			
Bird's nest, fine white - -	Cr.	30.	
„ „ inf[r]. „ - -	„	11. a 16.	No demand.
„ „ black - - -	„	1½. a 5.	
Bees Wax - - - - -	Pl.	26. a 28.	
Betel nut - - - - -	„	4. a 4½.	
Cloves Mauritius 22 @ 24	„	34.	Molucca.
„ Mother - - - -	„	10. a 12.	Overstocked.
Camphor Baroos - - - -	Cy.	6. a 25.	
Gambir - - - - - -	Pl.	2½. a 3.	
Mace - - - - - -	„		
Nutmegs - - - - - -	„		
Pepper - - - - - -	„	6½ a 6¾.	
Rattans - - - - - -	„	3. a 3½.	In demand.
Tin Banca - - - - -	„	22.	
„ Singapore &c. - - -	„	21.	First quality.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Amber large 1st quality - -	Cy.	3. a 13.	
„ small fragments - -	„	20 cts a 1½.	
Asafœtida - - - - -	Pl.	4½.	
Bichdemar - - - - -	„	6. a 25.	
„ good - - - - -	„	25. a 36.	
Cochineal - - - - -	„	180. a 220.	
Coral large beads or pieces	Cy.	.....	
„ fragments - - - -	Pl.	40. a 50.	
Cow Bezoar - - - - -	Cy.	16. a 25.	No demand.
Cudbear - - - - - -	Pl.	12.	
Cutch Pegue - - - - -	„	4. a 4½.	
Elephants Teeth or Ivory	„	70. a 100.	
„ „ cuttings	„	60. a 65.	
Fish-maws - - - - -	„	25 a 55.	
Fins - - - - - - -	„	40 cents	
Ginseng crude - - - -	„	55.	
„ clarified. - - - -	„	90	
Mother of Pearl Shell - -	„	9. a 10.	
Myrrh - - - - - -	„	3. a 4.	
Olibanum - - - - - -	„	3½. a 8.	Large stock.
Putchuck - - - - - -	„	15. a 16	Little demand.
Rose Maloes - - - - -	„		
Saltpetre at Lintin - - -	„	4½ a 5.	
Shark's fins - - - - -	„	15. a 30.	
Smalts - - - - - -	„	40. a 55.	Limited demand.
Stock fish - - - - -	„	3½. a 4.	Large stock.
Thread Gold and Silver -	Cy.	32 a 35	Large stock.
Wood Ebony Mauritius - -	Pl.	2.	dull.
„ „ Ceylon - - -	„	3.	
„ Sandal Indian - - -	„	14 a 20	
„ „ Timor - - -	„	8 a 12.	
„ „ Sand[l] Islands - -	„		
Sapan. „ - - -	„	1.50	

EXPORTS.

	WT. in T.	PRICE	REMARKS.
SILK MANUFACTURES.			
Camlets blk. 18 yds. by 24 in	30	$ 12	
„ col'd „ „ by „	28	13.	
Hkfs. 4-4 black Levantine fringed	17	5.20. a 6.30	
„ 7-8 „ „	15	4.50 a 5.60	
Hkfs. 7-8 cross barred - -	11	5.50 a 6.	
„ Sarsnet, Nankin silk	—	5.20	
„ „ Canton - - -	18	6.30	
Hkfs. white Pongee 32 in	16	5.80	
„ figured „ 32	20	8.10 a 8.50	
„ „ „ 30 „	18	7.20 a 7.80	
Levantines col'd 30 yds. 24 „	24	11.50	
„ „ 30 „ 29 „	32	15. a 15.50	
„ black „ „ 24 „	27	11.	
„ „ „ 29 „	30	14. a 15.	
Satins Levantines 30 29 „	33	14.50 a 15.	
„ „ „ 24 „	30	13.	
Lutestrings mixt 18 „ 24 „	18	6.70	
„ black „ „ 29 „	28	9.50 a 9.75	
Pongees white 30 „ 30 „	30	10.	
„ „ 30 „ 29 „	29	9.75	
„ „ 30 „ 32 „	32	11.	
„ Szechuen 19 „ 19 „	27	3.60 a 3.75	
Sarsnets black N. 30 „ 29 „	27	9 70	
„ „ C. „ „ 29 „	28	8	
„ „ „ „ 29 „	22	7.	
„ white 60 „ 29 „	34	14.25 a 14.5	
„ colored 30 „ 29 „	21	11.80 a 12.	
„ crossbarr'd „ „ 24 „	18	9.20 a 9.30	
Satins black 18 „ 29 „	44	15 a 15.20	
„ „ 18 „ 29 „	36	11. a 11.50	
„ colored 18 „ 29 „	33	16.	
„ high „ 18 „ 29 „	36	17.	
„ damasked crimson	38	17 a 17.50	
„ „ colored	38	16. a 16.50	
Senshaws Nank. blk 29 29 „	40	14.50	
„ „ colored „ „	33	13.50	
„ „ „ 29 „	36	16.20	
„ Canton black - - -	33	8.90 a 9.40	
Sewing silks assort. colors. 1st	Pl.	440 a 450	
„ „ black - - - -		385.	
Shawls crape 7-4 embrd. - -	7	3.40	According to embroidery.
„ „ 55 @ 58 in - -	5½	2.90	
„ 8-4 Satin figd. 63 - -	5	1.80	
„ 7-4 „ „ 59 - -	4	1.50	
„ „ damasked silk 54 @ 57	4	1.85	
Water silks col'd. 18 y. - 29 in	32	14.50 a 15.	
BLACK TEAS.	Pl	Tael.	
„ Bohea Canton - - -	„	None.	
„ Pekoen - - -	„		
„ Congou Souq. k'd. - -	„	19 a 30	
„ Bt. Lf. & Pek. k'd	„		
„ Campoi - - - - -	„		
„ Souchong - - - -	„	36 a 42	
„ Hung muey - - -	„	22 a 32	
„ Pekoe - - - - -	„	60 a 62	No fine remaining.
„ Ning Yong - - -	„	19 a 20	
„ Ankoi - - - - -	„	15	
„ „ Pouchong - -	„	18 a 20	
„ Orange Pekoe - -	„	20 a 40	
„ Caper - - - -	„	20 a 22	
GREEN TEAS.			
„ Twankay - - - - -	„	20 a 31	
„ Skin - - - - - -	„	19 a 30	
„ Hyson - - - - -	„	38 a 70	Canton Tea.
„ Young Hyson - - -	„	28 a 42	20 a 28
„ Imperial - - - -	„	42 a 65	30 a 32
„ Gunpowder - - -	„	45 a 68	30 a 32
RAW SILK. Canton No. 1	„	T. 280	
„ „ „ „ 2	„	270	
„ „ „ „ 3	„	250 a 255	
„ „ „ „ 4	„		
„ „ „ „ 5	„		
Nankin Taatlee - - - 8	„	540 a 550	
„ Taysaam - - - -	„		
SUGAR RAW. Canton 1st	„	T. 5.3	
„ „ 2d.	„	4.8 a 5.	
„ Pingfa - - - -	„	6.2	
„ Candy Canton - - -	„	6.6 a 6.8	
„ „ Chinchew - -	„		
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Alum - - - - - - -	„	1.85 a 1.95	at Macau.
Aniseed star - - - - -	„	10½	
Camphor - - - - - -	„	33 a 34	
Cassia at Whampoa - - -		10. a 10½	
„ Lintin - - - -	„		None.
„ buds - - - - -	„	14 a 15	
Canes bamboo - - - -	1000	10 a 14	
„ Wangees - - - -	„	1 a 12	
China Root - - - - -	Pl.	3½	
Cubebs - - - - - -	„	17 a 18	
Dragon's blood - - - -	„	80 a 100	
Galangals - - - - - -	„	3½ a 3¾	
Gamboge - - - - - -	„	65 a 70	None good.
Glass beads - - - - -	„	17 a 22	
Glue - - - - - - -	„	9 a 11	
Ginger in Jars - - - -	Case	5 a 5½	
Hartall or Orpiment - -	Pl.	15 a 16	
Lead white - - - - -	„	9 a 10	
„ red - - - - -	„	10	
Mo. of Pear' Shells Sooloo large	Pl.		No demand.
„ blue edged small	„		
Musk warranted - - - -	Cy.	45 a 60	
Nankeens, blue 10½ yds. 13 in	100	92	
„ 9½ yds. 12 in - - - -	Pe.	85	
„ Canton made - - - -	„	79	
„ „ large - - - -	„	82	
„ „ small - - - -	„	65	No demand.
Yellow yds. in 1st. st.	„	79 a 80	
„ „ „ 2d. „	„	66 a 70	None.
„ „ „ 3d. „	„	59	
„ small „ „ - -	„		
„ white „ „ - -	„	55 a 85	Wanted.
Oils Aniseed - - - - -	Cy.	1.10 a 1.20	
„ Cassia - - - - -	Pl.	1.65	
Rhubarb - - - - - -	„	None.	
„ Dutch cut - - - -	„	5 a 8	
Soy in Jars - - - - -	Case	14 a 18	
Tobacco in baskets - - -	Pl.		
Tortoiseshell - - - -	P.		
Turmeric - - - - - -	„		
Vermillion 80 catties - -	Box.	76.	

N. B. OF IMPORTS ALL DUTIES ARE PAID BY THE PURCHASER, AND OF EXPORTS BY THE SELLER BOATHIRE IS PAID BY THE SELLER.

NOTE. Opium can only be delivered at Lintin &c. where also higher prices are obtainable for *Camblets, Saltpetre, Ginseng* and other Goods, on which the duties at Whampoa are high.—Ships with *Rice, Cotton, &c.* sometimes discharge at Macao or tranship their Cargoes, at Lintin &c. to other Vessels, bound to Whampoa, and thereby avoil Port Charges. The ship rents outside, and River Freights, are various and high.—Small invoices of *Wines, Beer, Pickles &c. Confectionery Stationery, Cutlery, Crockery ware, &c.*, for foreigners consumption, are sold at Auction duty paid.

Note. Alum, and *Cassia* are procurable cheaper at Lintin, Macao, &c.; and *Raw Silk, Silk* piece goods &c., are sometimes shipped thro' the latter Port to vaoid double duties, chargeable on those goods, if more than 100 Peculs are required for the ship when at Whampoa.

RATES OF INSURANCE AT CANTON.

On first class vessels in the 10th Canton and Union Offices of China, & various Agents of Offices established in Calcutta and Bombay.

	GOODS	TREASURE		GOODS	TREASURE		GOODS	TREASURE
Bombay			Singapore	1	½	Bol. or Hamburg	3	3½
Ceylon			Manila			Spain or Portugal	3	3½
Madras			Malacca			America U States	3	3½
Calcutta	2½	2	Penang	1½	1	Chili or Peru	3	3½
Rangoon			Batavia			Mexico	3	3½
Mauritius			Gt. Britain via Sg	3	2½	E. coast of China	1	1½
Australia			„ direct	2½	2	Lintin &c.	½	½
Sand. Islands			France	2½	2			

Note. Above rates are from 20th Oct. to 20th April annually: during remaining 6 months the premiums are somewhat higher. Risks on Blocks are $ 9 per Cent per annum, $ 4½ for 6 months, $ 2½ for 3 months and $ ½ per month.

The Local Insurance Offices grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta and Bombay, or in Canton.

WHAMPOA PORT CHARGES, &c.

1st class ves. measg. 1600 cubits & upwards pay 0.7874756 of a Tl. per cubit
2nd „ „ „ 1200 do. & under 1600 „ 0.7221091 „ „
3rd „ „ under 1200 do. 0.5062301 „ „

N. B. The cubit is 14½ inches: measurement is taken on each entry of the vessel with cargo (except Rice) and is from the Foremast to the Mizen mast or tiller head in Brigs; and across at the main mast; these are multiplied together for the above products—The largest class pay from $ 4300 to $ 4320 2d class from $ 3700 to $ 3780; 3rd class from $ 3700 and under. The Canhar or Present Fee is paid by all vessels 1600 Taels or $ 2223. Linguist's $ 173½ and Comprador's fees $ 50. Also Pilotage $ 60, inwards and outwards the same. A sum of from $ 5 @ 600 is also usually required by the Hong-merchant, for securing a Cargo-ship, to defray fees and charges usually incurred by him. On French and other Foreign vessels the charges are slightly varied. The several fees paid to the Hoppo &c. on Rice laden ships amounting to $ 939.50., by a decision of the General Chambee of Commerce, are to be considered a charge on the vessel, as also the sum of $ 230—paid to the Linguist—making the whole charge on a Rice-ship, $ 1189.50—besides Pilotage inwards and outwards.

RATE OF EXCHANGE AND PRICE OF BULLION.

	s. d.
On London or Liverpool, 6 months sight private Bills	5.
Government Bills 10 @ 30 days	4.10.
United States Bank Bills 6 months sight	5.
Bills under advances made on goods by the E. I. Company's Agents.	None.
E. I. Company's Agents Bills on Calcutta 30 ds. sight C. Rs. 220 @ 222.	
E. I. Directors Bills 60 ds. sight, and private 30 ds. C. Rs. 222.	
Private Bills, on Bombay, „ Co's. Rs.	

Gold, 98 a 100 touch, in leares $ 23.75 per Tael weight.
Sycee at Lintin &c. large Ingots 97 a 99 touch 7 per Cent premium. Very small ..... 96 a 98 „ 6½ per Cent „ „ per cent
Spanish Dollars Pillar Fordinand, „ „ 1 per Cent „ „
„ „ Old Carolus IV. „ „ 3 @ 4 per Cent „ None
South American Republics „ „ par.

Freight to London, Liverpool, &c. per Ton. 50 cub: feet £ 4 10 None
to foreign Europe, American and British Ships, none. „ „
to United States, American Ships Per Ton. 40 cub. feet. „ 25-0

DELIVERIES OF OPIUM AT LINTIN.

FROM 1ST APRIL 1838 TO 28TH FEBRUARY 1839.

	IN FEBRUARY.			FROM APRIL TO JANUARY INCLUSIVE.		
	Chests.	*Price.*	*Value in Dollars.*	*Chests.*	*Value in Dollars.*	*Steel Mercs*
Patna ..... old.	3			5,812	3,054,980	19
„ ..... new	194					163
Benares ..... old				1,776	867,060	1
„ ..... new	2					48
Malwa	39			7,533½	4,338,048	810
	63½			15,121½	8,250,028	16,3

Total of deliveries in the 11 months beginning 1st of April = 15,185½ chests

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

Nothing whatever is doing.

THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 4. No. 31. Canton, Saturday, 6th April, 1839. No. 187.

ART. II. *Sketch of Spanish Colonial History in Eastern Asia: government of Dr Silva, Tubora, Zerezo, and De Corcoera, &c.* Continued from *Zerezo, and De Corcoera, &c.* Continued from *From the Chinese Repository.*
A. D. 1624 to 1677. *tory for February. Continued from last weeks.*

The quiet of Manila was not restored by the persecution and removal of Corcuera. The military austerity of Faxardo led him to seek to enforce unanimity by imprisonments and banishments; but when the prisons and the presidios were both filled by these expedients, the evil went on increasing. The colonists divided into parties, and inflamed with mutual animosities, were plying the trade of persecution, when their dissensions received from Providence a severe and unexpected castigation.

It was the evening of St. Andrew's day (1645), the deliverance of the city from the pirate Limaon had just been commemorated in the streets and before the altars; the ball and the dance were preparing; the serene sky, the smooth sea, the delicious temperature, were lending, as they still lend, their charms to the gayest holiday of the Philippine winter. Suddenly the waters of the bay were stirred from beneath; the river rose in its bed; globes of fire broke from the cleft soil; there was a rush in the air, as of an invisible tempest; they were the heralds of the terrible earthquake. The first shocks were severe, and were followed by others still more destructive. The cries of the living for mercy mingled with the crash of falling buildings, and the groans of the sufferers buried beneath the masses of rubbish. The dawn of the following day came, and the city was a pile of ruins. Almost all the public buildings—the cathedral, the churches, convents, colleges—were destroyed or irreparably enjured, and six hundred bodies were disinterred from beneath the wreck of private mansions.

In the midst of this awful visitation, superstition found time to invent a new wonder. While the shocks were following each other in fatal succession, the image of St. Francisco in the pueblo of Dilao, was seen to weep and sweat profusely. For three hours, its hands were stretched forth in the attitude of earnest intercession. This prodigy called forth the pious gratitude of the spared citizens, and the image was unanimously voted by the civil and ecclesiastical authorities, protector and advocate against earthquaker, under the title of St. Francisco of tears (San Francisco de las lagrimas).

When Manila rose again from its ruins, it was in a humbler style of architecture. The lofty terraces and projecting galleries, in which the wealthy citizens had delighted, were foregone, and though the balcony and the azotea so necessary in the climate were preserved, yet in the moderate elevation of the houses, not exceeding two stories, and in the overlopping timbers, the visiter saw, as he may still see, that the terrors of the fatal night of St. Andrew's were not soon forgotten.

Faxardo had now ample employment in rebuilding the city, under whose ruins, it would appear, that many bitter discords were for ever buried. From these useful labors he was in part drawn away by a revival of old depredations; these difficulties were waived for a time, by a boundary treaty with Corralat in Mindanao, and an armistice with the Sûlûans, under whose provisions the islands accepted the protection of Spain, while the Spanish troops were withdrawn from them.

The ruins of Manila were but ill repaired when the bay was again entered by a Dutch fleet, the 10th of June (1646). Their unexpected appearance and the state of the city gave them great advantages, but several days were suffered to elapse before they could resolve on an attack upon Cavite. The garrison made a brave defence, the Dutch commander was mortally wounded, and the citizens in pious gratitude for the retirement of their enemies, ascribed all the merit of the repulse to the miraculous image of the Virgin of Antipolo!

The government of Faxardo, severe from the beginning, had become more and more harsh, under the influence of Venegas, his military adviser and secretary. Convinced, at last, that this favorite had abused his confidence, he gave him up to public trial in Sept. 1651 when the unhappy man was put to the rack and his fortune confiscated. His case was afterwards referred to the king, but the royal mercy came too late, for Venegas had already died in prison, and the popular aversion had gone so far as to deny him honorable burial. We will add one anecdote more of Faxardo's official bearing, though it may be difficult to decide whether it be an illustration of misplaced leniency or of still more refined severity. A foreigner, holding employment in the colony, had become obnoxious to the Inquisition, and the commissary of the holy office received orders to apprehend him and send him to Mexico. The colonial agent of the tribunal proceeded to put his orders in execution, without the formality of a notice to the governor. The unbending soldier, the persecutor of Corcuera might have been expected to resent this irregular supercession of his authority, but the mildest possible rebuke—a gentle chiding at being deprived of the opportunity of cooperating in so honorable a service—was all that the governor inflicted on the commissary.

During the last years of Faxardo's government, the colony seems to have been much neglected by the mother-country, and long intervals elapsed between the arrival of naos from Acapulco. The archiepiscopal seat had been vacant ever since the death of the unfortunate Fr. Guerrero. Great was the joy of the citizens, when it was announced in July 1653, that the galleon was at hand, having on board a new archbishop, as well as new governor in the person of Don Sabiniano Maurique de Lara.

Faxardo was now destined to feel in his turn the rigors of a public prosecution. After an administration of nine years, and at the age of 96, a "residencia" was instituted, and serious charges proved against him. His case was referred to court, and his prosecutor, more mild to him than he had been to Corcuera suffered the Jesuit convent to give him an asylum, where death anticipated the royal decision.

De Dara entered on his government, at a period of extreme corruption of morals at Manila. Unblushing dishonesty in commercial transactions, unrelned malice and hatred in private life, are said to have characterised the time, and these unhappy features were overshadowed by an all prevalent licentiousness and sensuality. To meet this sad state of things, pope Innocent X. benignly despatched a apostolic brief to the archbishop, "absolving every excess or crime whatever, in which the residents or visitors at the Philippines might be found implicated." Plenary indulgences were conceded "a los que tuvissen disposicion suficiente," i. e. to all who chose to ask and pay for them.

When these gracious privileges were made public in March 1654, "the *disputation* to receive them was universal." The throng at the confessionals was so great, that the rite was administered, in the city alone, to 40,000 persons. When the 22d of March came, the day fixed for the benediction of the islands, high mass was celebrated, and the ceremonial closed amid general joy, and "extraordinery consolations." De Lara lent himself most devoutly to these religious observances, and seconded the archbishop with a liberal contribution toward rebuilding his ruined cathedral. These ceremonies did not avert from the colony a long train of disasters. Several galleons were lost or miscarried: clouds of locusts ate up the harvests; and the small pox made great ravages. The piratical incursions of the Mindanaons were prosecuted to the very entrance of the bay of Manila, and in one of these, their booty included a thousand captives. On St. Bernard's day, August 20th, 1668, Manila was again visited by destructive shocks of earthquake. Many of the lately rebuilt edifices were shaken down, and, but for the safer style of building and the occurrence of the shocks in the day-time, the loss of life and property would have been terrible. * Two years after this, disturbances arose in Pampanga, out of the hardships suffered by the natives, in services required by the crown, and particularly in the cutting and preparation of timber. The revolt extended to the neighboring provinces, and the followers of the leaders in the insurrection swelled at one time to 40,000. This threatening combination was however dissolved, the year after, by a small Spanish force, and the ringleaders in the mutiny were apprehended and executed.

We noticed briefly the contents of the following documents last week, and now publish their translation.

General replies of the High Commissioner published by him in the form of proclamation, before the factories.

Reply of the 27th March, to the address of the English Superintendent Elliot surrendering Opium.

"The representation that in obedience to the commands he will deliver up the opium manifests a respectful sense of duty and understanding of matters. I find that the store-ships at present in these seas are in all twenty-two; and the general amount of the opium they have on board, I am already informed of by my inquiries The Superintendent can have no difficulty in instantly ascertaining from all the foreigners in the factories the precise amounts, and immediately writing out and presenting a clear statement thereof, to enable me, the commissioner, in conjunction with the governor and lieut governor, at once to declare a certain period, when we will ourselves go to receive what is delivered up. He must not make an untrue report, lest he bring on himself the offence of concealing, deceiving, and glossing over. Beware of this!

Reply of the 28th March, to the address of the English Superintendent Elliot stating the amount of Opium surrendered, 20283 Chests.

By this address it appears, that the amount of opium has been ascertained, and the needful examination and receipt thereof are respectfully awaited. The real sincerity and faithfulness thus shown are worthy of praise. I find that the amount of 20,283 chests, stated by the said superintendent, has reference only to such as is brought by the English foreigners. I, the commissioner, have assuredly no suspicion that there is any insincerity behind. And the statement that there is some at other ports elsewhere. I presume also to be the fact. But I have considered, that, before the issuing of the orders to deliver up, it is difficult to feel assured that there has been no opium laid up in the several foreign factories, nor any brought in the various vessels at Whampoa. The question does not now stop with what is in deposit on board the store ships: but at this time, when punishment is not to be inflicted on past offences, it is essential that all the opium, wherever laid up, should be completely surrendered. Assuredly the offences of those who have before laid up a store thereof shall not be visited upon them.

"I have now, in conjunction with the governor and lieut. governor, determined on the rules to be observed in regard to the delivery of the opium. Besides sending a copy thereof separately to the prefect of Kwang-chow Foo, that he may desire the hong merchants to make known the same. I also require of the said superintendent instantly to ascertain what quantity of opium there may be in the foreign factories, and on the 29th officers shall be deputed to receive the same:—what quantity of opium there may be on board the ships at Whampoa, to examine and receive which officers shall be sent on the 30th:—and what quantity there is on board the twenty two store-ships outside, to examine and receive which I, the commissioner, and the governor, will ourselves go to the Bocca Tigris. Whatever there may be stored up at other ports, since the said superintendent has promised to deliver up the whole, he should of course be held responsible for the delivery of, from time to time as it shall arrive. Should the amount be in excess of the 20,283 chests, it must still be fully surrendered. In so doing the sincerity of the purpose will be shown. And assuredly no blame shall be attached to the inaccuracy of the original report, on account of such excess.

"Besides this, the American, French, and Dutch nations have also Consuls in superintendence of affairs, to whom orders have now been given in like manner to pay obedience, and speedily to represent the real amounts, waiting till examination can be

* We are incidentally told that there still remained at this time a considererable Japanese population at Manila. It is mentioned that a Japanese junk put into the bay to refit and that on sailing again, a number of the crew preferred to stay behind with their christianized countrymen in the parish of San Antonio.

made and the whole received. Though the said superintendent be peculiarly charged with the controul of the English foreigners; yet having been permitted by the crown, in consequence of the governor's representation, to remain as superintendent in the foreign factories, he should spread abroad his monitions, so that all may speedily deliver up what opium they have, so as to enable us to memorialize the throne conjointly, and request a conferment of favors from the great emperor, in order to afford encouragement and stimulate exertion. Now is the time for the foreigners of all nations to repent of their faults: and pass over to the side of virtue. This is the day and time for reformation: and if embraced, the enjoyment of unending advantages will be the result. Let none on any account make excuses, or seek delay, so as to incur cause for future repentance.

Reply of the 29th March, to the English Superintendent Elliot's address requesting that as usual the compradors and servants should be allowed, and that the passage boats should be permitted to run between this, the outer anchorages, and Macao.

"Yesterday the said superintendent, when addressing me in reply, promised for himself that he would certainly deliver up the opium of his nation to the amount 20,283 chests, surrendering the whole quantity as he should bring it into his hands: I therefore answered, in his praise, and at the same time clearly gave directions in regard to the places where and times when the delivery should be made. And I besides sent, in a separate form, a list of rules, and required of him to write foreign letters (or orders), to enable me to depute officers to proceed therewith to the store-ships, and call on them to make the delivery. This was a most simple, convenient, and easy mode of proceeding. If the said Superintendent were really acting with sincerity of purpose, he certainly should have speedily proceeded to obey my commands. Though he say, that in the foreign factories, and on board the ships at Whampoa, there is now no opium, yet the opium laid up on board the 22 store-ships is all deposited therein by the foreigners residing in the factories. Ordinarily, when combining with Chinese traitors to dispose thereof clandestinely, it has been always practicable to obtain foreign orders written at the factories, and giving the same to the fast boats to proceed therewith outside, and get possession of the commodity. How is it then that on this occasion, when surrendering the opium, there is no knowledge of this mode of operation?

"In the present address, it is represented that now, while the north wind is blowing, it is feared that vessels outside having opium on board may perhaps set sail and go away. Now I find that of late the store-ships have all returned to Lintin, Macao roads, and the other anchorages, and there remained; doubtless because they have heard that commands have been issued requiring delivery of the opium, and therefore have not dared to sail far away. *They* are yet disposed to await and pay obedience; while *you* would desire to stir them up and make them go. I would ask, seeing that you have taken on you the responsibility in this matter, how, if the store-ships should dare the to sail away, you will be able to sustain the heavy criminality attaching to you?

"The address talks too of close restraint, as it were imprisonment; which is still more laughable. I find that from the 18th of March, when the commands were given to all the foreigners to deliver up their opium, every thing remained as usual, until the 24th, when you came in a boat to Canton, and that night wished to take Dent and abscond with him. It was after this that cruisers were stationed to examine and observe all that went in and out. It was because you were void of truth and good faith, that it became unavoidably necessary to take preventive steps. As to the compradors, and others, they are in fact Chinese traitors, who would also suggest absconding and escape. How then could the withdrawal of them be omitted? Yesterday, too, when you had made a statement of the amount of opium, I at once conferred on you a reward, consisting of sundry articles of food. Is this the manner in which prisoners are ever treated?

"I the High Commissioner, in conjunction with the governor and lieut.-governor, looking up to the great emperor, embody his all-comprehending kindness, and in our treatment of you foreigners of every nation never go beyond these two words, favor and justice. Such as display contumacy and contempt, how can they have ought but justice dealt out to them!" But such as shew a respectful sense of duty, shall assuredly be tenderly intreated with favor.

"Do you now simply command plainly all the foreigners, with instant speed to prepare letters, and hand them in to government, to enable it to give commands to all the store-ships to deliver up in orderly succession the opium, and as soon as this shall be delivered up, every thing shall without fail be restored to its ordinary condition. This requisition is indeed conformable to reason: what difficulty is there in complying with it? If in place of speedily making delivery, you make pretexts for diverting attention, in the hope that after the strict preventive measures shall be withdrawn you may form some other scheme, who cannot see through such artful devices? And will you be enabled to make a repetition of such attempts?

"Besides deputing officers to proceed to the Hong merchant's Consoo house, there to give verbal commands and to prevent delay, you are also hereby required to act speedily in obedience to this my reply. Do not again be working at excuses and delay, thereby drawing on yourself cause for future repentance."

Reply of the 30th of March to the English Superintendent Elliot's address, proposing to send Johnston outside.

"This address represents, that the Deputy Superintendent, Johnston, shall be sent outside, to call together all the vessels, and deliver up the whole amount of opium; and gives conveyance to an order to him for my perusal. I, the high commissioner, have carefully examined the terms of this order; and though I find therein nothing improper, yet considering that in a previous address the said Superintendent stated, that taking on him the power entrusted to him by his sovereign he had required of the people of his nation immediately to deliver up the whole of the opium,—it is plain to me that as the said Superintendent has the power of making such a requisition, he can have no difficulty in giving orders directly to all the store-ships; and what necessity then is there for committing the matter to Johnston, and thus multiplying the twists and bends of the transaction.

"I, the high commissioner, have given reiterated official replies, requiring of all the foreigners to write orders themselves, on the ground that, in the ordinary manner of selling the opium, they have always thus disembarked the goods, without committing an error once in a hundred times. Why then is not the opium surrendered in this comparatively simple, convenient, and easy way?

"Let me now weigh the matter for you. The said Superintendent having power to act, and having repeatedly acknowledged before me his responsibility, can have not the smallest loophole of escape therefrom. How can he possibly have the power to require of all the foreigners to deliver up the opium, and yet not have the power to require that they write orders for the same? It is his duty then immediately to pay obedience to my reiterated commands, and speedily to require of all the foreigners severally to write foreign orders for the number of chests of opium they have on board each vessel by name, and to present the same to government through the said Superintendent, covered by a general order from himself, that these being conveyed to the store-ships they may in orderly succession make delivery. The earlier the day of the complete delivery, the earlier will be that day for the commercial intercourse to resume its ordinary course, not stopping merely at the giving permission to the passage boats to run.

"The said Superintendent must know that I, the commissioner, give my commands and cautions in full sincerity, and must speedily pay implicit obedience. He must not be turning inconstantly this way and that, bringing thereby criminality and cause of sorrow on himself.

The foreign order is sent back herewith.

An edict from Lin, imperial commissioner, &c., to the American consul Snow, communicated by Choo, perfect of Canton.

An official communication has been received from Lin, governor of Hookwang, and high imperial commissioner; it is as follows.

"On the 16th day, of the 2nd month, of the 19th year of Taoukwang, (30th of March, 1839.) the American consul, Snow, presented an address as follows. (here the address is copied.)

"This having come before me, the high imperial commissioner, I find that already, before this time, the English Superintendent Elliot, presented an address, declaring that the opium belonging to English Subjects, which he had required of them to deliver up to him, was 20283 chests, and that he had no control over the people of other countries not under British rule. This declaration of Elliot's is clear and explicit. Now I, the high imperial commanded Snow, the American consul, to make out a clear and full statement of all the opium of his country and present the same for delivery. But he comes forward in reply, with this statement that already 1540 chests have been taken and delivered up to Elliot; to be handed over to government. This really is greatly at variance with Elliot's statement, and is a dull pretext. I command obedience to the previous instructions, that a full and true statement be made out and be presented for delivery. Let there be no concealment to involve guilt.

"Wherefore, I send this dispatch to the prefect, that he may immediately convey it to the Hong merchants, to be by them transmited to the said consul Snow, to obey the same without opposition."

Having received the above, I forthwith without any delay transmit it to the said foreign consul, Snow, in order that he may obey the same without opposition. A special edict.

Taoukwang, 19th year, 2nd month, 16th day.
(March 30th, 18 9.)

An Edict from Lin, the commissioner to Mr. van Basel, Dutch Consul in China, communicated by Choo, the Prefect of Canton.

An official communication has been received from Lin the Governor of Wookwang, a great minister of state and Imperial Commissioner; it is as follows:

"On the 16th day, 2nd moon, of the 19th year of Taoukwang (30th of March 1839.) the Dutch Consul van Basel presented an address in the following terms:

(Mr. van Basel had in his address informed H. E. the commissioner that neither he nor any of his nation held any Opium; informing H. E. at the same time of his having in vain applied to the *Hoppo for leave for himself to go to Macao, and for the* grand chop of a Dutch ship now at Whampoa—that he therefore considered himself and the people

of his nation forcibly detained, and the Consul again asks that leave to depart may be given.—)

This coming before me, a great minister of state it is replied: Now because all the Opium of the several nations has not been given up, the holds of the ships have been closed in conformity with the laws, and for the sake of a single vessel of your nation it is impracticable to break in upon the present preventive measures. And although the said foreigner has no Opium, he ought still to induce all the foreigners resident in the Factories immediately to give up all the Opium in their possession. Then, as usual, the ship's holds shall be opened and the trade resumed. Moreover, no apprehension need be entertained respecting the detention of your country's vessel.

"Wherefore this edict is now despatched to the prefect of Canton that he may immediately deliver the same to the Hong merchants to be by them transmitted to the said Dutch Consul van Basel, that he may act in conformity there o without opposition."

Now, having received this edict I immediately transmit it to the said Consul van Basel, that he may act in conformity thereto without opposition.

April 1st, 1839.

An Edict from the Imperial Commissioner *Lin* addressed to the Foreign Consuls, Mr. Snow and others, communicated by Choo, the prefect of Canton.

An official communication has been received from H. E. Lin, Governor of Hoo kwang, a great Minister of State and Imperial Commissioner; it is as follows:

"I, a great minister of state, having received the Emperor's decree to repair to Canton to make enquiries and act respecting the business of Opium, did, without delay on my arrival here, give commands to foreigners of every nation to deliver up their Opium, and to give bonds never more to bring it to this country. The said foreign Consul Snow, the Dutch Consul van Basel, and the French Consul van Loffelt must all have seen and heard these commands. Now, on the 27th instant the foreign merchants of every nation presented an address, declaring that hereafter, in coming to Canton to trade, they will never more bring any Opium, but intimating that orders should be given for referring business of great importance to the controul of their respective Consuls. Of such importance is evidently the delivering up of the Opium. The said foreign merchants being of different nations, and their cargo belonging to different owners, declared it to be difficult to determine what ought to be done, unless the business were referred to some responsible head. It is necessary therefore to enjoin it on all the said foreign Consuls, that they severally take up the business in detail, make clear enquiry in distinct order, and prepare and present complete lists of all the Opium in order that it may be delivered up. Then all will be safe and secure.

"Now the English Superintendent Elliot has sent in his report stating there are in his possession 20,283 Chests which he is ready to deliver up. I, a great minister of state, have given my perspicuous reply, and have named a period for it to be received. This is on record. The traffic in Opium hitherto carried on by the American and other foreign merchants has not been less than that of the English. Why is it therefore that the said Consuls have not made out a true statement and delivered it up to Government? Truly this conduct has been very remiss.

"Wherefore this Edict is despatched to the Kwang chow foo (or prefect of Canton); on the receipt of it let him immediately instruct the Hong merchants to convey the same to all the said Consuls, Snow and others, that they may without delay prepare full statements of all the Opium in the possession of the merchants of their respective countries and deliver up the same, and wait till I, a great minister of state, confer with the Governor and Lieutenant Governor, and appoint a period for its being examined and received at the same time with that delivered up by the English. Let not the smallest quantity be concealed. If the said Consuls conform implicitly to these commands, and make a complete and entire delivery, not only shall the past be forgiven, but it will be incumbent on me to memorialize the Emperor, and to request that a remuneration may be made. But if there be any procrastination indulged, or if the whole be not given up, they will involve themselves in guilt, when repentance will be unavailing."

Having received these commands, I do now convey them to all the said Consuls, Snow and others, that they may, without delay, prepare full statements of all the Opium in the possession of the merchants of their respective countries, and deliver up the same, and wait till the Imperial Commissioner, the great minister of state, confers with the Governor and Lieutenant Governor, appointing a period for its being examined and received, at the same time with that delivered up by the English.

Let not the smallest quantity be concealed. If the said Consuls conform implicitly to these commands, and make a complete and entire delivery, not only shall the past be forgiven, but it will become necessary to memorialize the Emperor and request that a remuneration may be made. But if there be any procrastination indulged, or the whole be not given up, they will involve themselves in guilt when repentance will be unavailing. A special edict.

Taoukwang, 19th year, 2nd moon, 14th day,
March 28th, 1839.

REPLY OF THE 27TH MARCH,

To WETMORE, CHAIRMAN OF THE GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Choo, Kwang chow foo, &c., proclaims to Wetmore, Chairman of the General Chamber of Commerce, for his full information.

The following communication has just been received from *Lin*, imperial commissioner, &c.

"On the 15th day, of the 2nd month.

"The Chairman, &c., Petitions as Follows:—

General Chamber of Commerce.

Canton, March 28th, 1839.

A Respectful Address

The Chairman of the General Chamber of Commerce has received with profound respect, the Proclamation of H. E. the Commissioner, addressed to all Foreigners in Canton; and in compliance with the requisition of said document reports, that Peter Wanten Snow is Consul for the United States of America. Magdalinus Jacobus Senn Van Basel, Consul of the King of Holland, and J. P. Van Loffelt, at present at Macao, is reported to be the acting Consul for the King of the French.

W. S. WETMORE.—Chairman.

It appears that the object of this petition being brought before me is to hand up a list of the names and surnames of the several nation's Consuls: to which, as is proper, I reply.

I, the commissioner, having previously informed myself, by examination, (of their names), as was proper, yesterday issued another edict commanding the said several countries to send in a true and just account detailing the quantity of opium in their possession, and to wait till I was ready to receive it. Why have they not yet petitioned to this effect?

Let the said foreigners be forthwith urgently admonished by the said Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce to make out the required document, and at an early day to deliver up their opium. Do not attempt to escape this duty, lest you yourself become involved in error. In consideration of the circumstances I issue this edict for your information and obedience.

This proclamation is to be sent to the Kwang chow foo, who will deliver it to the hong merchants with orders to transmit it to the said Wetmore, for his instant obedience. Do not oppose!"

Upon receipt of the above I, as is proper, forthwith issue this edict to the said Wetmore, who upon receipt of it must accord his instant obedience. Do not oppose. A special edict March 30th 1839.

CANTON PRESS.

Saturday, 6th April.

Monday at noon, 1st April.—Howqua, Mowqua and the other Hong-merchants have given notice to the foreigners, warning them not to induce any of their servants to enter their Hong—there being a likelyhood of the Mandarins coming to search them—and any native found therein would infallibly be put to death—the Hong-merchants therefore consider that the blood of any native thus found and put to death will be on the head of such foreigners as may have induced him to be in the factory. In the evening some Mandarins came to the square to superintend the bricking up the streets leading to the square, with the exception of old China street which is the only one through which communication is allowed, but to those on duty only; every other Chinese must get a passport to be permitted to go—no European under whatever pretext is allowed to enter China street. It is not known what the reason of this excess of precaution may be—except it be that some apprehensions are entertained of the populace.

Tuesday, 2d April.—Hong-merchants as usual frequently calling on the Superintendent. A new Chop from the Yum chae was stuck up this day, being his commands the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, and which is as follows, viz:

PROCLAMATION

To WETMORE, CHAIRMAN OF THE GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Choo, Kwangchow Foo &c. Proclaims to Wetmore, Chairman of the general chamber of commerce, for his full information.

The following has just been received from H. E. LIN, imperial commissioner, &c.

On the 18th day of the 2d month, of the 19th year of Taoukwang, Wetmore, Chairman &c. petitioned as follows.

General Chamber of Commerce

March 30th 1839.

To His Excellency Lin, The High Imperial Commissioner &c. &c.

A respectful address.

The chairman of this Chamber has received the Edict your Excellency was pleased to address to him under this day's date.

In reply he begs to state, that the Consuls of the United States of America and of the King of Holland, have faithfully answered the Edict of your Excellency to them directed.

I have the honor to be,
Your Excellency's
most obedient &c. &c.
W. S. WETMORE.
Chairman.

"This coming before me the commissioner, &c., I, as is proper, reply.—I find on examination, that the American nation ought to deliver up some opium, yet, up to this time, they have not handed up any account of the quantity they are to deliver up. I have already sternly commanded their consul, Snow, in my reply to his petition on the subject, to be *urgent*: this is on record. Now I have looked into the petition of the said chairman and find it a mere tissue of senseless prattle. It is of the greatest importance that the opium be delivered up and received at the present time; how, then, can I allow myself to be trifled with in this way? Let the said consul, Snow, forthwith hand up in a responsive petition, a clear and detailed account of the quantity &c., to be delivered up, so that it may be examined and received at the same time with the smoking "filth" which the English have given up; do not let him attempt the least concealment, lest he involve himself in unpleasant consequences.

Uniting the circumstances, I send this edict to the Kwangchowfoo, who must instantly hand it over to the hong merchants with instructions to deliver it to the said chairman, Wetmore, for his information and obedience, do not oppose, &c. &c." Upon receipt of the above, and uniting the circumstances, I at once issue an edict, upon receipt of which, the said chairman, Wetmore, must accord his instant obedience thereto, and forthwith make out a true and detailed account of the quantity &c. of opium—(American property) which the said consul, Snow, must hand up in a responsive edict, and forthwith deliver up the opium.

Should there be any further delay, or glossing over, you may become involved in the consequences of the high commissioner's displeasure.

Do not then, oh chairman! any longer oppose and evade this heavy matter.

Tremble, haste, haste, a special edict. April, 1st 1839.

In the evening it became known that Capt. Elliot had received a Chop, direct from the Commissioner, (those hitherto received came through the Kwangchow-foo) by which he agrees to Mr. Johnston's proceeding to Lintin to deliver over to the Chinese Government all the Opium now there. We hear that the Commissioner says that after the delivery of the first 5000 chests, our servants shall return, after the next 5000, the boats to be removed: the following 5000 will open our intercourse with Whampoa; and the delivery of the remainder will establish every thing on the former footing. If on the other hand the deliveries should not be truly made, water is first to be denied us; if after three days foreigners do not repent, we are to be kept without food, and if after 10 days all the Opium shall not have been delivered then the law must take it's course, i. e. the foreigners must be executed.

The guard of coolies in front seems to be somewhat relaxing; there is not on this, the continual patroling of other nights.

Wednesday, 3rd April.—This morning Capt. Elliot issued the following proclamation:

PUBLIC NOTICE TO BRITISH SUBJECTS.

The undersigned has now to announce that arrangements have been made for the delivery of the Opium lately surrendered to him for Her Majesty's Service, by which His Excellency, the High Commissioner, has stipulated that the servants shall be restored after one fourth of the whole be delivered: the passage boats be permitted to run after one half be delivered, the trade opened after three fourths be delivered, and every thing to proceed as usual after the whole be delivered (the signification of which last expression the undersigned does not understand).

Breach of faith (and His Excellency, not unnaturally, is pleased to suppose, that breach of faith may be possible) is to be visited after three days of loose performance of engagements with the cutting off of supplies of fresh water, after three days more with the stoppage of food, and after three days more, with the last degree of severity on the undersigned himself.

He passes by these grave forms of speech without comment.

But with the papers actually before him, and all the circumstances in hand, he is satisfied that the effectual liberation of the Queen's Subjects, and all the other Foreigners in Canton, depends upon the promptitude with which this arrangement is completed.

The maintenance of the national character, and the validity of the claim for indemnity depend upon that scrupulousness of fidelity with which he is well assured his countrymen will enable him to fulfil his public obligations to this government.

As soon as the whole opium surrendered to him be delivered over to the Chinese officers, it will be the duty of the undersigned to communicate with his countrymen again.

But it is a present relief to him to express to the whole foreign community his admiration for the patience and kindly feeling which has uniformly distinguished this community throughout these trying circumstances.

And he offers his own countrymen his grateful thanks for their confidence in his sincerest efforts to lead them safely out of their actual straight.

The ultimate satisfactory solution of the remaining difficulties need give no man an anxious thought.

The permanent stability of the British trade with this empire, with honor and advantage to all parties, rests upon a firm foundation; upon the wisdom, justice, and power of Her Majesty's Government.

CHARLES ELLIOT.
Chief Superintendent of the Trade of
British Subjects in China.

3rd April, 1839.

and Mr. Johnston, accompanied by Mr. Thom, left for Macao in a Chop-boat at about 6 o'clock in the evening. A Mr. Givens (deputed officer) two Hong merchants and two Linguists have also been sent down. The first account of a partial delivery will not, probably, reach us before six or seven days are over, and these will we presume, pass over quietly enough in our prison. Servants continue to be denied to all, and if our readers find this paper badly printed, they have to blame the Chinese for it who oblige us to become press-man in person, assisted by a few friends who, from want of trade, are for the present without employment.

The Yumchae has published an admonitory address to the people in the shape of a pamphlet, expatiating on the evils produced by the smoking of Opium, and the criminality of indulging this taste. He informs the natives that they are required to give over smoking altogether within the next two months; if after three months any smoker shall be discovered, he is to be put to death; he moreover requires that every five inhabitants be bound for each other for the non-transgression of his law.

Thursday 4th April.—Every thing remains in statu quo—the coolies remain watching the factories, and the backstreets continue to be guarded both against foreigners and natives. This evening it is reported that the Yumchae has required of the Governor of Macao to give up the forts; this rumour requires, however, confirmation. A meeting for the foreign community at the Chamber of Commerce was requested by the Hong merchants to be held tomorrow at noon—it is supposed that the merchants will there propose the signing of some bond against the trading in Opium.

Friday 5th April.—The general meeting of the foreign residents at the Chamber of Commerce did not take place, but the Committee met to receive a communication from the Hong merchants, which as anticipated was a proposal to H. M. Superintendent and to other consuls to sign a long document which is to the effect that the Foreign merchants, thankful for the unbounded favors showered on them by the Emperor, have, knowing the trade in Opium to be an illegal one, reverently delivered over to the Government all the Opium they had in the outside waters they promise henceforward to abstain from all traffic in Opium, and promise that, should ships arrive within the next six months with Opium on board, this must be sent back up, when the ships will be allowed to load and unload—should after the expiration of six months (or after autumn) vessels still continue to arrive with Opium, they are to be confiscated, ship and cargo, and the bond is to the effect that the crews of such ships are to be put to death, and that foreigners willingly submit to the justice of the doom.—That such a document cannot be signed by any one is evident. This day a number of large Cargo boats was despatched from here to the Bogue to lade the Opium that is to be delivered. It is also said that the Yumchae and Governor will themselves proceed to the Bogue in a day or two.

Saturday, 6th April.—The following Edict addressed by H. E. to the Dutch Consul has been received this morning. Another to the Consul of the United States has also been issued of which we know not yet fully the particulars.

"An edict from the imperial commissioner addressed to the Dutch Consul van Basel.

An official communication has been received from his excellency Lin, high imperial commissioner &c. governor of Hoo kwang: it is as follows.

"Another address has been presented from the Dutch consul van Basel, in which he says, (Mr. van Basel had only reiterated his demand for passports for himself and Dutch subjects, there being no reason to detain them and a ship at Whampoa, aware as H. E. expresses himself that neither the Consul nor his countrymen possess any Opium.)

"This coming before me, the high commissioner, I immediately reply. On a former occasion the said foreigner presented an address, requesting a passport to go to Macao. At that time the reply was given, that, as the opium of the several nations was not all given up, it was inconvenient, for the sake of his country's ship, to break up the preventive measures. This is on record.

"Now the English Superintendent, Elliot, has sent Johnston to proceed to the Nine Islands and the Macao roads, and there assemble the receiving Ships, and deliver up the whole of the opium. This done—and to examine and receive it will not require much time,—then all the soldiers and the guards shall be taken away, and the trade return to its usual channels. The said foreigner ought to remain quiet, and not repeat so often his communications.

"Wherefore I dispatch this edict to the prefect of Canton, that he may immediately convey the same to the Hong merchants, to be by them transmitted to the said consul, van Basel, for his implicit obedience."

Having received the above, I immediately convey the same to the Hong merchants, to be by them transmitted to the said consul, van Basel, for his implicit obedience. A special edict.

Taoukwang, 22nd day of the 2nd month of the
19th year. (April 5th, 1832.)

Maulmain.

BURMESE AFFAIRS.—We must put our small sheet to press without being able to furnish our readers with any intelligence either from Amarapoora or Rangoon. Indeed, we can scarcely expect to gain information from the latter place unless by the despatch of some public vessel. Our last accounts represented the trade there as about at a stand, consequently we cannot expect to hear frequently from thence, as formerly, by the arrival of trading vessels. Even native boats will scarcely venture to come in this direction so long as the people of Rangoon, as it is reported, have their fears excited under an expectation that preparations are being made here for attacking that place. We mentioned last week, that many of the inhabitants had actually left the town, and that those who remained were ready for a run, as soon as they should see the danger approach. We have no reason to expect, therefore, any certain intelligence of the state of affairs there till the return of the *George Swinton*, which we presume will be immediately on the arrival at Rangoon of despatches from Col. Benson.—*Maulmain Chronicle, Dec. 19.*

MISSION TO SIAM.—We hear Dr. Richardson has within a day or two past taken his departure for Bankok overland, in prosecution of the object of his mission, which we mentioned in our paper of October 10th. We hope he will prevail with the Court of Siam to open a free passage for Chinese trading caravans to come to Maulmain. It may be he will find the King of Siam not in very good humour on account of affairs which have recently occurred in Quedah. From our latest accounts we learn that the Malays had possessed themselves of that province, and that the King of Siam had determined to attempt the recovery of it. Should he have succeeded, an event not altogether improbable, by the time of Dr. Richardson's arrival, and no interference on the part of the Straits Government should have taken place to prevent the full execution of his designs, a circumstance nearly to be looked for, we trust the mission will be well received, and that the obstacles which have heretofore prevented the Chinese from coming to Maulmain will be removed.—*Ibid.*

DIED.

At Macao on Thursday the 28th March, RICHARD TURNER Esq, of the firm of Messrs TURNER & Co. of Canton, generally and deeply regretted.

DROWNED in Macao roads, at about ½ past seven o'clock on the evening of the 20th inst, Capt. WOODWARD LEWIS, master of the American brig JOHN GILPIN.

THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

STATEMENT.

Of Exports of Teas to Great Britain and the United States of America, since the 1st July 1838, up to this date.

	To G. Britain. Piculs	To U. States. Piculs
Fokien Bohea	504	
Canton Bohea	353	
Congo	1549861	
Caper	1986	4341
Southong	3603	1413
Pouchong	392	
Campoi	693	
Twankay	1942	
Hongmuey	3390	46
Pekoe	5863	127
Black	180689	5927
Hyson	5899	2600
Young Hyson	3573	23123
Hyson Skin	3472	2620
Twankay	9625	
Gunpowder	3556	4416
Imperial	1832	3337
Total	208646	42023

Total of Black Tea to Gt. Britain lbs. 24091866
Total of Green Tea to Gt. Britain lbs. 3727100

lbs. 27818966

Total of Black Tea to United States lbs. 790266
Total of Green Tea to United States lbs. 8812·00

lbs. 3603066

Raw Silk shipped to Great Britain Piculs 2117

General Chamber of Commerce.

CAUTION.—Two valuable eight day Chronometers, one by French, and the other by Wydenham, the first No. 4476, and the latter No 1242; and two small gold Watches, (one by McCabe, maker of the other unknown) having been intrusted by me to ROBERT EDWARDS who lately left China, to be sent to London for repair; and he not having accounted to me for one or either of them; the Public are hereby cautioned against purchasing said Chronometers and Watches as they are my property. JAS. P. STURGIS.

Canton, 24th January, 1839.

NOTICE—With reference to an advertisement in the Canton Press headed "CAUTION" and dated 24th January, we feel it our duty to notify publicly, as we have already represented to Mr. J. P. Sturgis personally, in November last; that we have been instructed by Mr. Robert Edwards, late of Canton, to dispose of the two Chronometers alluded to in that advertisement, in the event of the said Mr. Sturgis still retaining possession of a box of Dollars, the property of the said Mr. Edwards; the proceeds of the Chronometers to meet the value of the said box of Dollars, and the surplus, if any, to be handed over to the said Mr. Sturgis.

As the constituted attorneys of Mr. R Edwards, we have to state that the box of Dollars referred to herein is retained by the aforenamed Mr. Sturgis for an unacknowledged claim in 1833, which he has on Mr. Edwards; and further we know, that the watches mentioned in the said advertisement are not yet returned from England.

BOVET, BROTHERS & Co.

Canton, 31th January, 1839.

NOTICE.—Just Published and for Sale at the Canton Press Office, "The lasting resentment of Miss Keaou Lwan Wang." A Chinese tale, founded on fact; translated from the Original by Sloth. In one volume, on foolscap paper, price One Dollar.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that the Honourable Company's Treasury is closed against the receipt of Cash for bills on the Supreme Government of India.

(Signed) J. H. ASTELL.
W. T. TAYLOR.

Agents of the Honourable East India Company.

Canton 7th March 1839.

NOTICE.—Parties having claims on the proceeds of the Gold Leaf saved from the late Barque "Ruby," are requested to prefer their claims to the undermentioned Gentlemen:—J. Cullen, R. Davidson and Rustomjee Cowa-jee, Esquires.

(Signed) J. RANDLE.

Commandre of the late Barque Ruby.

Calcutta, 17th October, 1838.

NOTICE.—Mr. Felix Hilario de Azevedo has the pleasure of informing his friends and the Public in general that he has established himself at Macao as a general Agent to transact business on commission only.

F. H. D' AZEVEDO.

Macao, 7th March, 1839.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that the Partnership heretofore carried on by the Subscribers at Glasgow under the Firm of Alexander Wardrop & Co., and at Penang under that of Anderson, Wardrop & Co., was this day dissolved by mutual consent; and the said Alexander Wardrop is hereby authorised to dispose of the property and to receive and pay the debts of both Firms.

A. WARDROP.
W. ANDERSON.

Glasgow, 26th June, 1838.

WITH REFERENCE TO THE FOREGOING.

NOTICE,—Is hereby given that the undersigned have received full and sufficient powers from the said Alexander Wardrop and William Anderson to receive all outstanding debts due by Parties in India to the latefirm of Anderson Wardrop & Co. and, if necessary to adopt legal measures for the recovery of the same. WILLIAM WARDROP SHAW.

FRANCIS DUNNETT.

Penang, 4th January, 1839.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned beg to announce that they have this day commenced business as Commission Merchants and General Agents under the firm of Dunnett Shaw & Co., in connexion with Mr. John Buchan Junior of Glasgow who will conduct their business there under the firm of Buchanan & Co.

FRANCIS DUNNETT.
WILLIAM WARDROP SHAW.

Penang, 21st September, 1838.

NOTICE.—The following Packages G W D 5 D & T 3 to order, landed in Premier from London are unclaimed. The Consignees are requested to apply for delivery to

DENT & Co.

Canton, 8th March, 1839.

NOTICE.—The Business hitherto to conducted by me at Ampanan in the Island of Lombock, is from the 1st January, 1839, carried on under the firm of John Burd & Co. Mr. Meds Lange, who has been for many years residing on the Island, has been admitted a Partner in the concern, and all Commission orders for the purchase and shipment of Produce, will be punctually attended to. JOHN BURD.

Canton, 1st March, 1839.

NOTICE.—Mr. William Almack and Mr. Y. J. Murrow, are authorized, individually, to sign our Firm by procuration.

JAMIESON & HOW.

Canton, 9th February, 1839.

NOTICE.—Bills on London at 6 months sight for sale by

F. S. HATHAWAY.

Canton, 25th January, 1839.

ADVERTISEMENT—The undersigned has been appointed Agent in Singapore for the sale of the works published by the "Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge" as also Agent for the sale of Chambers's Edinburgh Journal, and the other publications of Messrs. W. and R. Chambers, Edinburgh. He has lately received copies of most of the above works, including *Penny Magazine, Penny Cyclopedia, Chambers Journal* etc. which are for sale at the London publishing prices, exchange at 4s 2d. per dollar, or 2 cents per penny. He will also be happy to receive orders for and undertakes to procure at the London publishing prices at the above exchange, *without any charges added*, any of the publications of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge and of Messrs W. and R. Chambers,—as any other works parties may wish to order, provided the price be paid at the time of ordering, or guarantee be given that the work or works will be received and paid for on delivery. On the arrival at Singapore of the works ordered, they will be handed over to such agents as the parties may appoint to receive them— or be forwarded direct by earliest opportunity, at the expense of the parties.

Orders in China may be left with Rev. E. C Bridgman, or J. R. Morrison Esq. Canton—and S. W. Williams Esq Macao—with whom Catalogues of the D. U. K. Society's publications may be seen. Catalogues may also be seen at the Morrison Education Society's Library, Canton—and at Macao.

J. H. MOOR

Singapore 29th October 1838.

NOTICE.—The very superior, new and fast sailing schooner "Paradox," lately arrived from Java, has spacious accommodations for Passengers, and is now put on the line of the Canton Packets. For passage or freight, apply at Canton to HOOKER & LANE.

at Macao

Canton, 13th November, 1838.

NOTICE.—Translations made at the Canton Press Office from and into the English, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese languages at twelve cents a line or where under seventeen lines at two Dollars for each translation.

NOTICE.—FOR SALE at the Canton Press Office, The Chinese Hong-merchants and their debts, price one dollar.
General Rate of Agency Commission in China; on English letter paper, price 10 cents.

NOTICE.

ORDERS for printing will be carefully attended to at the Canton Press Office, at the following charges;

for printing Bills of lading, Bills of exchange, Opium orders and boat notes } ₱ 100 ₱ 1
" Linguist reports, reports
& of Cargoes &c. &c. " " " " 1. 50.
" Policies and folio pages. " " " 5.

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 Copies.

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL INSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above society can grant Policies on Goods payable in London, Calcutta, Bombay, or Canton.

MACVICAR & Co.

Canton, 6th October, 1838.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are authorised to grant Policies payable in Calcutta, London, Batavia and Canton. A cash payment of five per cent on the amount of premium per each risk will be made to all parties giving risks to this office, and Policies are made payable at 30 days when the premium is paid in cash at a pro *rata* exchange, and at two months and longer periods when paid by a Bill on the same terms at which the Policy is payable. DANIELL & Co.

Agents in China, Asiatic Marine Ins. Office.

Secretaries in Calcutta Messrs. Fergusson Brothers & Co.
Agents in London Messrs. Forbes Forbes & Co.
" in Batavia Messrs. Wilson Smiths & Co.

Canton, 9th November, 1838.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Subscribers are duly constituted and appointed Agents for this Company, and can grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta, Canton. Bombay, Madras, and elsewhere—parties contributing business to the office, will be entitled to a return of five per cent on the amount of premium actually paid in.

Canton, January 4th 1838. WETMORE & Co.

FOR MANILA.

THE Span. Brig "Narcisa," Boreno, will be Peremtorily despatched for Manila on the 30th inst. from Macao For freight apply to

JA: INNES.

Canton, 20th March, 1839.

FOR LONDON.

THE Reliance, 1515 Tons Register, —Captain Thomas Marquis, now at Whampoa. For freight or Charter apply to Captain MARQUIS,

at Messrs. DENT & Co's.

Canton, 12th March, 1839.

FREIGHT TO LIVERPOOL.

THE fine Ship Tigris, 422 tons A. 1, Captain Titherington, has the principal part of her Cargo engaged, and will have immediate despatch. For freight apply to DENT & Co.

Canton, 20th February, 1 39.

FOR HONG KONG, MACAO, THE STRAITS AND BOMBAY.

THE Ship L'Esperance, now lying at Whampoa will take freight for the above places and have an early despatch, apply to

S. VAN BASEL TOE LAER & Co.

Canton, 5th February, 1839.

FREIGHT TO LONDON.

THE Teak Ship Eliza, 682 tons Æ 1, Captain Lay, will have quick despatch. For freight apply to

DENT & Co,

Canton, 20th February, 1839.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE St. Vincent, Captain James Muddle. Al, 410 tons per register Apply to

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 3rd January, 1839.

WANTS A SITUATION—An individual who has been in the trade at Canton for seven years; and understands book-keeping. For particulars apply to the Editor of the Canton Press.

FOR SALE.

SOME Superir French Claret of Balguerie & Co. as St. Julien, Chateau Latour &c. @ $ 7 per dozen also superior Dutch Cordials. Apply to

C. LLOYD.

No. 4 Imperial Hong.

FOR SALE

LAFITTE Claret in cases of one dozen each.

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 3rd January, 1839.

FOR SALE AT WHAMPOA.

A quantity of Kentledge, for particulars apply to MACVICAR & Co

Canton 12th January, 1839.

FOR SALE.

THE undersigned have just received an assortment of the following viz. Linen Damask, Napkins and Table Cloths, Colored Damask, Table Covers of newest patterns, Linen Ducks and Drill, Damask Counterpanes and Stripe Vendandi Tick.

HOOKER & LANE.

No. 1 British Factory,

1st December, 1838.

ON SALE.

BEER in HOGSHEADS, just landed in good order. To be had at the Godowns of

BIBBY ADAM & Co.

Canton, 7th September, 1838.

ON SALE.

At the Canton Press Office

THE second and third volumes of the Canton Press News paper and Price Current, at 12 $ per file.

Bills of lading, Blank Powers of attorney, Blank Respondensia Bonds Opium orders, all neatly printed and on Europe paper.

also

Directions for using the Logarithmic Tetrahedron Rod, as invented by Mr. Stansbury.

At the price of 10 cents each, Statements of American Imports & Exports for 1837 & 38, and at 15 cents each, these together with British Imports & Exports on one sheet of Postpaper.

Linguists Reports.

TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press and Price Current,
For one year payable in advance..... $ 12
For six Months..... " ..... $ 6
For three " ..... " ..... $ 4
Single numbers of the Canton Press and Price Current, may be had at the Office No. 3, British Factory, at 30 cents, and Price Currents at 10 cents each.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—Omitted in our last Amer. *Nantasket*, from Java and Manila *Naples*,——, from Boston, The Brit. *Tory*, from Bombay is reported to have arrived, besides other vessels, but no certain intelligence can under present circumstances be obtained from the Coast.

The *Good Success* is supposed to have sailed or to sail immediately for Bombay, whither the *Lady Grant* will be despatched whenever opportunity offers to forward her despatches from here.

Vessels laid on for London: *Eliza, ParrockHall, Orwell*, for Leith, *Isabella*: for Liverpool, *Tigris*: for Bristol, *Ingleborough*.

Latest Dates, from England, 8th November via Bombay. United States, 28th Oct. ₱ *Panama*. Calcutta, 25th January ₱ *Ann.* Bombay, 10th January via Calcutta. Singapore, 15th February ₱ *Ann.* 28th January ₱ *Talbot.* Manila, 3th March via Macao.

VESSELS EXPECTED.—Calcutta, *Syren*, Bombay, *Hellas, Emily Jane, Stains Castle. Mangalore, Tory.*

SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

Vessel's Name.	*Flag.*	*Commander.*	*Tons*	*Where from.*	*Consigners.*
Canada	Ameri.	Hicks		Liverpool..	Wetmore & Co.
Covington	"	Holbrook		Liverpool	Wetmore & Co.
Horatio	"	Howland		Liverpool	F. S. Hathaway.
Eliza	British	Lay	682	Calcutta	Dent & Co.
Reliance	"	Marquis	1515	Madras	Capt. Marquis.
L'Esperance	Dutch	Lindstedt		Batavia	S.van Basel toe Laer & Co.
Orwell	British	Collard		Madras	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Parrock Hall	"	Canney		Bombay	Turner & Co.
Van Couver	Ameri.	Hallet		Boston	Russell & Co.
Girard	"	Drinker		Philadelphia	F. H. & J. Tiers.
Tigris	British	Titherington	422	Liverpool..	Dent & Co.
Ingleborough	"	Buckle		Liverpool	Fox Rawson & Co.
Rosalind	"	Crouch		London	Turner & Co.
St. Vincent	"	Muddle	410	London	Lindsay & Co.
Isabella	"	Robertson		Leith	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Francis Stanton ..	Ameri.	Lefavour	392	Manila	Russell & Co.
Niantic	"	Griswold		Newyork	"
George IV	British	Drayner		Batavia	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Ld. Wm. Bentinck ..	"	Stockley	560	Sydney	J. Thacker.
Trusty	"	Jamieson		Lombock	"
Premier	"	Were		London	Dent & Co.
David Scott ...	"	Spence		Calcutta	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Orixa	"	Ager		Liverpool..	Turner & Co.
Elizth. Buckham	British	Scott		Penang	Macvicar & Co.

VESSELS OUTSIDE.—*Jane, Lord Amherst, Aurelia, Psyche, Hercules, Austen, Col. Young, Jardine, Lintin, Mermaid. Isabella, Anna, Mithras, Rosa, Governor Findley, Rose, Mavis, Ternate, Pearl, Corsair, Thistle, Lamblon, Attaran, Virginia, Maulmien, Henry Clay, Porcia, Omega, John Gilpin, Ruparell, Lady Hayes, Roman, Robert Fulton, Heroine, Mahomoodie, Panama, Indus, Lady Grant, Ann Jane, H. M. S. Larne, Exchange, Red Rover, Good Success, Ariel, Rob Roy, Ann, Nymph, Poppy, Syed Khan, Hannah, Carnatic, Talbot, Nantasket, Naples.*

THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

Abreviations (Pl.) Pecul. (Cy.) Catty. (Pce.) Piece. (Pr.) Pair. (Cht.) Chest. (Yrd.) Yard. ($) Spanish Dollars. (T) Tael. (M.) Mace. (Cn.) Candarin. (Ch,) Cash. Commi. Weights. 16 Taels, 1⅓ lb. avods.—1 Catty.—100 Catties 133⅓ lb avods, 1 Pecul.—16 Pls. 80 Cys, 1 Ton.—84 Cys, 1 Cwt.—¼ Cy. 1 lb.—Money weight.—10 Cash. 1 Candarin.—10 Candarin, 1 Mace, 1 Tael.—1 Tael, 580 Grains Troy.—1 Span. dollar 7 Mace 1 cn 7 ch.

VOL. 4. No. 31. *Canton, Saturday, 6th April*, 1839. No. 187.

IMPORTS.

	PER.	PRICES.	REMARKS.
COTTON MANUFACTURES			
Cambrics - - 40 yds. - ii	Pce.	$ 3. a 4	
Chintzes - - 28 ,, - ii	,,	3 a 5	
Handkfs. Monteiths scarlet -	,,	1.75 a 2.	dull.
,, ,, blue - -	,,	1.25 a 2	
Long-cloths white 40 yds. 36 ii	,,	3½ a 4½.	
,, ,, 30 ,, - -	,,	7½ a 9.	
,, grey - 40 ,, 38 ii	,,	3½ a 4.	Large stock
,, ,, - 60 ,, 38 ii	,,	5½ a 6.	
,, ,, - 80 ,, 38 ii	,,	7. a 8.	
Am. brown Cots. 30 ,, 36 ii	,,	2.10 a 2.50	
Cotton yarn Nos. 16 @ 28	Pl.	22 a 30	Large stock and
,, ,, 30 @ 52	,,	30 a 36	little demand.
Calcutta - - 18 @ 24	,,		None.
WOOLLENS.			
Broadcloth Ex. Sup[r] 60@62 in	Yrd.	90 a 2 80.	
,, Span[h] Stripes 60@62 in	,,	1.20 a 1.40.	
,, Supers - 58@60 in	,,	80 a 90.	
,, Worsters - - -	,,	60 cts.	
,, Worleys - 25 yds. in	Pce.	11 a 11½.	No sale.
,, Sup[r] Sclet. Cutgs large	Pl.	30 a 40.	Cts. dull.
Flannel - - - - -	yd.	15 a 20.	
Cambletts, double 55 yds. 30 in	Pce.		
Fine singles - - - -	,,	20 a 22.	dull.
Second - - - - -	,,		
Dutch - - - 40 yds. 33 ii	,,	22 a 24	
,, - - - 40 ,, 28 ,,	,,	20 a 22	
Bombazets - - - - -	,,	7 a 8	
Longells scarlet - - - -	,,	10 a 10½	
Assorted colors - - - -	,,	8½ a 8½	
Woollen yarn - - - -	,,	70 a 90	Limited demand.
COTTON.		Tael.	
Bengal old or inf[r]. - - -	Pl.	8 7 a 10 8	
,, sup[r] and fine - - -	,,		
Bombay old or inf[r]. - - -	,,	7. a 9.3	
,, sup[r]. and fine - - -	,,		
Madras - - - - - -	,,	7.5 a 10.	
Manila - - - - - -	,,		None.
METALS.			
Copper Shea[r]s, 16 oz. @ 32 oz.	Pl.	$ 34½.	
,, S. American slab - -	,,	20.	None.
,, nails assorted - -	,,	40.	
,, old - - - -	,,	18.	
Lead English Pig - - - -	,,	6 a 6½	
,, Spanish ,, - - - -	,,		
Iron Bar 1 @ 3 in - - - -	,,	3½ a 4	
,, Rod ½ @ in - - -	,,	4½ a 5	Very small stock.
,, Nailrod ½ and under	,,		
,, Hoop. - ½ @ in -	,,	4½ a 5	
,, Scrap - - - - -	,,	1. a 1.20	Not Saleable.
Steel English - - - - -	,,		
,, Swedish - - - - -	Tub	4½ a 5	Small stock.
Spelter English - - - - -	Pl.	5½ a 5½	
Tin Plates - - - - - -	Box	8½ a 9	Little demand.
Quicksilver - - - - - -	Pl.	85	Nominal.
SKINS Rabbit - - - - - -	100	60. a 65.	
Beaver - - - - - - -	each	4. a 6.	
,, Fox - - - - - -	,,	1. a 1.15.	
Otter-Sea - - - - - -	,,	40. a 55	
,, ,, tails - - - -	,,	2.50 a 3	
,, Land - - - - - -	,,	5. a 7.	
Seal - - - - - - - -	,,	2. a 2.50	
OPIUM Patna old 1836	Ch[t].		
,, ,, - 1837	,,		
,, ,, new -	,,		
Benares old - 1837	,,		No trade.
,, new - - -	,,		
Malwa old - - - - -	,,		
,, new - - - - -	,,		
Turkey - - - - - -	Pl.		Little demand.
RICE Bengal - - - - -	,,	None.	
,, Java - - - - - -	,,	1.50 a 1.60	
,, White table- - - - -	,,		
,, Manila - - - - -	,,	1.50 a 1.60	
STRAITS PRODUCE &c			
Bird's nest, fine white - -	Cy.	30.	
,, ,, inf[r]. - - -	,,	11. a 16.	
,, ,, black - - -	,,	1½. a 5.	No demand.
Bees Wax - - - - - -	Pl.	26. a 28.	
Betel nut - - - - - -	,,	4. a 4½.	
Cloves Mauritius 22 @ 24	,,	34.	Moluccs.
,, Mother - - - -	,,	10. a 12.	Overstocked.
Camphor Baroos - - - -	Cy.	6. a 25.	
Gambir - - - - - - -	Pl.	2½. a 3.	
Mace - - - - - - - -	,,		
Nutmegs - - - - - - -	,,		
Pepper - - - - - - -	,,	6½ a 6¾.	
Rattans - - - - - - -	,,	3. a 3½.	In demand.
Tin Bancs - - - - - -	,,	22.	
,, Singapore &c. - - -	,,	21.	First quality.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Amber large 1st quality - -	Cy.	3. a 13.	
,, small fragments - -	,,	90 cts a 1½.	
Assafœtida - - - - - -	Pl.	4½.	
Bichdemar - - - - - -	,,	6. a 25.	
,, good - - - - - -	,,	25. a 36.	
Cochineal - - - - - -	,,	180. a 220.	
Coral large beads or pieces-	Cy.	.....	
,, fragments - - - -	Pl.	40. a 80.	
Cow Bezoar - - - - - -	Cy.	16. a 25.	No demand.
Cudbear - - - - - - -	Pl.	12.	
Cutch Pegue - - - - - -	,,	4. a 4½.	
Elephants Teeth or Ivory-	,,	70. a 100.	
,, ,, cuttings - - -	,,	60. a 65.	
Fish-maws - - - - - -	,,	25 a 55.	
Flints - - - - - - - -	,,	40 cents	
Ginseng crude - - - - -	,,	65.	
,, clarified. - - - -	,,	90	
Mother of Pearl Shell - - -	,,	9. a 10.	
Myrrh - - - - - - - -	,,	3. a 4.	
Olibanum - - - - - - -	,,	3½. a 8.	Large stock.
Putchuck - - - - - - -	,,	15 a 16	Little demand.
Rose Maloes - - - - - -	,,		
Saltpetre at Lintin - - - -	,,	4½ a 5.	
Shark's fins - - - - - -	,,	15. a 30.	
Smalts - - - - - - - -	,,	40. a 55.	Limited demand.
Stock fish - - - - - - -	,,	3½. a 4.	Large stock.
Thread Gold and Silver - -	Cy.	32 a 38	Large stock.
Wood Ebony Mauritius - - -	Pl.	2.	
,, ,, Ceylon - - -	,,	3	dull.
,, Sandal Indian - - -	,,	14 a 20	
,, ,, Timor - - -	,,	8 a 12.	
,, ,, Sand[l] Islands - -	,,		
Sapan. - - - - - -	,,	1.50	

EXPORTS.

	WT. in T.	PRICE	REMARKS.
SILK MANUFACTURES.			
Camlets blk. 18 yds. by 24 in	30	$ 12	
,, col'd ,, ,, by ,,	28	13.	
Hkfs. 4-4 black Levantine fringed	17	5.20. a 6.30	
,, 7-8 ,, ,, - -	15	4.50 a 5.60	
Hkfs. 7-8 cross barred - -	11	5.50 a 6.	
,, Sarsnet, Nankin silk			
,, ,, Canton - - -	—	5.20	
Hkfs. white Pongee 32 in	18	6.30	
,, ,, ,, 30 ,,	16	5.80	
,, figured ,, 32	20	8.10 a 8.50	
,, ,, ,, 30 ,,	18	7.20 a 7.50	
Levantines col'd 30 yds. 24 ,,	24	11.50	
,, ,, 30 ,, 29 ,,	32	15. a 15.50	
,, black ,, ,, 24 ,,	27	11.	
,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	30	14. a 15.	
Satins Levantines 30 29 ,,	33	14.50 a 15.	
,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	30	13.	
Lutestrings mixt 18 ,, 24 ,,	18	6.70	
,, black ,, ,, 23 ,,	28	9.50 a 9.75	
Pongees white 30 ,, 30	30	10.	
,, ,, 30 ,, 29	29	9.75	
,, ,, 30 ,, 32	32	11.	
,, Saechuen 19 ,, 19 ,,	27	3.60 a 3.75	
Sarsnets black N. 30 ,, 29 ,,	27	9 70	
,, ,, C. ,, 29 ,,	25	8	
,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	22	7.	
,, white 60 ,, 29 ,,	34	14 25 a 14 5	
,, colored 30 ,, 29 ,,	21	11 80 a 12.	
,, crossbarr'd ,, 24 ,,	18	9.20 a 9 30	
Satins black 18 ,, 29 ,,	44	15 a 15.20	
,, ,, 18 ,, 29 ,,	36	11. a 11 50	
,, colored 18 ,, 29 ,,	33	16.	
,, high ,, 18 ,, 29 ,,	36	17.	
,, damasked crimson ,,	38	17 a 17.50	
,, ,, colored ,,	38	16. a 16.50	
Senshaws Nank. blk 29 29 ,,	40	14.50	
,, ,, colored ,, ,,	33	15.50	
,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	36	16 20	
,, Canton black 29 ,,	33	8.90 a 9.40	
Sewing silks assort. colors. 1st	Pl.	440 a 450	
,, ,, black - - - -		385.	
Shawls crape 7-4 embrd. - -	7	3.40	According to
,, ,, 55 @ 58 in - -	5½	2.90	embroidery.
,, 8-4 Satin figd. 63 - -	5	1.80	
,, 7-4 ,, ,, 58 - -	4	1.50	
,, ,, damasked silk 54 @ 57	4	1.85	
Water silks col'd. 18 y. 29 in	32	14.50 a 15	
BLACK TEAS.	Pl	Tael.	
,, Bohea Canton - - -	,,	None.	
,, Fokeen - - - -	,,		
,, Congou Soug. k'd. - -	,,	18 a 30	
,, Bl. Lf. & Pek. k'd	,,		
,, Campoi - - - - -	,,		
,, Souchong - - - - -	,,	36 a 42	
,, Hung muey - - - -	,,	22 a 32	
,, Pekoe - - - - -	,,	40 a 62	No fine remaining.
,, Ning Yong - - - -	,,	19 a 20	
,, Ankoi - - - - -	,,	15	
,, ,, Pouchong - - -	,,	18 a 20	
,, Orange Pekoe - - -	,,	20 a 40	
,, Caper - - - - -	,,	20 a 22	
GREEN TEAS.			
,, Twankay - - - - -	,,	20 a 31	
,, Skin - - - - - -	,,	19 a 30	
,, Hyson - - - - - -	,,	38 a 70	Canton Tea.
,, Young Hyson - - -	,,	28 a 42	20 a 21
,, Imperial - - - - -	,,	42 a 65	30 a 32
,, Gunpowder - - - -	,,	45 a 68	30 a 32
RAW SILK. Canton No. 1	,,	T. 280	
,, ,, ,, ,, 2	,,	270	
,, ,, ,, ,, 3	,,	250 a 255	
,, ,, ,, ,, 4	,,		
,, ,, ,, ,, 5	,,		
Nankin Tsatlee - - - 8	,,	310 a 320	
,, Taysaam- - - - -	,,		
SUGAR RAW. Canton 1st	,,	T. 5 3	
,, ,, 2d.	,,	4 8 a 5.	
,, Pingfa - - - - -	,,	6.2	
,, Candy Canton - - -	,,	6.6 a 6.8	
,, ,, Chinchew - -	,,		
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Alum - - - - - - -	,,	1.85 a 1.95	at Macao.
Aniseed star - - - - -	,,	10½	
Camphor - - - - - -	,,	53 a 54	
Cassia at Whampoa - - -	,,	10. a 10½	
,, Lintin - - - -	,,		None.
,, buds - - - - -	,,	14 a 15	
Canes bamboo - - - -	1000	10 a 14	
,, Wangees - - - -	,,	1 a 12	
China Root - - - - -	Pl.	3½	
Cubebs - - - - - - -	,,	17 a 18	
Dragon's blood - - - -	,,	80 a 100	
Galangals - - - - - -	,,	3½ a 3½	
Gamboge - - - - - -	,,	65 a 70	None good.
Glass beads - - - - -	,,	17 a 22	
Glue - - - - - - - -	,,	9 a 11	
Ginger in Jars - - - -	Case	5 a 5½	
Hartall or Orpiment - - -	Pl.	15 a 18	
Lead white - - - - - -	,,	9 a 10	
,, red - - - - - -	,,	10	
Mo. of Pear' Shells Sooloo large	Pl.		No demand.
,, ,, blue edged small			
Musk warranted- - - -	Cy.	45 a 60	
Nankeens, blue 10½ yds. 13 in	100	92	
,, 9½ yds. 12 in - - -	Ps.	85	
,, Canton made - - -	,,	79	
,, ,, large - - -	,,	82	None.
,, ,, small - - -	,,	65	
Yellow yds. in 1st. st.	,,	79 a 80	
,, ,, ,, 2d ,,	,,	66 a 70	None.
,, ,, ,, 3d. ,,	,,	58	
,, small ,, ,, -	,,		
,, white ,, ,, -	,,	55 a 85	Wanted.
Oils Aniseed - - - - -	Cy.	1.10 a 1.20	
,, Cassia - - - - -	,,	1.65	
Rhubarb - - - - - -	Pl.	None.	
,, Dutch cut - - -	,,		
Soy in Jars - - - - -	Case	5 a 8	
Tobacco in baskets - - -	Pl.	14 a 15	
Tortoiseshell - - - -	P.		
Turmeric - - - - - -	,,		
Vermillion 50 catties - -	Box.	16.	

N. B. OF IMPORTS ALL DUTIES ARE PAID BY THE PURCHASER, AND OF EXPORTS BY THE SELLER BOATHIRE IS PAID BY THE SELLER.

NOTE. Opium can only be delivered at Lintin &c. where also higher prices are obtainable for *Camblets, Saltpetre, Ginseng* and other Goods, on which the duties at Whampoa are high.—Ships with *Rice, Cotton, Sycee Silver, Specie* or *Bullion* at Macao or tranship their Cargoes, at Lintin &c. to other Vessels, bound to Whampoa, and thereby avoil Port Charges. The ship rents outside, and River Freights, are various and high.—Small invoices of *Wine, Beer, Pickles &c. Confectionary Stationery, Cutlery, Crockery ware, &c.*, for foreigners consumption, are sold at Auction duty paid.

Note. Alum, and *Cassia* are procurable cheaper at Lintin, Macao, &c; and *Raw Silk, Silk* piece goods &c, are sometimes shipped thro' the latter Port to vaoid double duties, chargeable on those goods, if more than 100 Peculs are required for the ship when at Whampoa.

RATES OF INSURANCE AT CANTON.

On first class vessels in the 10th Canton and Union Offices of China, & various Agents of Offices establishes in Calcutta and Bombay.

GOODS TREASURE		GOODS TREASURE		GOODS TREASURE	
Bombay	2½ .. 2	Singapore	1 ¾	Hol. or Hamburg ..	3 2½
Ceylon		Manila		Spain or Portugal..	3 2½
Madras		Mallacca		America U States ..	2½ 2
Calcutta		Penang	1½ 1	Chili or Peru	3 ..
Rangoon		Batavia		Mexico	3 ..
Mauritius		Gt. Britain via Sg.	3 2½	E.coast of China ..	1 pm.
Australia		,, direct	2½ 2	Lintin &c....	½ do.
Sand. Islands ..		France	2½ 2		

Note. Above rates are from 20th Oct. to 20th April annually; during remaining 6 months the premiums are somewhat higher. Risks on Blocks are $ 2 per Cent per annum, $ 4½ for 6 months, $ 2½ for 3 months and $ ½ per month.

The Local Insurance Offices grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta and Bombay, or in Canton.

WHAMPOA PORT CHARGES, &c.

1st class ves. measg. 1600 cubits & upwards pay 0.7874756 of a Tl. per cubit.
2nd ,, ,, ,, 1200 do. & under 1600 ,, 0.7221091 ,, ,,
3rd ,, ,, under 1200 do. 0.5062341 ,, ,,

N. B. The cubit is 14½ inches: measurement is taken on each entry of the vessel with cargo (except Rice) and is from the Foremast to the Mizen mast, or tiller head in Brigs; and across at the main mast; these are multiplied together for the above produces.—The largest class pay from $ 4300 to $ 4320; 2d class from $ 3760 to $ 3780; 3rd class from $ 3700 and under. The Cumsha or Present Fee is paid by all vessels 1669 Taels or $ 2223. Linguists fees $ 173½ and Comprador's fees $ 59 Also Pilotage $ 60, inwards and outwards the same. A sum of from $ 5 @ 600 is also usually required by the Hong-merchant, for securing a Cargo-ship, to defray fees and charges usually incurred by him. On French and other Foreign vessels the charges are slightly varied. The several fees paid to the Hoppo &c. on Rice laden ships amounting to $ 939.80., by a decision of the General Chamber of Commerce, are to be considered a charge on the vessel, as also the sum of $ 250—paid to the Linguist—making the whole charge on a Rice-ship, $ 1189.50—besides Pilotage inwards and outwards.

RATE OF EXCHANGE AND PRICE OF BULLION.

	s. d.
On London or Liverpool, 6 months sight private Bills	5.
Government Bills 10 @ 30 days	4.10.
United States Bank Bills 6 months sight	5.
Bills under advances made on goods by the E. I. Company's Agents.	None.
E. I. Company's Agents Bills on Calcutta 30 ds. sight C. Rs. 220 @ 222.	
E. I. Directors Bills 60 ds. sight, and private 30 ds. C. Rs. 222.	
Private Bills, on Bombay, ,, Co's. Rs.....	

Gold, 98 a 100 touch, in leaves $ 23.75 per Tael weight.
Sycee at Lintin &c. large Ingots 97 a 99 touch 7 per Cent preminm. } very
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, small 96 a 98 ,, 6½ per Cent ,, } scarce.
Spanish Dollars Pillar Ferdinand, ,, ,, 1 per Cent ,,
,, ,, Old Carolus IV. .. .. 3 @ 4 per Cent ,, Nominal.
South American Republics .. .. .. par.

Freight to London, Liverpool, &c. per Ton. 50 cub: feet £ 4.10 Nominal.
,, to foreign Europe, American and British Ships, none.. .. .. ..
,, to United States, American Ships Per Ton. 40 cub. feet. .. 25 $

DELIVERIES OF OPIUM AT LINTIN.

FROM 1ST APRIL 1838 TO 28TH FEBRUARY 1839.

	IN FEBRUARY.			FROM APRIL TO JANUARY INCLUSIVE.		
	Chests.	*Price.*	*Value in Dollars.*	*Chests.*	*Value in Dollars.*	*Stock 1st March.*
Patna .....old.	3					168
,, ...new	124			5,812	3 054,580	1676½
Benares .....old						171
,, ...new	2			1,776	857,000	486
Malwa	39			7,533½	4,338,048	8102
	63½			15,121½	8,250,028	10,390

Total of deliveries in the 11 months beginning 1st of April=15,185½ chests.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

Nothing whatever is doing.

THE CANTON PRESS.

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Bengal.

MEETING OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL WITH MAHA RAJAH RUNJEET SING.

(From our Correspondent.)

Ferozepore, November 29th.—The interview between Lord Auckland and the Maharajah those 'two sons of glory,' came off this morning, realising in its pomp and glittering variety, all the anticipation of the uninitiated. At day break, the guard of honor consisting of a squadron of H. M's.–16th Lancers, a squadron of the 4th Light Cavalry, the Camel Battery, a troop of Horse Artillery, H. M's. 3d, Buffs, the 43d, 31st, 2d, and 49th Regiments N. I., the Body Guard, and the flank companies of the European Regiment, got under arms, and proceeded to form a street, leading to the Durbar tents of the Governor General which were enclosed in an extensive area formed of *Kunauts*. Soon afterwards Major Wade, Mr W. H. McNaghten, Mr. J. R. Colvin, Mr. H. Torrens, Sir Willoughby Cotton, and Brigadier Arnold, proceeded (accompanied by a detachment of the 4th Cavalry, and a number of officers) to the encampment of Runjeet Sing across the river, to escort His H. hn as to the Governor General's camp. And now were seen numerous cavaliers and gentlemen, hurrying, some on elephants, some on horseback, some on camels, to rendezvous at the Durbar tent and witness the imposing ceremony of the visit; and it is no exaggeration to say that this congregation of the gay and the gallant was in itself a sight worth travelling a great distance to behold. There were some two or three hundred officers, many of different regiments off duty, and these, with a great number of Staff and General officers, many of whom bore the orders of the Bath of Hanover, of the Lion and the Sun, and of the *Bright Star of the East*, presented a picture of military splendor rarely exhibited in India. At about half past 8 o'clock, Lord Auckland came into the area, and was received by the flank companies of the European Regiment, who duty at the tents, with presented arms. [*En passant* it may be remarked, that many officers expressed in our hearing their admiration at the appearance of the men of these companies—most of whom are of good stature, healthy, and well set up.] About half past nine the distant clangor of a band of indescribable musicians announced the approach of the Maharajah. Now was 'mounting in hot haste; down went the assembled elephants to receive the Governor General, Sir H. Fane and their *cortege*; off went horsemen and chobdars, a goodly troop, to precede the procession, and in three minutes the whole body, forming two lines of elephants, marched up the street of regiments to meet the Maharajah. And now the guns of the Camel Battery spat forth their salutation, and horses reared, and troops presented arms and bands struck up our 'National Anthem.' Seiks galloped in and out in wild disorder, and dust arose even to the point of enveloping the proud procession. At the end of the street, (so happily was the whole thing timed and arranged) the Maharajah appeared in the centre of a line of elephants and met the Governor General and *his* gorgeous suite Just as his Lordship had reached its termination. I had ridden to this point *outside* the line of troops, and had thus as excellent a view of the rencontre and 'embracement' as a dense cloud of dust would permit. The Maharajah, simply clothed in a red tunic and trowers and a turban of the same description—without one single trinket to adorn a person which 'not to speak it profanely' would be very little the better, *or* the worse, of such adorning; the Maharajah, be it known, was now received into Lord Auckland's howdah and the whole pageant wheeled about to proceed to the Durbar. To describe the rush that was made to reach the audience tent and secure a good position while the formal interview took place is utterly beyond the compass of your feeble historian. As the time advanced, Seik chieftains 'all clinquant, all in gold,' or clothed in every diversity of color and every imaginable variety of picturesque costume, armed to the teeth with spear, sabre, shield, and lighted matchlock—scrambled onwards, competing with the British red coats for a 'peep at the tumasha.' Arrived at the tents, which were already nearly crammed to suffocation, the Maharajah (giving precedence to Lord Auckland) alighted, and leaning upon the arm of His Lordship and Sir Henry Fane made his way into the tent. But such was the density of the mob of *militaires* and uncouth Punjaubees composing Runjeet's guard of honor, and so utterly dark was the whole apartment, from the crowd that blocked up the entrance, that it was with the greatest difficulty His Highness reached one of the couches to the right of the tent where the Miss Edens,' with Mrs. Churchill, Mrs. Sale, Mrs. W. H. McNaghten and several other ladies sat to receive him. Indeed, if he had not had the luck to be helped through by the good stout arm of 'stalwart Fane,' who is accustomed to *force passages*, it is doubtful if the Maharajah could have reached the couch at all. Here Major Wade came up and did Dragoman for Lord Auckland and the ladies for a few minutes: After this, the Governor General, aided as before by Sir Henry, took the Maharajah into an inner tent, where chairs of state were arranged and the *et cetlos* excluded. About 30 gentlemen, and the ladies alone, with Runjeet's prime minister, his son, and some of the principal sirdars, were permitted to assist at this part of the business; and the more effectually to preserve this exclusiveness, the companies of the European regiment were called in, and with a few troopers of the Body Guard formed a lane for the passage of the party to and fro. Within this tent the portable presents were produced, and exhibited, a good selection from the choicest articles to be found in the *boutiques* of Mortion & Co., Hamilton, Pittar, and *id genus omne*. But the gift of gifts, that, before which the Maharajah bent with the devotion of a preux chevalier, and the affection of a faithful and ancient ally, was a full length portrait of our gracious little Queen, painted by Miss Eden for the occasion and encompassed by a fitting frame of solid gold and jewelled cornices. On receiving this present, which was brought in by Major General Sir Willoughby Cotton, (while the camel battery fired a royal salute) the Maharajah, through Major Wade's interpretation, signified his intention to hang it up in his tent and fire a salute in its honor! A good deal of edifying conversation passed between the Governor General and his royal visitor, but it is not necessary to record it here. Suffice it to say that it was of course of a highly complimentary and agreeable character,—that His Lordship expressed himself delighted with the opportunity of meeting Runjeet Singh, and of presenting His Highness with this proof of the integrity and good feeling of the British Government, &c., &c., and that Sir Henry Fane, in his own frank, soldier-like way, intimated how delighted *he* would be to shew the Maharajah the 'brave army,' &c. When all had been said that it was thought requisite to say on the occasion, the Maharajah, escorted as before, proceeded to another tent to see the Howitzers, the caparisoned elephant and the magnificent horses which had been prepared for his acceptance. It would be pleasant, to record that this part of the ceremonies came off without any accident calculated to cloud the auspicious day; but truth compels the historiographer to chronicle that on approaching the Howitzers, His Highness and Sir Henry Fane stumbled over a few layers of spherical cases which were deposited, for the sake of display, in front of the Howitzers, and for a second, lay prostrate. Sir Henry scrambled up (I dare say *he* only fell from courtesy, though "twas so dark, Hal, thou couldst not see thine own hand") and assisted the Maharajah to rise, who then proceeded to inspect the gifts. The Howitzers were extolled, the elephants praised, and the horses admired, though His Highness's taste in the latter article differs from that of the English, inasmuch as he was most taken with that which our countrymen deemed the least entitled to approbation.

The interview and its attendant ceremonies having now ceased, the Maharajah was attended to his elephant, which he duly mounted, and amidst compliments, hurrahs, the discharge of cannon and the discourse of hautboys, returned to the place from whence he came, preceded and followed, as before, by a horde of retainers and accompanied by Sir W. Cotton and some political officers. The troop swore then marched off the ground, and the crowds of spectators returned at mid-day to their houses and their breakfast.

I should not omit to mention that the Maharajah expressed himself greatly delighted with the camel battery, and actually returned, after he had gone on a quarter of a mile, to see it fire off (if I may employ the word) before him.

Of the Maharajah so much has been said that it is not necessary here to say any thing. His appearance did not *disappoint* the spectators as most had been prepared for a mean exterior; but certainly his *litterees* published in Calcutta does not convey a correct notion of his outward man.

Of the Seikhs who came over with His Highness, it may be observed that they are generally considered fine looking men, having magnificent, manly features and good eyes, with broad chests, set off by striking costumes; but their limbs are poor, and derive little advantage from the light trowser worn by them in general. They seem a cheerful, good tempered, and bold set of men, but it is said that, on their *own side* of the Sutledge, they are not very courteous to our people. Of this we shall be better able to judge to-morrow, when Lord Auckland goes over, with a large escort, to return Runjeet's call.

Pray plead for the imperfection of this sketch. It is written hurriedly just as I have returned fatigued from the meeting.—*Englishman, December 15.*

MEETING BETWEEN THE MAHARAJAH RUNJEET SING AND THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

'———— Each following day,
Became the next day's master, till the last
Made former wonders its.'

From our own Correspondent.

November 30.—This was devoted to a return of the visit of the Maharajah, and most truly may it be said, that it was the 'master' of yesterday. The Seikhs fairly 'o'none down' the English.

At break of day, the 16th Lancers and the 2nd Cavalry sprang into their saddles and went ahead, under the command of Col. Arnold, to occupy the opposite (*or right*) bank of the Sutledge at the foot of the bridge of boats, and wait the coming of the Governor General. His Lordship was not long in his preparations for a start. Before sunrise, the body guard were paraded outside the enclosures, and very soon afterwards Lord Auckland, with Sir W. Macnaghten, Mr. Colvin and Mr. Torrens; Sir W. Casement, Sir W. Cotton, Colonel Skinner, Major Wade, and several Staff Officers and Brigadiers, to the number of about thirty, left the tents, as before, on elephants in two close columns, the movement being announced by a salute from the guns of the Horse Artillery attached to the escort. Scarcely any regimental officers were permitted to accompany the procession, as the apprehension of a crush had induced the Maharajah to limit h's invitations to some fifty or sixty gentlemen of the highest rank or immediately about the persons of the Governor General and Commander-in-chief. (N. B. I was indebted for my own happy position in the select *cortege*, to the courtesy of Mr. Secretary Colvin.)

When the procession had gone a few hundred yards, a deputation consisting of Shere Sing, the Maharajah's second son, and Dhian Sing, his Prime Minister, with several other Rajahs and Sirdars, similarly mounted, and escorted by some two or three hundred irregular cavalry and a company of regular infantry, met his Lordship and turned about to accompany him to the camp of the Maharajah. The march, over a space of about three miles, now became extremely picturesque and interesting. The pace of elephants kept the horde of Seikhs at a hard gallop, thereby affording them an excellent opportunity of displaying to advantage their equitation and martial bearing. The costumes of the cavaliers was of course of a very motley complexion, and their arms, appointments, horses and equipments were not perhaps of an order to challenge close inspection; but the *tout ensemble* of the pageant was so extremely unlike anything that one sees any where else—there was such a pleasant dash of poetry and romance in the congregation of daring horsemen, bearing lance, targe, and matchlock and flaunting in all varieties of colour, and diversities of uniform, that criticism was entirely disarmed. On reaching the bridge of boats, which is admirably contrived by Lieut. Wood of the Indian Navy, (who in a little boat of his own was looking at the procession,) the elephants crossed single, preceded by the body guard. When the transmit had been completed, the Governor General was joined by the Commander in chief, Generals Duncan, Torrens and Churchill, Colonel Dashwood and the Brigadier's staff and visitors, attached to His Excellency's camp, and the whole body moved forwards in a mass. A few minutes brought up the procession with the 16th Lancers, and 2nd Cavalry, who had formed a street, and now saluted His Lordship and his train with a flourish of kettle drums and trumpets. Nothing could exceed the splendor of the *coup d'œil* presented by the Lancers. Whether their costume, appointments or horses be considered, it was a sight of which every Englishman might reasonably be proud. Reaching the end of the street, and crossing a small nullah or caution of the river, which murmured through the plain, the Governor General was now saluted with an irregular discharge from a hundred jingalls or zambooras mounted on as many camels and occupying a slight rise of ground on the banks of the Maharajah's line. Entering the *entering scenery*, the procession entered upon an apparently endless street formed by an irregularly disposed line and fort of the rabble of the Punjaub, and in the distance ever 'Ally' was deserted coming for battle, with the customary pomp and pageantry, the great his distinguished visitor. It may be questioned if the perfect beauty of the whole scene at this juncture could be surpassed by any display that the utmost stretch of human ingenuity and fancy combined could possibly achieve. Talk of a coronation! The sun shone out with great brilliancy: on either side of the two gorgeous masses of stupendous and highly adorned elephants, bearing their golden howdahs and elegantly appareled tenants, were long rows of armed and bearded horsemen, whose brilliant helmets glittered in the sun, whose stern and resolved expressions of countenance were in admirable keeping with the calmness of their attitude and the steadiness of their richly caparisoned charges. Beyond the squadrons of cavalry, (all of whom by the way were dressed in scarlet with green or yellow facings,) were regiments of infantry, two deep, horse artillery in yellow uniforms, and an elegant suite of crimson cloth tents variegated with yellow ornaments. In the neighborhood of all this was an extensive encampment and crowds of people or followers, but arranged in rows with as much regularity and preserving as strict and decorous a silence, that not a sound interrupted the music of the military bands which conveyed to perpetrate 'God save the Queen.'

When the Maharajah, simply attired, as yesterday, in a crimson shawl with a few thin stripes of gold upon his tunic, met the Governor General, Lord Auckland stepped into his Highness's howdah, and the two lines of elephants forming a junction, moved onwards together. The artillery of the Punjaub honored this moment with a royal salute.

On reaching the royal tents which were in the centre of a vast enclosure formed of scarlet and yellow cloth kanauts, the line entered by a canopied gateway, and was received by a steady and numerous band of picked warriors, bearshaded troops, armed with matchlock and sabre and principally habited in crimson silk or kincaub tunics, with head dresses of the same material and occasionally a bright coat of mail, or mailed head piece. Dismounting, the whole party proceeded to the principal tents and seated themselves on gold and silver chairs placed upon exquisite shawl carpets beneath a spacious sumiana or awning of the same beautiful and costly material. Lord Auckland was placed on the right hand of the Maharajah, Sir Henry Fane on his left, while Sir W. H. Mc Naghten, retired in the splendid court uniform of a British Ambassador, occupied a seat on Lord A's right and acted as interpreter during the conversations which followed. Around and behind the distinguished passengers were crowds of Aides-de camp and other staff officers; numerous Rajahs and Sirdars arrayed in the most gorgeous costumes; while in the centre of the display stood the rest of the British officers and gentlemen, and many of Runjeet Sing's chief soldiers. The introductions now commenced. They were followed by the introduction of a numerous band of nautch girls, some of when danced *a la mode ordinaire*, and ogled the visitors after a fashion somewhat extraordinaire. The display of presents, consisting of shawls, jewels, barbaric pearl and gold, horses &c., ensued; fruit and sweetmeats were produced, and the durbar then broke up, without, however, the excellent order and state which had been observed from the commencement being in the least degree disturbed. Indeed truth compels me to say, that the Maharajah's arrangements (naturally indeed) completely eclipsed all those that the best care of the English could make:

'———— All was royal,
In the disposing of it naught rebelled.
Order gave each thing view.'

The same observances were followed on the return home to camp, and thus ended the second day's magnificent ceremonials.

To-morrow and Sunday are to be blank days, preparatory to the grand review of the British troops.

Englishman, Dec. 17.

Aug. 11. *Sketch of Spanish Colonial History in Eastern Asia: government of De Silva, Tabora, Sarria, and De Corcuera, &c.* Continued from A. D. 1674 to 1677. *From the Chinese Repository for February. Continued from last week.*

Besides these domestic disquietudes, de Lara had reason to apprehend at this time a formidable invasion of the colony. The successful pirate Koxinga (Cosinga), after driving the Dutch from their posts on Formosa, gave ominous notice to the governor of the necessity of the Philippines. To accomplish this conquest, he had invited the P. Victorio Ricchi into his service on envoy, the padre yielding to the necessity, in the hope of bringing about an accommodation. The envoy arrived at Manila in May 1662, and was received in due character by the governor. It was now time to take active measures for the averting of a storm which had already deluged the European settlements on Formosa. The Spanish troops were withdrawn from Terrenate, Zamboanga, and other outposts, and concentrated on Manila. Unhappily, these were not the only preventive measures. It was feared that the whole Chinese population would side with Koxinga, on his appearance, and by their numbers decide the event in his favor. It was proposed to put them all to death, and this project was suggested, not by any authorities (not because of its barbarity, but) because it would relieve the colony from the burden of their labourers. A milder alternative was then adopted, the embarkation of Chinese being authorized on board the junks in the bay, while the expected wars treated, to hold their fields and their industry. This parallel of policies, acting on the minds of the Chinese, drove on the resentments of former oppressors. Blind rage with the fear of a massacre, and of universal oppression, they put to death every Spaniard they could find in revenge, the fire of the city walls was turned on the closely built dwellings. Many were then cut down, others threw themselves into boats and escaped by sea; a few contented outside. The larger number of 3000 or 4000 were quieted by the assurances of the governor, and retired to their homes, but were confined to a suburb on the river, where they perished by the joint hands of the Spaniards, and their imperial foe. For this murderous tragedy, as for those which preceded it, there is no justification.

The P. Ricchi was now dispatched with formal assurances to Koxinga, telling him that the Spanish nation obeyed only God and their kings, and that Manila could in short subject the massacre of his people, until his demands were executed. This reply was drawn up with much care and spirit, and being observed printed and sent to Spain, it received a merited approval. Before it reached China, however, Koxinga was dead, and Kaeng, and told him their tale, and called on him to avenge the butchery of their companions at Manila. Enraged by these accounts, he gave orders to prepare for the invasion, but his preparations were but begun when death overtook him, the following January.

It was well for the P. Ricchi, when he came with his bold answer, that Koxinga was no more, and that his son and successor was a milder man than his father. He remembered the padre to return to Manila on a second embassy, and, through his address and moderation, a friendly commerce was reestablished.

After presiding over the affairs of the colony, through ten years of trouble and difficulty and depression, De Lara returned to Spain, and after a brief interval, died at an advanced age, in his native city, Madrid. He succeeded in his office by Don Diego Salcedo, who landed in Cagayan in September 1663, and proceeded overland to Manila. His early attention to the commercial interests of the colony, gained him many friends at first, but he soon lost his popularity. An fond of money as any of those around him, he did not scruple to use his authority as governor, to engage in trade himself to a large share of the profits of the Mexican traffic. The popular dissatisfaction went on increasing for several years, until it found an instrument in the commissary of the holy office. This individual, an Augustine friar, who had obtained his post by compliances which even the Dominicans refused, collected evidence of many usurpation entrusted to the life of the governor, and succeeded to institute a process against him. This done, he entered the palace by night, with an armed party, and seizing Salcedo in his bed, carried him off to the Augustine convent, chained and fettered. This daring act, though nothing could be more lawful, was not unanimously applauded, as the governor was a favorite with the people. The Dominicans, especially, were loud in their complaints, and while the two senior sisters were contending for the right of succession, the youngest, Don Juan Manuel, got possession of the governor-ship Salcedo was now unchained, a prisoner of the holy office, for Mexico. The vessel put back and he was remanded to his old prison. Embarked again in 1670, he sunk under his mortifications, and died before the voyage was terminated. When this event came before the Spanish authorities at the whole proceedings was declared void, and the friscle Inquisitory, in his turn, was ordered a prisoner to Acapulco. His fate here a still closer resemblance to his victim's, in that he too died an shipboard, and nearly on the same parallel where Salcedo perished.

Don Juan Manuel did not long enjoy the place to which his address had raised him. The vessel of 1669 brought a successor to Salcedo in Don Manuel de Leon, a veteran soldier, who had fought at Nordlingen and Lutzen. Manuel took refuge in the Augustine convent, and while the disputes were pending as to the mode of his return, death opened to him an honorable release. His property was, however, confiscated, and his effects even embalmed and cancelled.

De Leon's first cares were given, as those of many of his predecessors had been, to the arrival of commerce. An envoy was sent to Macao by whom means the friendly intercourse, which had been suspended since 1640, was again reopened. A trade was also revived with Canton, Ningpo, and the ports of India, and soon became so flourishing as to attract sixty vessels in one season to the bay of Manila. Among the earliest importations from Macao was a gay Portuguese, Don Juan de Tavora. He was attracted to Manila by the fame of its bullfights and other public entertainments, and so enamoured did he become of these idle shows, that he spent all his property on them, and died soon after, so poor as to owe his burial to charity.

After eight years of quiet and equitable government, De Leon died (April 11th, 1677), bequeathing his property to pious uses, and leaving his authority to the Audiencia. The colony lost at the same time an old ally in the raja of Siao, whose little group fell under the power of the Hollanders. This loss is made interesting by the fact stated in connection with it, that the Siaoans at first resisted the attempts of the protestants to draw them away from the faith the Spanish missionaries had long inculcated, but that after a time catholicism lost its hold, and they became zealous heretics.

A stillmore interesting episode belongs to the period we have just been tracing, viz, the account of the first settlement or conquest of the Marianne islands. Some of these had been seen by Magellan in his memorable voyage, and called "las Velas." The navigators who came after him passed directly through the group on their way from Mexico to Zebu, and named it, the Archipelago of San Lazaro. At a later time, they got the name of the Ladrone islands, and this they bore in 1662, when the P. de San Victores, passing them on his route to Manila, was touched with compassion at the long neglected, still degraded, condition of the natives. On his arrival in the colony, he applied himself to preach a mission to the Ladrones, and pressed his appeals so in season and out of season, that he was at last allowed by superior authority. Thus thwarted at Manila, he procured letters to influential individuals at court, and these were so far effectual, as to elicit a royal order in 1666, for the christianization of the islands. The P. San Victores now returned to Mexico to forward the mission, and the city moved by an earthquake, (which it had not been by his sermons,) came forward with a liberal contribution. Being joined by some Jesuit friars, Victores embarked in March 1668, and landed at Guajan (or Guam) the most important of the islands. Doña Mariana de Austria having been his best patron at Madrid, he gave the group the name of "Mariana."

Though not fertile, they at that time yielded a simple sustenance to a large population. Among these, were many who had received baptism from the chaplains of the galleon of 1638, which had been wrecked at Guan, and after their example, others came forward to ask the same rite from the associates of Victores. He fixed himself at the chief town, Agana, and proceeded to found a church and a college, while his companions went on missions to Tinian, Zarpos, and other islands.

Considerable opposition was made to their progress, especially by a pagan Chinese who had been wrecked with his junk on Guam, 20 years before, and who resisted them with all his influence. But, on the whole, their success was rapid, the faith being preached extensively, and the infant church numbering, in a few months, 13,000 converts and 20,000 catechumens. Unhappily, these rich first fruits were not followed by a corresponding harvest. For reasons which we can imagine, though they are not stated to us, the colonists lost the affection of the natives, and the friendly welcome was succeeded by deadly hostility. In the course of the dissafection, collisions took place, and several of the Spanish clergy, and the zealous Victores among them, fell victims to the fury of the aborigines Still these simple men were no match for their antagonists, strengthened as they were from time to time by the passing galleons. The death of the first sufferers was avenged by the burning of the native hamlets, and when the contest ended with the submission of the survivors, their numbers, which must have been ten times as great at first, were reduced to 4000. To account for this tremendous reduction, we are told, that these aborigines were great lovers of their native liberty, and that the Spanish yoke was so insupportable to them, that women sought sterility and practiced infanticide, that they might not entail it on their offspring, and that men rather chose the means, than were ill. In what the weight of this burden consisted, we are not distinctly informed, though it appears not to have lain in any impost or tribute. Whatever it was, its imposition drove this insular tribe to desperation, and reduced them, though long lived enough to yield 120 persons of 100 years old and upwards to the host in the first years of the mission, to the verge of extermination. The Spanish post on Guam continued to be maintained (as it still is), and the galleons annually took refreshments in its roadsteads, so long as they went on their yearly way from Acapulco to Manila; but the spirit and power of the natives were broken for ever. Such were the fruits of European intercourse in these remote "isles of the sea," and such we may add, is one of a thousand resembling pictures of what Christian colonization has done for paganism and for humanity.

Burmah.

Col. Benson.—The Steamer *George Swanton* left town on Monday morning for Rangoon, but having fallen in with the *George Swanton* in the river, with late despatches from the Resident at Ava, took her in tow, and returned with her to town. The intelligence we have been enabled to glean by this opportunity is of a complicated nature. It would seem that the Resident had again been fully prepared to make a start from the Capital, and that he had once more abandoned the intention, and resumed his pleasant position on his sandbank. At Rangoon, the idea seemed to prevail, that a perfectly good understanding had once more been established with the Court, though there appeared to be no cessation in warlike preparations. Rumours being again to be afloat of a general arming throughout the country, and some reports state that should the Resident quit the country, he is to be followed by an army of 60,000 men, who are to make a push for these provinces. Amid all these rumours of hostile preparations and intentions, the British subjects residing at Rangoon, appear to enjoy comparative comfort, for which they ought to be very grateful to Captain Crozer of H. M. ship *Rosetta*, who has consented to keep his ship at Rangoon till something definite be known as to our future relations with the country.

We understand that both the Steamer and the *George Swanton* will proceed immediately to Rangoon, there to await the upshot of affairs. We most sincerely hope that when they return to this place they may be freighted with the Resident and his suite. It is indeed high time that he should come away from the scene of insult and disgrace to which he has been subject during three months. The last accounts from the Residency, extend, we hear, to the 12th inst.—*Moulmein Chronicle, Dec. 26.*

Intelligence from Ava.—As the last accounts which have reached us from the Residency at Amarapoora extend to the 12th ult, we presume we shall have to wait a considerable time for further intelligence, unless indeed, any thing should occur to overstretch the patience and temper of the Resident, and induce him finally to quit the place. This is a consummation most ardently to be desired, for it is high time to resort to other means of settling our Burmese relations, more especially as all native reports seem to concur in leading to the belief that the Burmese Government is making active preparations for a war with us, whether we will or no. There is one report that has amused us exceedingly, which is, that the King has said "those English cannot movetan army without paying every man for fighting, and every man for carrying provisions. Now my army costs nothing, and therefore I can hold out till they have spent all their money." We hope this speech really came from His Majesty, as it will enable us to form a very good estimate of the quality of his troops, and of their relative time during which each party can *hold out*. Let native reports be what they may, we cannot bring ourselves to think it likely we shall ever be attacked. Any preparations that may be making, must, we conceive, be for defence against us, though it does not appear that they have much to dread on that score, for we hear little or no note of preparation on our side, barring a report which we see in one of the Bengal papers by the last arrival, that three Native Regiments were about to embark at Madras for this place, a report which we entirely discredit.—*Ibid, January. 2.—Sing. Free Press 14th February.*

A sixth Continent.—An extraordinary phenomenon presented in the Southern Ocean, may render our settlements in New South Wales of still more eminent importance. A sixth continent is in the act of growth before our eyes! The Pacific is spotted with islands through the immense space of nearly fifty degrees of longitude, and as many of latitude. Every one of these islands seems to be merely a central spot for the formation of coral banks, which, by a perpetual progress, are rising from the unfathomable depths of the sea. The union of a few of these masses of rock shapes itself into an island; the seeds of plants are carried to it by the birds or by the waves; and, from the moment that it overtops the waters it is covered with vegetation. The new island constitutes, in its turn, a centre of growth to another circle. The great powers of nature appear to be still in peculiar activity in this region; and, to her tardier process, she sometimes takes the assistance of the volcano and the earthquake From the South of New Zealand to the North of the Sandwich Islands, the waters absolutely teem with those future seats of civilization. Still, the coral insect, the diminutive builder of all these mighty piles, is at work; the ocean is intersected with myriads of those lines of foundation, and, when the rocky substructure shall have excluded the sea, then will come the dominion of man.—*Lit. Paper.*

CANTON PRESS.

Saturday, 13th April.

We have continued the journal of occurrences, but it will be seen that very little of interest has occurred during this week. The proposal of the bond by which it was intended to make foreigners say that they were willing to suffer death if they were guilty of smuggling Opium, seems for the present to have been dropped. The suspension until better times of the functions of the Chamber of Commerce deserves notice as one of the occurrences of the week of importance. and we congratulate the Committee on the resolution to which they have come, as the Chinese seemed to be anxious to lay before the Chamber the decision or answer of questions purely political, and therefore without its reach, it's operations being confined, by constitution, to commercial objects only.

The Yumchae's absence from Canton has of course produced a cessation of chops, and nothing new passes in our prison. None of the servants are yet returned, except that here and there a coolie makes his appearance for an hour or two each day. People are still obliged to prepare their dinners themselves, and we fancy that three weeks practice must have afforded them some insight into culinary secrets. The efforts of our neighbours to cook their own dinners are however considerably assisted by dishes coming from the kitchens of our Parsee friends, who, having servants of their own nation, are enabled to assist those that have none, and they have done and continue doing so in the most liberal manner to whoever will avail himself of their kindness.

Saturday evening, 6th April.—It was this day reported that a ship's boat had attempted to come up to Canton from Whampoa. She proceeded as far as Howqua's fort, when the Chinese fired upon her with blank cartridge (they say) and the boat returned to Whampoa without accomplishing her object. It is understood that Capt. Elliot received this evening a Chop under the seal of the Commissioner proposing to him to sign the bond, which we mentioned had yesterday been submitted to the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce.

Sunday, 7th April.—The Coolies remain watching the square as before, and the rows of boats also remain in front of the houses, altho' that composed of Cargo-boats has been some-what thinned, eight having been sent down to receive the Opium. We heard this day from a linguist that Mr. Johnston and Mr. Thom had arrived at Heangshan (about half way between this and Macao) on Friday last in the afternoon. They must therefore have had a very long passage. The Hong-merchants have proposed to the Committee of the Chamber and to the American and Dutch Consuls to meet them in the Consoo-house to morrow—it is supposed with the view again to confer about the Opium-pledge to be signed; it is said that the document now to be produced is very much modified.

Monday, 8th April.—We hear this morning of the arrival below of the *Mangalore from Bombay* and the *Manly* from Manilla, where the *Harlequin* from this had arrived. A French ship *La Favorite* from Manila is also reported in. The following are the minutes of a meeting of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, from which it will be seen that the functions of that body are for the present suspended.

GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Canton, 8th April, 1839.

Minutes of a Meeting of the committee adjourned from the 5th inst, on bond proposed by the Cohong. Present, Messrs. Wetmore, chairman, Fox, deputy-chairman, Beynine, Thomson, Dinshaw Fordoonjee, Adam, Heerjeebhoy Rustomjee, Bell, Delano.

It was moved by Mr. Delano, seconded by H. Rustomjee, and carried unanimously:—

That, as this chamber was instituted for purposes of a commercial nature exclusively, it is expedient that the committee do not become involved in any further correspondence of a political or personal nature, with the local Chinese authorities; nor committed by any promises or engagements to them, which it may become impossible to fulfil.

That, in as much as we are prisoners in our Factories, surrounded by an armed force, our trade stopped, and all communication with Whampoa, Macao, and the fleet outside, denied to us, it becomes necessary that the functions of this committee should cease until the restoration of our trade, the liberty of egress from Canton, and of communication with the outer waters, enables the chamber to serve the community in a legitimate manner.

It was then moved by Mr. Bell, seconded by Mr. Beynine, and carried unanimously:—That a copy of the foregoing resolution be communicated to the hong merchants by the chairman.

Thanks were voted to the chairman by acclamation and the meeting was adjourned *sine die*.

This evening the Kwang chow foo came to the Consoo-house there to meet the U. S. and the Dutch Consuls, and the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, which latter office had become extinct since the morning. It being understood that all British merchants had left the management of affairs to their Superintendent, none of them were asked to attend.

The parties that attended the meeting were Mr. Snow, the United States, and Mr. van Basel the Dutch Consul, Mr. Wetmore, Mr. Delano and Mr. King, and Mr. Ecarot as interpreter. These gentlemen were met by some of the Hong merchants and one by one introduced to the Kwang-chow-foo. Nothing, we believe, deserving particular notice took place at the meeting—the whole of the conversation on the part of the Kwang chow foo being nearly confined to insisting on the necessity there was that the bond should be signed, and on the part of foreigners to insist on the impossibility of doing this. The Kwang-chow-foo also put a number of questions to the interpreter regarding European affairs and noted down his answers. The meeting lasted upwards of two hours, and a threat was made to retain the Consuls if they did not sign the bond, but they were at last allowed to depart at about 10 o'clock, the Kwang chow foo declaring that by to morrow at noon he must have the bond duly signed. and that he would not admit any excuses.

The bond in the same as the one before offered to the Chamber and Commerce, and afterwards to Capt. Elliot, and the following is a translation.

"A duly prepared bond, to be voluntarily given by the English Superintendent, Elliot, and deputy Superintendent, Johnston, at the head of the English merchants, A &c., the Indian merchants, B &c., the Moorish merchants, C &c., the ( ) merchants, D and the ( ) merchants, E and the ( ) merchants F &c.,—respecting the eternal stop away with the opium traffic.

We do hereby pledge ourselves (with and for) the merchants of the English nation, and of the several countries her dependencies, residing and trading in the city of Canton, and who, elsewhere and unacquainted with the tender benevolence of the celestial court, have heaped up delightful gain to a countless extent. That whereas certain persons, avaricionsly bent on making profit, have of late years brought the smoking filth, called opium, into the Chinese waters, and there stored it up in receiving vessels for the purpose of selling it; all which is in direct contravention of the prohibitory laws of the celestial kingdom.

The great emperor has now appointed a high officer of state to come to Canton to enquire into and manage the business and we now begin to learn that the prohibitory laws are really severe in the extreme Utterly unable to overcome the alarm and trepidation into which we have been thrown, we reverently deliver up to government every particle of opium on board the receiving ships, earnestly entreating that a memorial may be sent to the great emperor, praying him, in his great mercy, to overlook our past offences.

The empty receiving ships shall be all sent back to their countries. Elliot and Johnston shall forthwith petition the King of their country, sternly to command all the merchants tremblingly to obey the prohibitory laws of the celestial empire, which forbid the importation of opium into China; and to leave off manufacturing the drug. Should opium be discovered on board any merchant vessel arriving in Canton after the autumn of this year, the said vessel and all her cargo shall be confiscated to government and she shall not be allowed to trade; and all the parties concerned shall, in compliance with the laws of the celestial empire, be put to death, *willingly submitting to their doom*. All vessels which, having sailed from their countries before the present rigorous prohibitions were known, shall arrive in China during the spring or summer months, shall immediately they arrive, deliver up all the opium they may have on board, without daring to secrete the least particle.

We do conjointly declare that this our bond is just and true."

Tuesday 9th April.—This morning intelligence was received by the Hong merchants that Mr. Johnston had arrived in Macao on Sunday morning the 7th April, and that on the following day he would proceed to *Lankeet* whither we are told two of the Opium-ships are gone. We hear that Mr. Johnston was not suffered to land at Macao but that Mr. Thom went on shore accompanied and closely watched by the Hong merchants Of course the bond required by the Kwang chow foo to be ready signed at noon this day has not been forthcoming and an invitation from that officer that the Consuls should again meet him at the Consoo-house was not attended to. A written refusal to sign the bond was however sent to the Consoo-house by Mr. Wetmore and Mr. van Basel, with their reasons for such refusal—this was after copies had been taken of it, returned to the Consuls as inadmissable, the Kwang chow foo declaring that he could not receive any communication except the bond duly signed.

"By my soul I swear,
"There is no power in the tongue of man
"To alter me: I stay here on my bond."—

Wednesday, 10th April. We expect now soon to hear of the delivery of the first instalment of Opium and it will then be seen whether this bond is meant to oppose new obstacles to our liberation from prison—that it cannot be signed by any one except upon the extremest degree of compulsion is evident—under such a bond not only the lives of such as signed it would be exposed to imminent danger every hour, from any denunciation, false or true, that might be made against them, but the signers must necessarily appear to the Chinese as if they had power over the lives of their countrymen, and if any of these latter suffer in consequence of their acquiescence, their respective governments would no doubt hold them responsible for such misfortunes. If this argument applies to private individuals, how much more to the officers of the western nations, and they of course cannot but persist in their resistance to this demand of the Chinese.

This evening the Yum chae, accompanied by the Governor, and Hoppo has left Canton for the Bogue. He is fortunate in having a fine northerly breeze, which has succeeded a very fresh southerly breeze that blew all day yesterday followed by a very heavy fall of rain.

Thursday 11th April.—We hear nothing from Macao to rely on with certainty. Two Opium ships it is said, are already at Lankeet, but nothing known whether deliveries have commenced. The Anchaze or criminal judge came to the square this evening at about 10 o'clock, to see that all was right.

Friday 12th April.—This morning news from Macao, to be relied on, were received. From these it appears that Mr. Johnston arrived at Macao on Sunday the 7th in the evening, but that the Mandarins at once opposed his landing; he had several interviews with the Mandarins concerning the manner of the delivery of the Opium, which was agreed on, we believe, after some warm dispute. On Monday night Mr. Johnston after having gone into the Superintendent's cutter, the *Luisa*, went on shore in Macao, and was ready to set sail in her for *Lankeet*, accompanied by Mr. Thom, early in the morning on Tuesday, though it is probable that that day's bad weather may have detained him in port. The Yumchae passed the fleet at Whampoa in the morning yesterday, accompanied by a great many boats. We hear that the Chinese have thrown a raft across the river just below Howqua's fort, to prevent any boats from coming from Whampoa—they did the same thing in Lord Napier's time. This day the four great officers, the judge, treasurer, salt commissioner and grain inspector came into the square in front of the Factories, but it being a rainy day without alighting from their chairs. The absence of the Yumchae probably makes them less solicitous for our safety. The Kwanghoep walks through the square almost every night, and in fact the guard is kept up nearly the same as in the first days. This evening Capt. Elliot published the following public notice:

Public Notice.

To H. B. M. Subjects.

Canton 12th April 1839.

The undersigned is sensible that Her Majesty's subjects being owners of, or having the control over ships or vessels in the Opium-trade on the coasts of China who recently transmitted a solemn pledge to the high commissioner not to attempt to introduce Opium into the Empire, must be most anxious to fulfil their obligations with all speed and fidelity; and therefore he need do no more than request them to seize the earliest safe opportunity for the rest of those vessels from their actual pursuits.

But it is his duty to remind others Her Majesty's subjects not bound by such engagements, and every man of common humanity, be he of what nation he may, that the liberties and possibly the lives of the whole foreign community now shut up at Canton hang upon their present forbearance. A seizure of Opium would immediately afford a pretext for their continued imprisonment and, it may well be, for worse treatment, and would be used with no inconsiderable effect in justification of the past and actual violences of this government.

CHARLES ELLIOT.
Chief Superintendent.

Saturday morning 13th April.—Before going to Press we hear that letters have been received from Lankeet, advising the delivery from on board the two ships there, the *Hercules* and *Austen*, of about 50 chests on Thursday last—the rough weather was the cause of no more having been delivered to the Chinese. If the weather has been more favorable yesterday a large quantity, perhaps the first instalment of 5000 chests, may have passed into the possession of the Yumchae, and it is said this morning that the Chop is preparing for the servants to be ordered back to the Factories. We also learn that Capt. Elliot has received letters from the Yumchae and the Governor desiring him to order all the Opium-ships to go at once to Lankeet, no doubt with the view of hastening the delivery. It now remains to be seen whether all difficulties as to the reopening of communication will have been removed by Capt. Elliot's engagement being so punctually performed; the promise to that effect has been given under the commissioner's Imperial seal, and it is to be hoped that the non-signing of the Opium-bond will not oppose fresh obstacles to the removal of the present grievances. Nothing more has for some days, we believe, been heard of this bond—whether the Chinese will relinquish their pretensions on that head altogether it is difficult to foresee, though it is probable as they must now be convinced how utterly impossible it is for either Consuls or merchants of any nation to sign away the lives of themselves or countrymen.

THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

STATEMENT,

Of Exports of Teas to Great Britain and the United States of America, since the 1st July 1838, up to this date.

	To G. Britain. Piculs	To U. States. Piculs
Pekien Bohea	504	
Canton Bohea	355	
Congo	1549861	
Caper	1986	
Souchong	5603	4341
Pouchong		1413
Campoi	392	
Ankoi	693	
Hongmuey	1942	
Pekoe	3390	46
Orange Pekoe	5863	197
Black	180689	5997
Hyson	2899	2600
Young Hyson	3573	23123
Hyson Skin	3472	2620
Twankay	9625	
Gunpowder	3356	4416
Imperial	1832	5337
Total	208646	49023

Total of BLACK Tea to Gt. Britain lbs. 24091866
Total of GREEN Tea to Gt. Britain lbs. 37274600

lbs. 278194466

Total of BLACK Tea to United States lbs. 790266
Total of GREEN Tea to United States lbs. 4812600

lbs. 5602866

RAW SILK shipped to Great Britain Piculs 2117

General Chamber of Commerce.

CAUTION.—Two valuable eight day CHRONOMETERS, one by French, and the other by Wyleuham, the first No. 4176, and the latter No 1242, and two small gold WATCHES, (one by McCabe, maker of the other unknown) having been intrusted by me to ROBERT EDWARDS who lately left China, to be sent to London for repair; and he not having accounted to me for one or either of them; the Public are hereby cautioned against purchasing said CHRONOMETERS and WATCHES as they are my properly. JAS. P. STURGIS.

Canton, 24th January, 1839.

NOTICE.—With reference to an advertisement in the Canton Press headed "CAUTION" and dated 24th January, we feel it our duty to notify publicly, as we have already represented to Mr. J. P. Sturgis personally, in November last; that we have been instructed by Mr. Robert Edwards, late of Canton, to dispose of the two Chronometers alluded to in that advertisement, in the event of the said Mr. Sturgis still retaining possession of a box of Dollars, the property of the said Mr. Edwards; the proceeds of the Chronometers to meet the value of the said box of Dollars, and the surplus, if any, to be handed over to the said Mr. Sturgis.

As the constituted attorneys of Mr. R Edwards, we have to state that the box of Dollars referred to herein is retained by the aforenamed Mr. Sturgis for an unacknowledged claim in 1833, which he has on Mr. Edwards; and further we know, that the watches mentioned in the said advertisement are not yet returned from England.

BOVET, BROTHERS & Co.

Canton, 3rd January, 1839.

NOTICE.—JUST PUBLISHED and for Sale at the Canton Press Office. "The lasting resentment of Miss Kenou Lwan Wang" A Chinese tale, founded on fact; translated from the Original by SLOTH. In one volume, on foolscap paper, price One Dollar.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that the Honourable Company's Treasury is closed against the receipt of Cash for bills on the Supreme Government of India.

(Signed) J. H. ASTELL.
W. T. TAYLOR.
Agents of the Honourable East India Company.

Canton 7th March 1838.

NOTICE.—Parties having claims on the proceeds of the Gold Leaf saved from the late Barque "Ruby," are requested to prefer their claims to the undermentioned Gentlemen:—J. CULLEN, R. DAVIDSON and RUSTOMJEE COWASJEE, Esquires.

(Signed) J. RANDLE.
Commandre of the late Barque Ruby.

Calcutta, 12th October, 1838.

NOTICE.—Mr. FELIX HILARIO DE AZEVEDO has the pleasure of informing his friends and the Public in general that he has establi-hed himself at Macao as a general Agent to transact business on commission only.

F. H. D' AZEVEDO.

Macao, 7th March, 1839.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that the Partnership heretofore carried on by the Subscribers at Glasgow under the Firm of ALEXANDER WARDROP & Co., and at Penang under that of ANDERSON, WARDROP & Co., was this day dissolved by mutual consent; and the said ALEXANDER WARDROP is hereby authorised to dispose of the property and to receive and pay the debts of both Firms.

A. WARDROP.
W. ANDERSON.

Glasgow, 26th June, 1838.

WITH REFERENCE TO THE FOREGOING.

NOTICE,—Is hereby given that the undersigned have received full and sufficient powers from the said ALEXANDER WARDROP and WILLIAM ANDERSON to receive all outstanding debts due by Parties in India to the late firm of ANDERSON WARDROP & Co. and, if necessary to adopt legal measures for the recovery of the same. WILLIAM WARDROP SHAW.
FRANCIS DUNNETT.

Penang, 4th January, 1839.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned beg to announce that they have this day commenced business as Commission Merchants and General Agents under the firm of DUNNETT SHAW & Co., in connexion with Mr. JOHN BUCHAN JUNIOR of Glasgow who will conduct their business there under the firm of BUCHANAN & Co.

FRANCIS DUNNETT.
WILLIAM WARDROP SHAW.

Penang, 21st September, 1838.

NOTICE.—The following Packages G W D S D & T S to order, landed in PREMIER from London are unclaimed. The Consignees are requested to apply for delivery to

DENT & Co,

Canton, 8th March, 1839.

NOTICE.—The Business hitherto to conducted by me at Amposan in the Island of Lombock, is from the 1st. January, 1839, carried on under the firm of JOHN BURD & Co. Mr. MEDE LANCE, who has been for many years residing on the Island, has been admitted a Partner in the concern, and all Communications orders for the purchase and shipment of Produce, will be punctually attended to. JOHN BURD.

Canton, 1st March, 1839.

NOTICE.—Mr. WILLIAM ALMACK and Mr. Y. J. MURROW, are authorized, individually, to sign our Firm by procuration.

JAMIESON & HOW.

Canton, 9th February, 1839.

NOTICE.—Bills on London at 6 months sight for sale by

F. S. HATHAWAY.

Canton, 23th January, 1839.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The undersigned has been appointed Agent in Singapore for the sale of the works published by the "SOCIETY FOR THE DIFFUSION OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE" as also Agent for the sale of Chamber's Edinburgh Journal, and the other publications of Messrs W. and R. Chambers, Edinburgh. He has lately received copies of most of the above works, including *Penny Magazine, Penny Cyclopedia, Chambers Journal* etc. which are for sale at the London publishing prices, exchange at 4s 2d. *per* dollar, or 2 cents per penny. He will also be happy to receive orders for and undertakes to procure at the London publishing prices at the above exchange, *without any charges added*, any of the publications of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge and of Messrs W. and R. Chambers,—as any other works parties may wish to order, provided the price be paid at the time of ordering, or guarantee be given that the work or works will be received and paid for on delivery. On the arrival at Singapore of the works ordered, they will be handed over to such agents as the parties may appoint to receive them—or to be forwarded direct by earliest opportunity, at the expense of the parties.

Orders in China may be left with Rev. E. C Bridgman, or J. R. Morrison Esq. Canton—and S. W. Williams Esq Macao—with whom Catalogues of the D. U. K. Society's publications may be seen. Catalogues may also be seen at the Morrison Education Society's Library, Canton—and at Macao.

J. H. MOOR

Singapore 29th October 1838.

NOTICE.—The very superior, new and fast sailing schooner "PARADOX," lately arrived from Java, has spacious accommodations for Passengers, and is now part on the line of the Canton Packets. For passage or freight, apply at Canton to HOOKER & LANE.
at Macao

Canton, 15th November, 1838.

NOTICE.—Translations made at the Canton Press Office from and into the English, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese languages at twelve cents a line or where under seventeen lines at two Dollars for each translation.

NOTICE.—FOR SALE at the Canton Press Office, THE CHINESE HONG-MERCHANTS AND THEIR DEBTS, price one dollar.
GENERAL RATES OF AGENCY COMMISSION IN CHINA; on English letter paper, price 10 cents.

NOTICE.

ORDERS for printing will be carefully attended to at the Canton Press Office, at the following charges;

for printing Bills of lading, Bills of exchange, Opium orders and boat notes	} ₱ 100 for 1
" Linguist reports, reports of Cargoes &c.	" " " 1.50.
" Policies and folio pages.	" " " 3.

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 Copies.

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL INSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above society can grant Policies on Goods payable in London, Calcutta, Bombay, or Canton.

MACVICAR & Co.

Canton, 9th October, 1838.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are authorised to grant Policies payable in Calcutta, London, Batavia and Canton. A cash payment of five per cent on the amount of premium per each risk will be made to all parties giving risks to this office, and Policies are made payable at 30 days when the premium is paid in cash at a *pro rata* exchange, and at two months and longer periods when paid by a Bill on the same terms at which the Policy is payable. DANIELL & Co.

Agents in China, Asiatic Marine Ins. Office.

Secretaries in Calcutta Messrs. Fergusson Brothers & Co.
Agents in London Messrs. Forbes Forbes & Co.
" in Batavia Messrs. Wilson Smithe & Co.

Canton, 9th November, 1838.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Subscribers are duly constituted and appointed Agents for this Company, and can grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta, Canton, Bombay, Madras, and elsewhere—parties contributing business to the office, will be entitled to a return of five per cent on the amount of premium actually paid in.

Canton, January 4th 1838. WETMORE & Co

FOR MANILA.

THE Span. Brig "NARCISA," BORRAS, will be PEREMPTORILY despatched for Manila on the 30th inst. from Macao. For freight apply to

JA. INNES.

Canton, 20th March, 1839.

FOR LONDON.

THE RELIANCE, 1515 Tons Register, Captain THOMAS MARQUIS, now at Whampoa. For freight or Charter apply to Captain MARQUIS,

at Messrs. DENT & Co's.

Canton, 12th March, 1839.

FREIGHT TO LIVERPOOL.

THE fine Ship TIGRIS, 422 tons A. 1, Captain TITHERINGTON, has the principal part of her Cargo engaged, and will have immediate despatch. For freight apply to

DENT & Co.

Canton, 20th February, 1839.

FOR HONG KONG, MACAO, THE STRAITS AND BOMBAY.

THE Ship L'ESPERANCE, now lying at Whampoa will take freight for the above places and have an early despatch, apply to

S. VAN BASEL TOE LAER & Co.

Canton, 5th February, 1839.

FREIGHT TO LONDON.

THE Teak Ship ELIZA, 682 tons Æ 1, Captain LAY, will have quick despatch. For freight apply to

DENT & Co,

Canton, 20th February, 1839.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE ST. VINCENT, Captain JAMES MUDDLE. Al, 410 tons per register Apply to

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 3rd January, 1839.

WANTS A SITUATION.—An individual who has been in the trade at Canton for seven years; and understands book-keeping. For particulars apply to the Editor of the Canton Press.

FOR SALE.

SOME Superior FRENCH CLARET of BALGUERIE & Co. as St. Julien, Chateau Latour &c. @ ₱ 7 per dozen also superior DUTCH CORDIALS. Apply to

C. LLOYD.
No. 4 Imperial Hong.

FOR SALE

LAFITTE CLARET in cases of one dozen each.

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 3rd January, 1839.

FOR SALE AT WHAMPOA.

A quantity of KENTLEDGE, for particulars apply to MACVICAR & Co

Canton 12th January, 1839.

FOR SALE.

THE undersigned have just received an assortment of the following viz. LINEN DRAWN, SATTEENS and TABLE CLOTHS, COLORED DIMITY, PRINTS Dresses of newest patterns, LINEN DOORS and DARIA, THATCH COUNTERPANES and STRIPE VENETIAN TICK.

HOOKER & LANE.

No. 1 British Factory,
1st December, 1838.

ON SALE.

BEER in HOGSHEADS, just landed in good order. To be had at the Godown of

BARRY ADAM & Co.

Canton, 7th September, 1838

ON SALE.

At the CANTON PRESS OFFICE

THE second and third volumes of the CANTON PRESS NEWSPAPER AND PRICE CURRENT, at ₱20 per file.

BILLS OF LADING, BLANK POWERS OF ATTORNEY, BLANK RESPONDENTIA BONDS OPIUM ORDERS, elegantly printed and on Europe paper.

also

DIRECTIONS for using the LOGARITHMIC TRIGONOMETRICAL ROD, as invented by Mr. STANDLEY.

At the price of 10 cents each, STATEMENTS of AMERICAN IMPORTS & EXPORTS for 1837 & 38, and at 15 cents each, these together with BRITISH IMPORTS & EXPORTS on one sheet of Foolscap.

LINGUIST'S REPORTS.

TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press and Price Current.

For one year payable in advance	₱ 20
For six Months	₱ 12
For three "	₱ 6

Single numbers of the Canton Press and Price Current, may be had at the Office No. 2, British Factory, at 50 cents, and Price Currents at 50 cents each.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—Sch. *Glasgow*, from Bombay; *Manly*, from Manilla; French Corvette Favorite from Manilla.

SAILED.—*Good Success*, on the 6th instant for Bombay.

Vessels laid on for London: *Eliza Forrest Hall, Orwell*, for Leith, *Isabella*; for Liverpool, *Tigris*; for Bristol, *Ingleborough*.

LATEST DATES, from Batavia, 6th November for Bombay. UNITED STATES, 28th Oct. ₱ Shenandoah, Calcutta, 25th January ₱ Mon. Bombay, 26th January via Cagayan. Singapore, 15th February ₱ Mon. 20th January ₱ Talbot, Manilla, 5th March via Macao.

VESSELS EXPECTED.—Cashmere, from Bombay; *Hellas, Lady Jane, Sutor Castle, Mangalore, Tory.*

SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

Vessel's Name.	*Flag.*	*Commander.*	*Tons*	*Where from.*	*Consignees.*
Canada	Ameri.	Hicks		Liverpool	Wetmore & Co.
Covington	"	Holbrook		Liverpool	Wetmore & Co.
Horatio	"	Howland		Liverpool	F. S. Hathaway.
Eliza	British	Lay	682	Calcutta	Dent & Co.
Reliance	"	Marquis	1515	Madras	Capt. Marquis.
L'Esperance	Dutch	Lindstedt		Batavia	S. van Basel tor Laer & Co
Orwell	British	Collard		Madras	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Parrock Hall	"	Canney		Bombay	Turner & Co.
Van Couver	Ameri.	Hallet		Boston	Russell & Co.
Girard	"	Drinker		Philadelphia	F. H. & J. Tims.
Tigris	British	Titherington	422	Liverpool	Dent & Co.
Ingleborough	"	Buckle		Liverpool	Fox Hawson & Co.
Rosalind	"	Crouch		London	Turner & Co.
St. Vincent	"	Muddle	410	London	Lindsay & Co.
Isabella	"	Robertson		Leith	Jardine Matheson & Co
Francis Stanton	Ameri.	Lefavour	392	Manila	Russell & Co.
Niautic	"	Griswold		Newyork	"
George IV	British	Drayner		Batavia	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Lt. Wm. Bentinck	"	Stockley	360	Sydney	J. Thacker.
Trusty	"	Jamieson		Lombock	"
Premier	"	Were		London	Dent & Co.
David Scott	"	Spence		Calcutta	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Orixa	"	Agee		Liverpool	Turner & Co.
Elizth. Buckham	British	Scott		Penang	Mercier & Co.

VESSELS OUTSIDE.—*Jane, Lord Amherst, Aurelia, Psyche, Hercules, Austen, Col. Young, Jardine, Linlin, Mermaid, Isabella, Anne, Mithras, Rosa, Governor Findlay, Rose, Mavis, Toronto, Pearl, Corsair, Thistle, Lambton, Attaran, Virginia, Maulmien, Henry Clay, Porcia, Ourga, John Cliffe, Ruparell, Lady Hayes, Roman, Robert Fulton, Heroine, Mahomedie, Panama, Indus, Lady Grant, San Jose, H. M. S. Larne, Exchange, Red Rover, Ariel, Rob Roy, Ann, Nymph, Peggy, Lord Elgin, Hannah, Carnatic, Talbot, Nantasket, Naples, Mangalore, Manly, Favorite.*

THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

Abreviations (Pl.) Pecul. (Cy.) Catty. (Pce.) Piece. (Pr.) Pair. (Cht.) Chest. (Yrd.) Yard. ($) Spanish Dollars. (T.) Tael. (M.) Mace. (Cn.) Candarin. (Ch.) Cash. Commi. Weights. 16 Taels, 1⅓ lb. avods.—1 Catty.—100 Catties 133⅓ lb avods, 1 Pecul.—16 Pls. 80 Cys, 1 Ton.—24 Cys, 1 Cwt.—4 Cy. 1 lb.—Money weight.—10 Cash. 1 Candarin.—10 Candarin, 1 Mace, 1 Tael.—1 Tael, 460 Grains Troy.—1 Span. dollar 7 Mace 1 cn. 7 ch.

VOL. 4. No. 32. **Canton, Saturday, 13th April, 1839.** **No. 188.**

IMPORTS.

	PER.	PRICES.	REMARKS.
COTTON MANUFACTURES.			
Cambrics - - 40 yds. - in	Pce	$ 3. a 4	
Chintzes - - 28 ,, - in	,,	3 a 5	
Handkfs. Monteiths scarlet -	,,	1.75 a 2.	dull.
,, ,, blue - -	,,	1.28 a 2	
Long-cloths white 40 yds. 36 in	,,	8½ a 9½	
,, ,, 30 ,, - -	,,	7½ a 9.	
,, grey - 40 ,, 38 in	,,	8½ a 4.	Large stock
,, ,, - 60 ,, 38 in	,,	5½ a 6.	
,, ,, - 80 ,, 38 in	,,	7. a 8.	
Am. brown Cots. 30 ,, 36 in	,,	2.10 a 2.50	
Cotton yarn Nos. 16 @ 28	Pl.	28 a 30	Large stock and
,, ,, ,, 30 @ 52	,,	30 a 36	little demand.
Calcutta - - 18 @ 24	,,		None.
WOOLLENS.			
Broadcloth Ex. Sup'e 60@62 in	Yrd	90 a 2 80.	
,, Span'h Stripes 60@62 in	,,	1.90 a 1.40.	
,, Supers - 58@60 in	,,	80 a 90.	
,, Worsters - - -	,,	60 cts.	
,, Worleys - 25 yds. in	Pce	11 a 11½.	No sale.
,, Sup'r Selet. Cutgslarge	Pl.	30 a 40.	Cts. dull.
Flannel - - - -	yd.	15 a 20.	
Cambletts, double 55 yds. 30 in	Pce		
Fine singles - - -	,,	20 a 22.	dull.
Second - - - -	,,		
Dutch - - 40 yds. 33 in	,,	22 a 24	
,, - - 40 ,, 28 ,,	,,	20 a 22	
Bombazets - - - -	,,	7 a 8	
Longalls scarlet - - -	,,	10 a 10½	
Assorted colors - - -	,,	8½ a 9½	
Woollen yarn - - -	,,	70 a 90	Limited demand.
COTTON.		Prel.	
Bengal old or inf'. - -	Pl.		
,, sup'r and fine -	,,	8 7 a 10 8	
Bombay old or inf'. - -	,,		
,, sup'r and fine -	,,	7. a 9.3	
Madras - - - -	,,	7.5 a 10.	
Manila - - - -	,,		None.
METALS.			
Copper Shea'g, 14 oz. @ 32 oz.	Pl.	$ 34½	
,, S. American slab -	,,	30.	None.
,, nails assorted -	,,	40.	
,, old - - -	,,	18.	
Lead English Pig - - -	,,	6 a 6½	
,, Spanish ,, - - -	,,		
Iron Bar 1 @ 3 in - -	,,	3½ a 4	
,, Rod ½ @ in - -	,,	4½ a 5	Very small stock.
,, Nailrod ½ and under	,,		
,, Hoop. - ½ @ in -	,,	4½ a 5	
,, Scrap - - - -	,,	1. a 1.20	
Steel English - - - -	,,		Not Saleable.
,, Swedish - - - -	Tub	4½ a 5	Small stock.
Spelter English - - - -	,,	8½ a 8¾	
Tin Plates - - - -	Box	8½ a 9	Little demand.
Quicksilver - - - -	Pl.	85	Nominal.
SKINS Rabbit - - - -	100	80. a 88.	
Beaver - - - - -	each	6. a 6.	
,, Fox - - - - -	,,	1. a 1.15.	
Otter-Sea - - - - -	,,	40. a 45.	
,, ,, tails - - -	,,	2.80 a 3	
,, Land - - - -	,,	5. a 7.	
Seal - - - - -	,,	2. a 2.50	
OPIUM Patna old 1836	Ch.		
,, ,, 1837	,,		
,, ,, new	,,		
Benares old - 1837	,,		No trade.
,, new - - -	,,		
Malwa old - - - -	,,		
,, new - - -	,,		
Turkey - - - -	Pl.		Little demand.
RICE Bengal - - - -	,,	None.	
,, Java - - - -	,,	1.50 a 1.60	
,, White table - - -	,,		
,, Manila - - - -	,,	1.50 a 1.60	
STRAITS PRODUCE &c			
Bird's nest, fine white - -	Cy.	30.	
,, ,, inf'r ,, - -	,,	11. a 16.	No demand.
,, ,, black - -	,,	1½ a 5.	
Bees Wax - - - - -	Pl.	26. a 28.	
Betel nut - - - - -	,,	4. a 4½	
Cloves Mauritius 22 @ 24	,,	24.	Molueca.
,, Mother - - -	,,	10. a 12.	Overstocked.
Camphor Baroos - - - -	Cy.	6. a 25.	
Gambir - - - - - -	Pl.	2½. a 3.	
Mace - - - - - -	,,		
Nutmegs - - - - - -	,,		
Pepper - - - - - -	,,	6½ a 6¾.	
Rattans - - - - - -	,,	2. a 3½.	In demand.
Tin Banca - - - - -	,,	22.	
,, Singapore &c. - -	,,	21.	First quality.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Amber large 1st quality - -	Cy.	2. a 12.	
,, small fragments -	,,	90 cts a 1½.	
Asafœtida - - - - -	Pl.	4½.	
Bichdemar - - - - -	,,	6. a 25.	
,, good - - - -	,,	25. a 36.	
Cochineal - - - - -	,,	180. a 220.	
Coral large beads or pieces	Cy.	.....	
,, fragments - - -	Pl.	40. a 50.	
Cow Besoar - - - - -	Cy.	16. a 25.	No demand.
Cudbear - - - - - -	Pl.	12.	
Cutch Pegue - - - - -	,,	4. a 4½.	
Elephants Teeth or Ivory -	,,	70. a 100.	
,, ,, cuttings - -	,,	60. a 65.	
Fish-maws - - - - -	,,	25 a 55.	
Flints - - - - - -	,,	40 cents	
Ginseng crude - - - -	,,	65.	
,, clarified. - - -	,,	90	
Mother of Pearl Shell - - -	,,	9. a 10.	
Myrrh - - - - - -	,,	3. a 4.	
Olibanum - - - - - -	,,	3½. a 8.	Large stock.
Putchuck - - - - - -	,,	15 a 16	Little demand.
Rose Maloes - - - - -	,,		
Saltpetre at Lintin - - -	,,	4½ a 5.	
Shark's fins - - - - -	,,	15. a 30.	
Sunalts - - - - - -	,,	40. a 55.	Limited demand.
Stock fish - - - - -	,,	3½ a 4.	Large stock.
Thread Gold and Silver - -	Cy.	30 a 35	Large stock.
Wood Ebony Mauritius - -	Pl.	2.	dull.
,, ,, Ceylon - -	,,	3.	
,, Sandal Indian - -	,,	14 a 20	
,, ,, Timor - -	,,	8 a 12.	
,, ,, Sand'h Islands -	,,		
Sapan, ,, - - -	,,	1.50	

EXPORTS.

	WT. in T.	PRICE	REMARKS.
SILK MANUFACTURES.			
Camlets blk. 16 yds. by 24 in	20	$ 12	
,, col'd ,, ,, by ,,	28	13.	
Hkfs. 4-4 black Levantine fringed	17	5.20. a 6.30	
,, 7-8 ,, ,,	15	4.50 a 5.50	
Hkfs. 7-8 cross barred - -	11	5.50 a 6.	
,, Saranet, Nankin silk			
,, ,, Canton - - -	—	5.20	
Hkfs. white Pongee 22 in	18	6.30	
,, ,, ,, 30 ,,	16	5.80	
,, figured ,, 22	20	8.10 a 8.50	
,, figured ,, 30 ,,	18	7.20 a 7.50	
Levantines col'd 30 yds. 24	24	11.50.	
,, ,, 30 ,, 29	32	15. a 15.50	
,, black ,, 24 ,,	27	11.	
,, ,, 30 ,, 29	30	14. a 15.	
Satins Levantines 30 29	33	14.50 a 15.	
,, ,, ,, 24 ,,	30	13.	
Lutestrings mixt 18 ,, 26	18	6.70	
,, black ,, 29 ,,	28	9.50 a 9.75	
Pongees white 30 ,, 30	30	10.	
,, ,, 30 ,, 29	29	9.75	
,, ,, 30 ,, 22	32	11.	
,, Szechuen 19 ,, 19	27	8.60 a 8.75	
Sarsnets black N. 30 ,, 30	27	9 70.	
,, ,, C. ,, ,, 29	25	8	
,, ,, ,, ,, 29	29	7.	
,, white 60 ,, 29	24	14.25 a 14.5	
,, colored 30 ,, 29	21	11.80 a 12.	
,, crossbarr'd ,, 24	18	9.20 a 9.30	
Satins black 18 ,, 29	44	15 a 15.80	
,, ,, 18 ,, 29	26	11. a 11.80	
,, colored 18 ,, 29	23	16.	
,, high ,, 18 ,, 29	26	17.	
,, damasked crimson ,,	28	17 a 17.50	
,, ,, colored ,,	28	16. a 16.50	
Sewshaws Nank. blk 29 29	40	14.50	
,, ,, colored ,,	33	13.50	
,, ,, ,, 29	36	16 20	
,, Canton black 29 ,,	33	8.90 a 9.40	
Sewing silks assort. colors. 1st	Pl.	450 a 450	
,, ,, black - - -		395.	
Shawls crape 7-4 embrd. -	7	3.40	According to embroidery.
,, ,, 55 @ 58 in -	5½	2.90	
,, 8-4 Satin figd. 63 -	8	1.80	
,, 7-4 ,, ,, 58 -	4	1.50	
,, ,, damasked silk 54 @ 57	4	1.85	
Water silks col'd. 18 y. - 29 in	32	14.50 a 18	
BLACK TEAS.	Pl	Tael.	
,, Bohea Canton - - -	,,		None.
,, Fuhean - - -	,,		
,, Congou Sung. k'd. - -	,,	18 a 30	
,, Bl. Lf. & Pek. k'd	,,		
,, Campoi - - - -	,,		
,, Souchoong - - - -	,,	36 a 48	
,, Hung muey - - - -	,,	28 a 30	
,, Pekoe - - - - -	,,	60 a 62	No fine remaining.
,, Ning Yong - - - -	,,	19 a 20	
,, Ankoi - - - - -	,,	15	
,, ,, Pouchong - -	,,	18 a 20	
,, Orange Pekoe - - -	,,	30 a 40	
,, Caper - - - -	,,	20 a 22	
GREEN TEAS.			
,, Twankay - - - - -	,,	30 a 31	
,, Skin - - - - - -	,,	19 a 20	
,, Hyson - - - - - -	,,	38 a 70	Canton Tea.
,, Young Hyson - - - -	,,	28 a 42	20 a 21
,, Imperial - - - - -	,,	42 a 65	30 a 32
,, Gunpowder - - - -	,,	45 a 68	30 a 32
RAW SILK. Canton No. 1	,,	T. 280	
,, ,, ,, ,, 2	,,	270	
,, ,, ,, ,, 3	,,	250 a 255	
,, ,, ,, ,, 4	,,		
,, ,, ,, ,, 5	,,		
Nankin Tsatlee - - - - 6	,,	510 a 550	
,, Taysaam - - - -	,,		
SUGAR RAW. Canton 1st	,,	T. 5.3	
,, ,, ,, 2d.	,,	6.8 a 5.	
,, Pingfa - - - - -	,,	6.2	
,, Candy Canton - - -	,,	6.0 a 6.8	
,, ,, Chinchew - -	,,		
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Alum - - - - - - -	,,	1.85 a 1.95	at Macao.
Aniseed star - - - - -	,,	10½	
Camphor - - - - - -	,,	53 a 54	
Cassia at Whampoa - - -	,,	10. a 10½	
,, Lintin - - - -	,,		None.
,, buds - - - - -	,,	14 a 15	
Canes bamboo - - - -	1000	10 a 14	
,, Wangees - - - -	,,	7 a 12	
China Root - - - - -	Pl.	34	
Cubebs - - - - - -	,,	17 a 18	
Dragon's blood - - - -	,,	80 a 100	
Galangals - - - - - -	,,	3½ a 3¾	
Gamboge - - - - - -	,,	65 a 70	None good.
Glass beads - - - - -	,,	17 a 22	
Glue - - - - - - -	,,	9 a 11	
Ginger in Jars - - - -	Case	5 a 5½	
Hartall or Orpiment - - -	Pl.	15 a 16	
Lead white - - - - -	,,	9 a 10	
,, red - - - - -	,,	10	
Mo. of Pearl Shells Sooloo large	Pl.		
,, blue edged small	,,		No demand.
Musk warranted- - - - -	Cy.	45 a 60	
Nankeens, blue 10½ yds. 13 in	100	92	
,, 9½ yds. 12 in - - - -	Ps.	85	
,, Canton made - - - -	,,	79	
,, ,, large - - - -	,,	82	
,, ,, small - - - -	,,	65	None.
Yellow yds. in 1st. st.	,,	79 a 80	
,, ,, ,, 2d. ,,	,,	66 a 70	None.
,, ,, ,, 3d. ,,	,,	50	
,, small ,, ,, - -	,,		
,, white ,, ,, - -	,,	55 a 85	Wanted.
Oils Aniseed - - - - -	Cy.	1.10 a 1.20	
,, Cassia - - - - -	,,	1.65	
Rhubarb - - - - - -	Pl.		None.
,, Dutch cut - - -	,,		
Soy in Jars - - - - -	Case	5 a 8	
Tobacco in baskets - - -	Pl.	14 a 15	
Tortoiseshell - - - -	P.		
Turmeric - - - - - -	,,		
Vermillion 80 catties - -	Box	76.	

N. B. OF IMPORTS ALL DUTIES ARE PAID BY THE PURCHASER, AND OF EXPORTS BY THE SELLER BOATHIRE IS PAID BY THE SELLER.

NOTE. Opium can only be delivered at Lintin &c. where also higher prices are obtainable for *Camblets, Saltpetre, Ginseng* and other Goods, on which the duties at Whampoa are high.—Ships with *Rice, Cotton, &c.* are allowed to proceed to at Macao or trankship their Cargoes, at Lintin &c. to other Vessels, bound to Whampoa, and thereby avoid Port Charges. The ship rests outside, and River Freights, are various and high.—Small invoices of *Wine, Beer, Pickles &c. Confectionery Stationery, Cutlery, Crockery ware, &c.*, for foreigners consumption, are sold at Auction duty paid.

Note. Alum, and *Cassia* are procurable cheaper at Lintin, Macao, &c; and *Raw Silk, Silk* piece goods *&c.*, are sometimes shipped thro' the latter Port to vaoid double duties, chargeable on those goods, if more than 100 Peculs are required for the ship when at Whampoa.

RATES OF INSURANCE AT CANTON.

On first class vessels in the 70th Canton and Union Offices of China, & various Agents of Offices established in Calcutta and Bombay.

GOODS TREASURE		GOODS TREASURE		GOODS TREASURE	
Bombay .... ,,	2½ a 2	Singapore	1 ½	Hol. or Hamburg ..	3 2½
Ceylon .... ,,		Manila .. .. ,,		Spain or Portugal ..	3 2½
Madras .... ,,		Mallacca .. .. ,,		America U States ..	2½ 2
Calcutta .... ,,		Penang .... ,,	1½ 1	Chili or Peru	3 ..
Rangoon .. .. ,,		Batavia .... ,,		Mexico	3 ..
Mauritius		Gt. Britain via Sg	3 2½	E.coast of China ..	1 pm.
Australia		,, direct	2½ 2	Lintin &c.....	½ do.
Sand. Islands ..		France	2½ 2		

Note. Above rates are from 20th Oct. to 20th April annually; during remaining 6 months the premiums are somewhat higher. Risks on Blacks are $ 9 per Cent per annum, $ 4½ for 6 months, $ 2½ for 3 months and $ ½ per month.

The Great Insurance Offices grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta and Bombay, or in Canton.

WHAMPOA PORT CHARGES, &c.

1st class ves. measg. 1600 cubits & upwards pay	$ 0.7874756 of a Tl. per cubit.		
2nd ,, ,, ,, 1200 do. & under 1600 ,,	0.7221091	,,	,,
3rd ,, ,, under 1200 do.	0.5062341	,,	,,

N. B. The cubit is 14¼ inches: measurement is taken on each entry of the vessel with cargo (except Rice) and is from the Foremast to the Mizen mast, or tiller head in Brigs; and across at the main mast; these are multiplied together for the above products.—The largest class pay from $ 4300 to $ 4320; 2d class from $ 3700 to $ 3720; 3rd class from $ 3700 and under. The Comha; or Present Fee is paid by all vessels 1600 Tuels or $ 2222. It originates here $ 1734 and Comprador's fees $ 50. Also Pilotage $ 60, inwards and outwards the same. A sum of from $ 5 @ 600 is also usually required by the Hong-merchant, for securing a Cargo-ship, to defray fees and charges usually incurred by him. On French and other Foreign vessels the charges are slightly varied. The several fees paid to the Hoppo &c. on Rice laden ships amounting to $ 939.86., by a decision of the General Chamber of Commerce, are to be considered a charge on the vessel, as also the sum of $ 250—paid to the Linguist—making the whole charge on a Rice-ship, $ 1189.36—besides Pilotage inwards and outwards.

RATE OF EXCHANGE AND PRICE OF BULLION.

	s. d.	
On London or Liverpool, 6 months sight private Bills	5.	
Government Bills 10 @ 20 days	4.10.	
United States Bank Bills 6 months sight	5.	
Bills under advances made on goods by the E. I. Company's Agents.	None.	
E. I. Company's Agents Bills on Calcutta 30 ds. sight C. Rs. 220 @ 222.		
E. I. Directors Bills 60 ds. sight, and private 30 ds. C. Rs. 222.		
Private Bills, on Bombay, ,, Co's. Rs.		

Gold, 98 a 100 touch, in leaves $ 23.75 per Tael weight.
Sycee at Lintin &c. large Ingots 97 a 99 touch 7 per Cent premium. } very
,, ,, ,, ,, small 96 a 98 ,, 6½ per Cent ,, } scarce.
Spanish Dollars Pillar Ferdinand, ,, ,, 1 per Cent ,,
,, ,, Old Carolus IV. ,, ,, 3 @ 4 per Cent ,, Nominal.
South American Republics ,, ,, par.

Freight to London, Liverpool, &c. per Ton. 50 cub: feet £ 4.10 Nominal.
to foreign Europe, American and British Ships, none.
to United States, American Ships Per Ton. 40 cub. feet. 25 $

DELIVERIES OF OPIUM AT LINTIN.

FROM 1ST APRIL 1838 TO 28TH FEBRUARY 1839.

	IN FEBRUARY.			FROM APRIL TO JANUARY INCLUSIVE.		
	Chests.	Price.	Value in Dollars.	Chests.	Value in Dollars.	Stock 1st March.
Patna .....old.	3					100
,, ...new	191			5,812	3 654,960	16764
Benares .....old						174
,, ...new	2			1,776	857,000	486
Malwa	39			7,533½	4,338,040	8162
	63½			15,121½	8,250,020	10,390

Total of deliveries in the 11 months beginning 1st of April=15,185½ chests.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

Nothing whatever is doing.

THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 4. No. 5.

Canton, Saturday, 20th April, 1839.

No. 189.

We have judged it convenient to our readers to republish in this number all the official documents that have appeared up to this day, as well as the journal of occurrences since the Imperial Commissioner's arrival, and think it not out of place to prefix these documents with a short review of the principal occurrences that have brought about or influenced the present crisis.

The opposition of the Government, by threatening edicts, to the introduction of Opium, is of long standing, but notwithstanding this the trade continued up to within two years one of the safest and most regular—the only difficulty being now and then a higher fee exacted by the mandarines from the smugglers, and a temporary stoppage of deliveries until this point was adjusted. With the facility of introduction the taste for the drug increased in a most extraordinary degree, and the consumption which twenty years ago did not amount to 6 or 7000, has within the last few years exceeded 30 000 Chests. The exports of produce from China are not of value sufficient to pay for this importation, which does not fall much short of 20 Millions of dollars and the consequence was that a large quantity of native silver was annually exported—the exact amount of which it is difficult to give, but it cannot have been less than three and four millions of Tacls. The silver mines of China are said not to be very productive, and it is probable that the greater scarcity of silver in the country, and its consequent high price first called the attention of Chinese statesmen to the growing evil. About three years ago Heu nae tse's re-organized the Peking Government proposing that as the taste for Opium had become so general as not to be easily suppressed it would be better to legalize its importation and levy a duty on it. This memorial was sent to the provincial Government here, which reported favorably on it, and it was by many supposed that the trade would be openly permitted, and on the strength of this belief the cultivation in India was still more extended. A strong party in the Government however entertained views directly opposite to Heu nae tse's and sent in strong remonstrances to the government, depicting the evils entailed on the nation by the indulging in the vice of smoking as most alarming, and recommending the strongest measures for its total suppression. The provincial Government consequently received orders to proceed with vigour against the Opium trade, and it was at the end of the year 1838 suspended during a few months. It soon reopened, and the quantity delivered in the following was larger than in any former year, nor was the trade altogether checked until December last. Meanwhile the party favorable to the total suppression of the introduction of Opium meant to have acted with considerable activity, and the attention of the Government was kept alive and though, as we have said, the deliveries in the year before last, were very considerable, yet interruptions occurred frequently, and deliveries at Lintin became so difficult to effect, that people found it advantageous to risk the taking of Opium to Whampoa. This new mode of disposing of the drug soon became general and upwards of forty boats were employed in it, nor were they for many months interrupted, though carrying on their trade in the most open and daring manner. The trade to the coast of China also increased, and instead of four or five vessels which before had been regularly employed in it, their number now exceeded twenty. This activity on the part of the Opium-dealers at last excited the Government to greater exertion and on a memorial from Hwang Tsoo tsze to the Imperial Government, recommending that the punishment of death be awarded to all dealers and smokers, being promulged, this was sent to all the Viceroys and high officers of state to report upon. A few of these reports we have seen, and published two, one from Keshen, Viceroy of Pechelee and the other from Chow teen-tsoo, superintendent general of the transport of grain. These documents and we believe that all the reports agree in substance, though they consider the punishment of death for *smoking* as too severe, all recommended that *dealers* in it should be put to death, and that rather than suffer the continuance of the trade all intercourse with foreigners should be abandoned. The last named of these officers also recommended the putting to death some ones of foreigners.

In September last police were sent to the village of Whampoa to search the houses for Opium—none was found but the people resisted, and in the scuffle some mandarins were killed or wounded. The greater part of the male population fled and the Opium-trade at Whampoa was for a time totally interrupted, though it subsequently revived somewhat. The restrictive measures of the Government became from this time more severe, and but few deliveries took place outside, and from the moment that a seizure was made in Canton of some Opium when about to be conveyed into one of the foreign factories' on the 3d December last, we may date its almost total suspension. In consequence of this seizure the whole foreign trade was stopped—the Hong merchants threatened to demolish the house of Mr. Innes, into which the Opium seized was to have been conveyed, if Mr. Innes did not leave Canton. Though this threat was subsequently relinquished, Mr. Innes a few days after left Canton, but the general trade did not open until the 1st of January, and then but partially. Hong-merchants refusing to secure any ships, unless their owners gave a bond rendering themselves liable to a heavy penalty, in case Opium were found on board their ships. This, foreign merchants would not give, and the affair was ultimately arranged, to carry on, for this season, the trade as before, Captain and consignee merely signing an assurance that there was no Opium on board their ships. At about the same time that the seizure of Opium was made in Canton news arrived of junks laden with Opium having been seized in Tien-shan and several other places to the northward, and in consequence of denunciations of the people captured in them a number of Opium dealers both in Macao and Canton were arrested, and the remainder fled and hid themselves. The consternation was general, and to increase this, the local Government attempted the execution of an Opium-dealer in front of the factories on the 12th December last. The executioners were interrupted by the foreigners, and the culprit taken away and immediately after executed in one of the back streets. An immense mob had meanwhile collected and on attempting to drive the people back from the houses, they took up stones and commenced a serious attack upon the factories, into which the foreigners were obliged to take refuge. During about five hours the mob were masters of the square and the lives and property of foreigners were in imminent danger, until at last a strong police force appeared and cleared the place. About this time the government threatened domiciliary visits to search for Opium; this caused great excitement among the people, and they met in temples to discuss the matter. To stay this fermentation the Magistrates issued soothing proclamations, and the searching of the houses was abandoned.

Some time after the Governor published a proclamation threatening both dealers and smokers with death and numerous were the edicts and exhortations to the people to give over smoking. Late in January we heard of an Imperial Commissioner being on his way to Canton, armed with the most unlimited powers, to suppress the Opium-trade, and in consequence of his expected arrival the Governor Tang issued a proclamation to foreigners, ordering them to send away their Opium-ships immediately, failing which all intercourse was to be cut off for ever. At the same time the most active measures to prevent the importation of Opium were taken, not only at Lintin or Hong-kong, but on the coasts also, so that no deliveries whatever could be effected, and it became evident that the Chinese were earnestly bent on the effectual suppression of the trade. In this state of affairs, the foreign community were taken by surprise on the afternoon (February 26th) on hearing that a police force had appeared in the square, and that a man had been strangled there, before any body knew for what purpose they had come. This unfortunate man was one of those concerned in the riot at Whampoa, mentioned above. At last on the 10th March the Commissioner arrived, and it was said that he had shewn great clemency to natives addicted to smoking, and that he had ordered such as were in prison here for it, to be liberated immediately. He then sent off clemency, and by strictly forbidding his followers to live at the expence of the people he gained golden opinions from the native population and on the 17th of last Month published the following edicts:

EDICT

From the Imperial Commissioner to Foreigners of all nations.

Lin, High Imperial Commissioner of the Celestial Court, a Director of the Board of War, and Governor of Hookwang, issues his commands to the foreigners of every nation, requiring of all full acquaintance with the tenor thereof.

It is known that the foreign vessels, which come for a reciprocal trade to Kwangtung, have derived from that trade very large profits. This is evidenced by the facts—that, whereas the vessels annually resorting hither were formerly reckoned hardly by tens, their number has of late years amounted to a hundred and several times ten: and that whatever commodities they may have brought, none have failed to find a full consumption; whatever they may have sought to purchase, never have they been unable readily to do so. Let them but ask themselves whether between heaven and earth, any place affording so advantageous a commercial mart is elsewhere to be found. It is because our Great Emperors, in their universal benevolence, have granted you commercial privileges, that you have been favored with these advantages. Let our ports once be closed against you, and for what profits can your several nations any longer look? Yet more,—our teas and our rhubarb (seeing that, should you forfeit them, you therein lose the means of preserving life,—are without stint or grudge granted to you for exportation year by year, beyond the seas. Favors never have been greater!

Are you grateful for these favors? You must then fear the laws, and in seeking profit for yourselves, must not do hurt to others. Why do you bring to our land the opium, which in your own lands is not made use of, to the defrauding men of their property, and causing injury to their lives? I find that with this thing you have seduced and deluded the people of China for tens of years past: and countless are the unjust hoards that you have thus acquired. Such conduct rouses indignation in every human heart, and is utterly inexcusable in the eye of Celestial Reason.

The prohibitions formerly enacted by the Celestial Court against opium were comparatively lax, and it was yet possible to smuggle the drug into the various ports. Of this the great Emperor having now heard, his wrath has been fearfully aroused, nor will it rest till the evil be utterly extirpated. Whoever among the people of this inner land deal in opium, or establish houses for the smoking of it shall be instantly visited with the extreme penalty of the laws; and it is in contemplation to render capital also the crime of smoking the drug.

Having come into the territory of the Celestial Court, you should pay obedience to its laws and statutes, equally with the natives of the land. I, the High Commissioner having my home in the maritime province of Fuhkeen, and consequently am by no means unacquainted with all the arts and shifts of the outer foreigners, for this reason, have been honored by the Great Emperor with the full powers and privileges of a High Imperial Commissioner, who, having repeatedly performed meritorious services, is sent to settle the affairs of the outer frontier.

Should I search closely into the offences of these foreigners in forcing for a number of years the sale of opium, they would be found already beyond the bounds of indulgence. But, reflecting that they are men from distant lands, and that they have not before been aware that the prohibition of opium is so severe, I cannot here, in the present plain enforcement of the laws and re-strictions, to cut them off without instructive monition.

I find that on board the warehousing vessels which you now have lying at anchor in the Lintin and other islands, there are stored up several tens ten thousand chests of opium, which it is your purpose and desire illicitly to dispose of by sale. You do not consider, however the present severity of the measures in operation for seizure of it at the ports. Where will you again find any that will dare to give it secret? And similar measures for the seizure of it are in operation also in every province. Where else then will you yet find opportunity of disposing of it? At the present time the dealings in opium are brought utterly to a stand, and all men are convinced that it is a nauseous poison. Why will you be at the pains then of having it up on board your foreign store ships, and of keeping them long anchored on the face of the open sea—not only pending to no purpose your Lunar and your wealth, but exposed also to unforeseen changes from storms or from fire.

I proceed to issue my commands. When these commands reach the said foreign merchants, let them with all haste pay obedience thereto. Let them deliver up to government every particle of the opium on board their store-ships. Let it be ascertained by the Hong merchants, who are the parties so delivering it up, and what number of chests, or also what total quantity in cattie and taels, is delivered up under each name. Let these particulars be brought together in a clear tabular form, and be presented to government, in order that the opium may all be received in plain conformity thereto, that it may be immediately destroyed, and that thus the evil may be entirely extirpated. There must not be the smallest atom concealed or withheld.

At the same time let these foreigners give a bond, written jointly in the foreign and Chinese languages, making a declaration to this effect: 'That their vessels which shall hereafter resort hither will never again dare to bring opium with them; and that should any be brought, as soon as discovery shall be made of it, the goods shall be forfeited to government, and the parties shall suffer the extreme penalties of the law, and that such punishment will be willingly submitted to.'

I have heard that you foreigners are used to attach great importance to the word 'good faith.' If then you, will really do as I, the High Commissioner, have commanded,—will deliver up every particle of the opium that is already here and will stay altogether in future intreduction—as this will prove also that you are capable of feeling contrition for your offences, and of entertaining a salutary dread of punishment, the past may yet be left unnoticed. I the High Commissioner, will in that case, in conjunction with the Governor and Lieut. Governor, address the throne, imploring the Great Emperor to vouchsafe extraordinary favor, and not alone to remit the punishment of your past errors, but also—as we will further request—to devise some mode of bestowing on you such especial rewards, as an encouragement of the spirit of contrition and wholesome dread thus manifested by you. After this, you will continue to enjoy the advantages of commercial intercourse; and as you will not lose the character of being 'good foreigners,' and will be enabled to acquire profits and get wealth by an honest trade, will you not indeed stand in a most honorable position?

If however, you obstinately adhere to your folly and refuse to awake—if you think to make up a sale covering over your illicit dealings,—or to set up as a pretext that the Opium is brought by foreign women, and that the foreign merchants have nothing to do with it,—or to pretend craftily that you will carry it back to your countries, or will throw into the sea or—to take occasion to go to other provinces in search of a door of consumption,—or to stifle enquiry by delivering up only one or two tenths of the whole quantity in any of these cases, it will be evident that you retain a spirit of contumacy and disobedience, that you uphold vice and will not reform. Then, though it is the maxim of the Celestial Court to treat with kindness men from afar, yet as it cannot suffer them to indulge in scornful and contemptuous trifling with it, it will become necessary to include you also in the severe course of punishment prescribed by the new law.

On this occasion, I, the high Commissioner, having come from the Capital, have personally received the sacred Commands, that wherever a law exists, it is to be fully enforced. And as I have brought these full powers and privileges, enabling me to perform whatever seems to me right,—powers with which those ordinarily given for enquiring and acting in regard to other matters, are by no means comparable,—so long as the opium traffic remains unexterminated, so long will I delay my return. I swear that I will progress with this matter from its beginning to its ending, and that not a thought of stopping half way shall for a moment be indulged.

Furthermore, observing the present condition of the popular mind, I find no universal spirit of indignation aroused, that should you foreigners remain dead to a sense of contrition and amendment, and continue to make gain your sole object, there will not only be arrayed against you the martial terrors and powerful energies of our naval and military forces; it will be but necessary to call on the able-bodied of the people [the militia or youn conscripts], and these alone will be more than adequate to the placing all your lives within my power. Besides, either by the temporary stoppage of your trade, or by the permanent closing of the ports against you, what difficulty can there be in effectually cutting off your intercourse? Our central empire, comprising a territory of many thousands of miles, and possessing in rich produce within itself the means of the ground, has no benefit to derive from the productions of your foreign commodities, and you may therefore well fear, that from the moment such measures are taken, the livelihood of your several nations must come to an end. You, who have travelled so far to conduct your commercial business, how is it that you are not yet alive to the great difference between the condition of vigorous exertion and that of easy repose—the wide distance between the power of the few and the power of the many?

As to these crafty foreigners, who, residing in the foreign factories, have been in the habit of dealing in opium, I, the high commissioner, have early been provided with a list of them by name. At the same time those good foreigners who have not sold must opium also not fail to be distinguished. Such of them as will point out their depraved fellow-foreigners, will compel them to deliver up their opium, and will step forth among the foremost to give the required bonds,—these shall be regarded as the good foreigners. And I, the high commissioner, will at once for their encouragement reward them liberally. It rests with yourselves alone to choose whether you will have weal or woe, honor or disgrace.

I am now about to command the Hong merchants to proceed to your factories, to instruct and admonish you. A term of three days is prescribed for an answer to be sent in reply to me. And at the same time let your duly attested and faithful bonds be given, waiting for me in conjunction with the Governor and the Lieut Governor to appoint a time for the opium to be delivered up. Do not indulge to idle expectations, or seek to postpone matters, deferring to repent until its too late to render it ineffectual.—A special edict.

Taoukwang, 19th year, 2nd month, 4th day,

(March 18th 1839.)

(True Translation,) J. ROB. MORRISON.

Chinese Secretary and Interpreter to the Superintendents of British Trade in China.

EDICT

From the Imperial Commissioner to the Hong merchants.

Lin, High Imperial Commissioner, director of the Board of War, and Governor of Hookwang, issues his commands to the Hong merchants, requiring of them full acquaintance with the tenor thereof.

The commercial intercourse subsisting in Kwangtung between the Chinese and foreigners has continued for a period of more than three hundred years. What was there to render impossible a free commercial interchange of goods between these parties themselves? Nothing. It was then the desire of preventing an illicit intercourse, and of guarding against contraband commodities that rendered necessary the establishment of a class of Hong merchants.

Respectfully searching, I find, under date the 21st year of Keaking (1816), an imperial edict,—"rendering the Hong merchants responsible for the "ascertainment of the question, whether or not any "foreign vessel imports opium; and, in case of her "so doing, for the rejection of all her cargo, for the "refusal to let her trade, and for the driving of her "back to her country." Respect and obedience being paid hereto, this edict was duly recorded. And I find, that, on each occasion of a foreign vessel entering the port, the said Hong merchants have always given bonds that she brought no opium with her.

In consequence of such bonds, vessels have been allowed to enter the port and break bulk, nor has any vessel ever been sent back. And even now, while the opium is pervading and filling with its poisonous influence the whole empire, the said Hong merchants still continue indiscriminately to give such bonds, declaring that the ships that resort hither have brought none of it. Are they not indeed dreaming, and snoring in their dreams?

If they say that the opium which they bring is discharged beforehand and left on board the warehousing vessels at Lintin, and that the bonds given as to their bringing none, have reference to the vessels as entering the port, what is this but to shut the ears whilst the jingling bell is being stolen?—to provide for themselves a ground of excuse? The feelings that prompt such conduct will still less bear scrutiny. It is as if a man, to guard his house at night, should appoint a watchman, and that nevertheless his property should be boarded up and carried away, while yet the watchman should declare that there had been no theft. If this would not be regarded as combination in the theft, as what then would it be regarded?

Moreover, the foreign factories are built by the said Hong merchants, and by them are rented to

the foreigners as residences; the hong-men and all the working people in the factories are hired by the same merchants; and the 'Macheen' (or outside shopmen) are in their employ; the neighboring shroff shops too are those with which the Hong merchants have dealings. Yet for more than ten years past, there has not been a shroff shop that has not given bills, nor a 'Macheen' that has not had transactions with the opium-preparers, nor a hongman or other workman that has not had connexions with the fast-boats. There have been besides the writers' houses (or broker's shops) for preparing letters; and brokers, for carrying the orders, would pass in and out of the foreign residences, day and night, without ever being questioned by any one. The Shroffs' and Hong merchant's coolies, and carriers, of all grades, would in the day-time openly go into the factories, and would at night afford escort down to the boats. Can the Hong merchants aver that they have heard and seen nothing of all this? Or, as they have agreed to conceal it and bring no part of it to light, will any one believe them when they assert that they have had no secret share in the matter?

I have heard, that formerly, when the foreigners came to the factories, they would go in full dress, with swords by their sides, to wait upon the several Hong merchants, and would often meet with a denial, nor would they be seen or have their visits returned, until after a second visit. But of late years there have been those who will sue to the foreigners for patronage, and will even pass beyond the custom houses or go to Macao to meet them. And so far has this proceeded, that (a party in) the Tungyu Hong gave a sedan chair to the chief supercargo Baynes, whereupon the same chief supercargo turned round, and would not suffer the Hong merchants to enter his factory in chairs. Many have been the instances of this misconduct and subversion of what is right and fitting. What sense of shame indeed does there yet remain? Though it be true that this has arisen from the conduct of probationary Hong merchants, who have shown the example of such artful demeanor, and that the original merchants, men of property and family, would never have descended to this stage of degradation: yet all now are equally involved in the stench of it, and truly I burn with shame for you.

With you there seems to be no other consideration than that of growing rich, and being left to carry on your trade; and you seem to regard the mine of all your profits as lying in the attaching of foreigners to you. You leave no room for the consideration that the profits enjoyed by foreigners are those granted by the Celestial Court; and that if some day they should irritate the sacred wrath to the cutting off of their trade and closing of the custom-houses, not a mite of profit will there be for any of those nations to look for: and what then will there be for you?

They, regardless of the rich favors wherewith they are imbued by the Court, take depraved natives for their bosom friends. In the public offices of the inner land, there is not a movement or a pause, but the foreigners are fully informed of it. But if any question is put to the Hong merchants regarding foreign affairs, they turn about for ways in which to gloss over and conceal the facts, nor will they utter the truth. Thus it is in regard to the exportation of the pure silver beyond sea, a thing so very strictly prohibited. Did the foreigners really barter goods for goods, what silver would there be for them to carry away? But more than this, the Hong merchants once represented, that each year, in addition to the interchange of commodities by barter, the foreigners require always to bring into the inner land foreign money to the amount of four or five millions of dollars. Were this really the case, how comes it that of late years the foreign Ships have brought into the port no new foreign money, and that the foreign silver existing in the country has daily been diminishing in quantity? And how happens it, that among the Hong merchants there have been bankrupts whose debts to foreigners have exceeded a million of money? It is clear that these four words, 'goods bartered for goods,' are totally and altogether false.

There is one thing yet more extraordinary. These Hong Merchants, sheltering themselves under a memorial of a former Superintendent of Customs, which requested temporarily as a trial, that three tenths of any surplus foreign money should be allowed to be taken away,—have acted as though this request had passed into an established law, and have yearly, under cover of this, solicited permission to embark money. They have had numerous boxes made, such as are employed for the remission of revenue. And they have even represented for the foreigners, that, in such a year, a foreigner left so much money in such and such hands, and that now he has entrusted such and such a person to convey it home for him: and they have secretly concerted with the clerks of the custom-house to put this upon the records.—Thus, while on the one hand the Hong merchants give these bonds, the silver, on the other hand, is exported,—their words and deeds are contrary to one to another, and this is passed quietly over without surprise. And when the Imperial pleasure has been expressed, that in quiry should be made, they with one simple address glozed over and set at rest the whole matter.

With regard too to foreigners, such as Jardine and others, who have been in the habit of selling opium,—all of them most artful and crafty men,—when the imperial pleasure was expressed, two years ago, that their conduct should be inquired into, and that they should be driven forth, the said Hong merchants still strenuously defended them. Such language as this was used: 'that whn it could be discovered that there had been any concert in selling opium, any money taken, or orders given, punishment would then be willingly submitted to.' Such a bond is yet to be found among the archives! Let them ask themselves, whether, according to this bond, punishment should, or should not, be inflicted?

* Again, the opium on board Innes' vessel was seized within the river, showing that the bonds, given for vessels that have entered the port have been no less unworthy of confidence.

Last winter, seven passage boats, on the reiterated representations of these merchants, newly received permission to run, and already smuggling of goods, and importation of gunpowder, have been the consequence. If you say these things were without your knowledge, of what use then are you? If they took place with your knowledge, death is too light a punishment for you.

It is computed that the loss of the silver of China, during a period of several years past, by exportation beyond sea, has been not less than some hundreds of millions. The Imperial commands have been repeatedly received, in reference to the importation of opium and exportation of pure silver, reproving all the officers of every degree, in the most severe terms, yet these Hong merchants have continued in the same course of filthy and disgraceful conduct, to the great indignation and gnashing of teeth of every one. I, the high commissioner, in obeying the imperial commands, in accordance with which I have come to Canton, shall first punish the depraved natives. And it is by no means certain that these Hong merchants will not be within the number.

I proceed to command that investigation be made. Upon my commands reaching the said Hong Merchants, let them immediately state clearly the truth, that matters may be thoroughly arranged in consistence with the laws. The utter annihilation of the opium trade being now my first object, I have given commands to the foreigners, to deliver up to government all the myriads of chests of opium which they have on board their warehousing vessels. And I have also called on them to subscribe a bond, in Chinese and in the foreign languages jointly, declaring that henceforth they will never venture to bring opium, and that if any should again be brought, upon discovery thereof, the parties concerned shall immediately suffer execution of the laws, and the property shall be confiscated to government. These commands are now given to the Hong merchants; that they may convey them to the foreign factories and plainly make them known. It is requisite that they should acquire an earnest severity of deportment, that the energetic character of the commands may be clearly made to appear. They must not continue to exhibit a contumacious disposition or to color over the matter, nor may they again give utterance to any expressions of solicitation. It is imperative on them, to act with energy and loftiness of tone, and to unite in enjoining these commands. Three days are prescribed, within which they must obtain the required bonds, and report in reply hereto. If it be found that this matter cannot at once be arranged by them, it will be apparent, without inquiry, that they are constantly acting in concert with depraved foreigners, and that their minds have a perverted inclination. And I, the high Commissioner, will forthwith solicit the royal death-warrant, and select for execution one or two of the most unworthy of their number, confiscating their property to government, and thus will I show a lucid warning. Say not that you did not receive early notice. A special edict.

Taoukwang 19th year, 2d month, 4th day.
(17th March, 1839.)

(True Translation) J. ROB. MORRISON
Chinese Secretary and Interpreter to the
Superintendent of British Trade in China.

Two days after these edicts were received the Hoppo stopped all intercourse with the shipping by the following edict.

To Mr. Wetmore and the other gentlemen of the honble Chamber of Commerce.

A respectful communication.

We beg to call your attention to the enclosed copy of an Edict we have just received from H. E. the Hoppo commanding that, during the present state of affairs, no foreigners be permitted to apply for leave to go down to Macao.

Please circulate this among the residents that all knowing, may obey. It is for this we write and with compliments remain.

The HONG MERCHANTS.

EDICT

Yu, Hoppo &c. &c. proclaims to the Hong merchants for their full information.

Pending the stay of the Commissioner in Canton and while the consequence of his investigations, both to foreigners and natives, are yet uncertain, all foreign residents are forbidden to go down to Macao. I therefore issue this Edict to the Hong merchants. On receipt of it let them *instantly* communicate to the foreigners its purport for their information and obedience. For the present they must not petition for leave to go down to Macao.

Do not oppose—a special edict. March 19, 1839.

S. FEARON
Chinese Interpreter, G. C. C.

In consequence of the receipt of these edicts great excitement prevailed among the foreign community, and the Hong merchants encreased this by the danger threatening them seeming more immediate. They all assembled in Consoo on Tuesday night last, and requested to be met there by a number of the most influential of the foreign merchants whom they entreated, as they had any regard for their, the Hong merchants, lives, that they would lose no time in giving a reply to H. E. Any longer delay, they said, would cause two of them to be executed on the day following. Harrassed as these poor Hong merchants have been, first, with the different rumours that preceded and followed the commissioner's arrival, next with his threats and their frequent attendance upon the commissioner, they appear to have considered their situation as really very dangerous, and to have feared that the Yumchuy would carry his threats against them into effect. It is impossible to say whether these were meant to be acted upon, but on the following day (Thursday) a general meeting of the members of the Chamber of Commerce was held, of which the result will be seen in the following letter from the Chairman to the Hong merchants:

General Chamber of Commerce.
Canton, March 21st, 1839.

To the Hong merchants.

Gentlemen,

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of the Proclamation issued to all Foreigners by the Imperial Commissioner. It has been received with profound respect by this Chamber and they have had a meeting this morning of its members, who have directed me, as their Chairmen, to report to you as follows "viz.

"That the Communications made by the Commissioner of the Imperial will are of such vital importance, and involve such complicated interests that a reply to them cannot be given without the greatest deliberation, and that a Committee should now therefore be appointed to take the measures into consideration, and report their opinion to the Chamber at the earliest possible period." That in the mean time a Deputation from this Meeting do wait upon the Hong merchants to state to them what has been done; who may at the same time state, that there is an almost unanimous feeling in the community of the absolute necessity of the foreign residents of Canton having no connexion with the opium traffic."

It affords me great satisfaction to be able to inform you that, agreeably to the Resolution of the Chamber, a Committee has been appointed, who will report in time, to enable a definite reply to be given on or before Wednesday next the 27th instant; and I need not assure you how very anxious the Chamber are, that this important question should be disposed of, and your minds as well as those of all right thinking people be set at ease.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient,
W. S. WETMORE.
Chairman.

From this it will be seen that a committee was appointed to take into consideration the Yumchuy's edict, and report upon it at the earliest opportunity to the Chamber, and a deputation to the Hong merchants to acquaint that body with the result. These, after this communication had been made to them, all went into the city to deliver it to the commissioner, and returned to the Factories at about 10 o'clock at night, stating that the answer from the Chamber had appeared to give entire satisfaction to the commissioner, and that if some Opium were not immediately given up, not only their own lives would be forfeited but those of foreigners generally would be in imminent danger. In the meanwhile, all communication with the coast and even Whampoa had been cut off, numerous mandarin boats being stationed in the river to prevent any foreigners leaving Canton, and the trade had also been stopped. No cargo was allowed to leave, and Grandchops for such vessels as had completed their Cargoes were refused. All foreigners were therefore virtually prisoners here, and completely in the power of the Chinese Government, and their lives and property at their mercy. Under these circumstances after the return of the Hong merchants at 10 o'clock at night another meeting was held at the Chamber of Commerce, the result of which was, after a good deal of discussion, and after the Hong merchants had solemnly and individually declared that, if about a thousand chests of Opium were not given up immediately, they would most certainly be executed, to offer to deliver up 1037 chests of Opium to the Government, to be destroyed—this, of course under protest, that the coercive measures of the Chinese Government and the consideration of the danger in which the Hongmerchants were, forced them to this abandonment of property. With this resolution from the foreign merchants the Hong merchants early in the morning yesterday, returned into the City where they saw the Viceroy only; and though as yet (Saturday morning) they have not made any official communication of what result that interview has been, it is understood that it was by no means satisfactory, and that the quantity offered was by the Viceroy declared to be insufficient. No direct answer has been received from the Commissioner, but we hear that demands for the delivery of an additional quantity were made last night.

Matters remain in this uncertain state this morning; nothing has been heard from the Commissioner since Thursday night, but it is evident that the Government is taking every precaution to support their pretensions by force, if necessary. No intercourse, even with Whampoa, is permitted; boats are allowed to come up to Canton, but cannot return thither; the river in front of the factories is filled with mandarin boats and other craft containing troops; we hear of a number of soldiers having been called into the city and to be ready for service at a moment's warning, and yesterday morning a detachment of soldiers landed in front of the Factories and marched into City. If the Chinese Government by the course of intimidation they pursue, partly by means of threatening the lives of the Hong merchants, partly by depriving the foreigners, resident here, of their liberty, obtain possession of the Opium now in the Chinese seas, instead of allowing it to be sold away, it will of course become a question for the Governments of the respective merchants here, in what manner the Chinese are to make good the value of the Opium. Yesterday in the afternoon, a message was sent purporting to be from the Imperial Commissioner inviting Mr. Dent, to go to the City-gate to meet him there. Mr. Dent, we understand, expressed to the Hong merchants his willingness to meet H. E. at the City gate provided H. E. would furnish him with a safe conduct under his own seal, and provided he were not detained above 24 hours. The Hong merchants, after many attempts to change this resolve, were at last obliged to report it to the authorities, and afterwards again, late at night, urged Mr. Dent to promise to go, representing that his refusal would place their lives in imminent danger. This morning early the Qwang-chow-foo and several other officers assembled at the Consoo, attended by all the Hong merchants, two of whom (Howqua and Mowqua) had a chain hung round their necks, and three others were said to be imprisoned in the City; the merchants again went to Mr. Dent's house to urge him to meet the Commissioner, assuring him that, if he did not comply with this summons, two of them were to be executed immediately. The answer being the same as before, the Hong merchants asked for a meeting to be called at the Chamber of Commerce, and there at about one o'clock, met the foreign community, and Howqua again represented that yesterday's refusal of Mr. Dent to comply with the summons had already subjected them to the loss of their buttons, and to the degrading punishment of the chain; that the Commissioner was determined to see Mr. Dent, and that, if they (the Hong merchants) could not prevail on him to go on this very day, two of them would most infallibly lose their lives. Mr. Leslie answered on behalf of Mr. Dent, that if a safe conduct under the seal of the Commissioner were given to Mr. Dent he would immediately go, but on no account willingly without it. Howqua then addressed the Chamber, asking it as a body to express an opinion, as to whether they thought Mr. Dent's conduct just and reasonable, in refusing to go and see the Yum-chae, whence he was certain to return unharmed, thus exposing the merchants to destruction and even to danger of their lives. The meeting answered that it was without their province as a body to judge Mr. Dent's conduct, but that if Howqua wished it, the opinion of every one present individually might be taken. Two the Hong merchants refused, and then requested that Mr. Dent be asked to attend at the Chamber, but being told that under the circumstances in which that gentlemen now found himself, he was resolved not to leave his house on any plea, Howqua proposed that those present at the meeting should proceed with them to Mr. Dent's house, to obtain a definitive answer to give to the officers then waiting for it at the Consoo-house. The meeting accordingly proceeded to Mr. Dent's, who again expressed his willingness to go, but only under the safe conduct from the Commissioner, and the opinion of those present being taken, and they were the majority of foreign residents, was unanimous that without such guarantee it was unadvisable for Mr. Dent to go. This safe conduct the Kwang-chow-foo declared in the Consoo-house it was impossible to obtain, as they dared not even ask the Commissioner for it, but the Kwang-chow-foo gave the assurance, that there was no intention whatever to keep Mr. Dent a prisoner or to maltreat him, and being pressed on this subject, he most solemnly avowed this to be his own conviction, but that he could of course not answer for what the Commissioner would do. Messages were frequently sent from the Consoo-house, but Mr. Dent adhering by his original purpose, the same answer continued to be returned, until at length at about 3 o'clock the Deputy Kwang-chow-foo, the Namhoyyune and another officer went to Mr. Dent's, and there stated that they had the most positive commands that Mr. Dent must on that day see the Yum-chae, and his not going would bring disgrace on them. Mr. Thom, who interpreted for Mr. Dent, then informed these officers, that it being the unanimous opinion of the foreign community that Mr. Dent should not go without the safe conduct, no other answer could be returned; the officers appeared very anxious to gain their end, and even entreated Mr. Dent's compliance, and seeing all their efforts fail, they declared that they would not leave the house except with Mr. Dent, protesting all the while that no evil whatever should befal Mr Dent, and the Deputy Kwang chow-foo even assured that he would himself escort Mr. Dent back that same evening. The answer returned to that being still the same, they at last proposed that as their efforts were unavailing, Mr. Dent's partner, Mr. Inglis, should go to the Consoo house to take this answer to the Kwang-chow-foo; this was accordingly done, and it being there represented to this Gentlemen that it would be desirable that he should state Mr. Dent's resolve to some high officers then waiting in the City, he, accompanied by Messrs. Thom, Slade, and Fearon, went there, and they very received by the judge, treasurer, salt-Commissioner, and grain inspector, the four highest officers of the province with the exception of the Governor and Deputy Governor. The questions asked had reference exclusively to Mr. Dent's refusal to go without the safe conduct, and they solemnly declared that no evil was intended to Mr. Dent, that the Commissioner only required some information from him. After a stay of about two hours, the Gentlemen were allowed to depart, escorted by a number of Police, and Mr. Thom was presented with two pieces of silk and two jars of wine as a mark of favour. At night the tops of the houses and the entrances of the foreign Hongs were guarded by a great number of Hong coolies to prevent Mr. Dent' escape, the merchants being held responsible for his presence in Canton. In this position affairs remain this night (Saturday) for though the Hong merchants have again at midnight urged their request that Mr. Dent should go, nothing has happened materially to affect the question. The refusal of Mr Dent to go without a safeconduct from the Yum-chae himself, and its approval by the foreign residents, are caused by the treatment Mr. Flint suffered, who being invited so visit the Viceroy in the year 1759, was sent to prison to Casa branca and kept there three years.

Sunday 24th March.—This day passed off quietly, owing it is thought to the knowledge the Chinese have of the respect paid the Sunday by Europeans. The following proclamations were received from Macao.

CIRCULAR TO H. B. M. SUBJECTS.

The Chief Superintendent of the trade of British Subjects in China having received information that H. M. subjects are detained against their will in Canton, and having other urgent reasons for the withdrawal of all confidence in the just and moderate disposition of the provincial Government, has now to request that all ships of H. M. subjects at the outer anchorages should proceed forthwith to Hong Kong, and, hoisting their national colors, prepare to resist every act of aggression upon the part of the Chinese Government. In the absence of Captain Blake of H. M. Sloop LARNE, Capt. Parry of the *Hercules* will make the necessary dispositions for putting the ships in a posture of defence, and in the absence of Capt Parry that duty will devolve on Capt. Wallace of the *Mermaid*, and the Chief Superintendent in H. M. name requires all British subjects to whom these presents may come, to respect the authority of the persons charged with the duty of providing for the protection of British lives and property. Macao, 22d March, 1839.

CHARLES ELLIOT.
Chief Superintent of the trade of British Subjects in China.

H. M. Sloop LARNE, at anchor in Macao Roads, March 22d 1839.

With reference to my circular of this day's date it is desirable that the ships of H. M. subjects at the outer anchorages should proceed forthwith to Hong Kong placing themselves, in the absence

of Captain Blake of H. M. Sloop Larne, under the command of Capt. Parry of the *Hercules* and in the absence of Capt. Parry, under the guidance of Capt. Wallace of the *Mermaid*.

Commanders of British ships will make every preparation to resist aggression upon the part of the Chinese Government, but they will be very careful to refrain from provoking attack.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT,
Chief Superintendent of the trade of British Subjects in China.

Until 6 o'clock this evening nothing had transpired concerning the measures the Yum-chae was likely to take in consequence of Mr. Dent's refusal to go into the city: a little after six Capt. Elliot arrived, in a four-oared boat belonging to H. M. S. Larne, at the Company's Garden. Capt. Elliot had proceeded as far as Howqua's Fort in the Louvra cutter, though some ineffectual attempts had been made to stop his progress. From Howqua's Fort he proceeded in the Larne's boat, and no opposition was made, although several Mandarin boats followed him, watching his motions. Capt. Elliot's arrival was immediately generally known, the British flag was hoisted, and Capt. Elliot, accompanied by a great number of the foreign residents, proceeded without loss of time to Mr. Dent's to take that gentleman under his protection, and walked with him to the Hall of the Superintendents, where he still remains. On Capt. Elliot's arrival in the Hall, where all the foreigners present in Canton had assembled, he read to the meeting the following proclamation:

PUBLIC NOTICE TO BRITISH SUBJECTS.

Macao, 23rd March, 18 9.

The considerations that have moved the Undersigned to give public notice to all Her Majesty's Subjects that he is without confidence in the justice and moderation of the provincial government, are—

The dangerous, unprecedented, and unexplained circumstance of a public execution before the Factories at Canton, to the imminent hazard of life and property, and total disregard of the honor and dignity of his own and the other Western governments whose flags were recently flying in that square; the unusual assemblage of troops, vessels of war, fire-ships, and other menacing preparations; the communication, by the command of the provincial government, that in the present posture of affairs the foreigners were no longer to seek for passports to leave Canton (according to the genius of our own countries, and the principles of reason, if not an act of declared war, at least its immediate and inevitable preliminary); and lastly, the threatening language of the High Commissioner and provincial authorities, of the most general application, and dark and violent character.

Holding it, therefore, impossible to maintain continued peaceful intercourse with safety, honor, or advantage, till definite and satisfactory explanations have passed in all these particulars, both as respects the past and the future, the undersigned has now to give further notice that he shall forthwith demand passports for all such of Her Majesty's subjects as may think fit to proceed outside, within the space of ten days from the date that his application reaches the government; such date hereafter to be made known.

And he has to counsel and enjoin all Her Majesty's subjects in urgent terms to make immediate preparations for moving their property on board the ships "Reliance," "Orwell" and "George the 4th" or other British vessels at Whampoa, to be conveyed to Macao; forwarding him, without delay, a sealed declaration and list of all actual claims against Chinese subjects, together with an estimate of all loss or damage to be suffered by reason of these proceedings of the Chinese government.

And he has further to give notice, that the Portuguese government of this settlement has already pledged itself to afford Her Majesty's Subjects resident here, every protection in its power so long as they shall be pursuing no course of traffic within the limits of the settlement at variance with the laws of this empire. And he has most especially to warn Her Majesty's Subjects that such strong measures as it may be necessary to adopt on the part of Her Majesty's government, without further notice than the present, cannot be prejudiced by their continued residence in Canton (beyond the period now fixed), upon their own responsibility, or without further guarantees from the Undersigned.

And he has further to give notice that if the passports shall be refused for more than three days, from the date that his application shall reach the provincial government, he will be driven to the conclusion that it is their purpose to detain all Her Majesty's Subjects as hostages; and to endeavour to intimidate them into unsuitable concessions and terms, by the restraint of their persons, or by violence upon their lives or property, or by the death of native merchants in immediate connexion with them, both by ties of friendship and of interest; or by the like treatment of their native servants.

The Undersigned, in conclusion, most respectfully submits these observations to the attention of all the foreigners in China; And the respective Governments closely united by a community of feeling and interests, not only in their own quarters of the Globe, but most especially in this peculiar country, he feels that he is performing an act of duty in offering them every humble assistance in his power on this and all similar occasions, when they may be of opinion, that he can be useful to them.

Given under my hand and seal of Office at Macao, this twenty third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty nine.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT.
Chief Superintendent of the Trade of British Subject in China.

This was received by loud and hearty cheers, and every one seemed glad of Capt. Elliot's arrival, and to think that affairs were likely now to take a better turn, particularly as that officer's presence served as a rallying point, which had hitherto been wanting.

Howqua took Capt. Elliot's letter for the Viceroy, and up to a late hour this night no answer has been received. Immediately after Capt. Elliot's arrival notice was given to all native servants to quit, and they accordingly left the Hongs without loss of time. The mob which had collected in front, attracted by the news of Capt. Elliot's presence was dispersed by a strong police force, which had been partly on the spot all day, but was now reinforced, and every thing was soon reduced to perfect order and quiet. The river near the factories was cleared of all the boats usually there, and in lieu of them three rows of boats filled with police and soldiers stationed there, completely hemming us in and rendering escape altogether impossible. The streets leading into the square from the town were blocked up, and no native allowed to remain or to go into any one of the foreign factories. The strongest guard was of course before the Company's hall to prevent Mr. Dent's escape, and the men on duty there, coolies belonging to the Hong merchants, were armed with pikes and shields, which they held ready for use whenever the door of the English Hong was opened to admit people or allow them to get out. Howqua and Mowqua, who had made their appearance in the Superintendents hall, not ten minutes after Capt Elliot's arrival, returned to the hall several times during the night, but without any thing being known as to the nature of their negotiations. The inhabitants of the British hong organized themselves into a night watch consisting of one to keep the gate, and two others to patrole—being relieved every two hours.

Monday.—This day has passed over very quietly—the Chinese have completed their police regulations, and not a native is to be seen in front of our houses down to the river, except such as are on duty. Howqua and other Hong merchants are repeatedly going to see the Superintendent, but nothing has transpired. In the afternoon a chop from the Kwang chow foo was said to have been received by Capt. Elliot. This night four instead of three gentlemen formed the watch, one taking his post in the Superintendent's verandah. The night passed over quietly, with the exception of one gentleman being mistaken by the police for Mr. Dent, and stopped—the mistake was immediately rectified. In the afternoon Messrs. Thom and Fearon were asked by the Hong merchants to go to the Consoo house, and when there, to go into the City, the Yum chae being anxious to see them; Capt. Elliot however, we are told, did not wish them to go.

Tuesday.—Every thing quiet in the morning, but the guard near the houses has been reinforced and the coolies are busy building sheds to live under. The Hong-merchants came several times, and at about 1 o'clock brought two Chops said to be from the Viceroy. Their nature not known but it was said that things were going on favorably. In the evening some reports prevailed of a boat or two from Whampoa having attempted to force her way to Canton, which turned out a false alarm. This evening the pleasure boats were removed from in front of the British hong and carried to the middle of the square. The Hong merchants, in setting the watch of their coolies for the night, gave similar directions that they should be watchful, and not sleep at their posts, as they had been seen to do by the mandarins on a previous night, for which their masters had been reproved. The night passed over very quietly, and it is said that *Lin* had incognito himself inspected the preparations. The following proclamation was this day issued: a translation of which was kindly handed us by Mr. Fearon.

PROCLAMATION FROM THE KINCHAE TO THE FOREIGNERS OF ALL NATIONS.

Lin, a High Officer of the Celestial Empire, specially appointed by His Imperial Majesty to put down the Opium trade, hereby issues his commands to the Foreigners of all nations under the form of four specific reasons, why they should make haste and deliver up their Opium.

First. Ye ought to make a speedy delivery thereof, because the dictates of Heavenly reason so require it.

I have examined and found, that during the last several tens of years, by means of your destructive Opium poison, ye have duped our people out of I know not how many myriads of myriads of money. While ye, selfseeking after private advantage, have directed your minds to the sole object of gain, our people have been losing their properties, and compromising their lives! The reason of Heaven loves to make a just return! and think you that there will be no retribution? Even now, if you make speedy delivery of your Opium, possibly by your repentance ye may yet avert God's wrath and curse, but if you will not, then your wickedness being so much greater, so much heavier calamities will overtake you in the end! Oh! ye foreigners! ye are distant from your native lands many tens of thousands of miles! while on ship board whether coming or going ye must cross a vast and trackless ocean! On its bosom ye are exposed to God's visitation in the shape of the thunderbolt, and the raging storm, ye run the hazard of being swallowed up by the monsters of the deep! Every instant of your lives is passed on the brink of danger, and under such circumstances, dread ye not the judgment of High Heaven? Now the grand and majestic virtue of our Great Emperor is quite the same as that of Imperial Heaven, and our sovereign Lord and Master anxiously wishing to cut off the Opium Trade for ever, affords a manifest proof that such is no less the Holy Will of Heaven itself! It is then a traffic that Heaven frowns upon with disgust, and where is the wretch that may oppose its stern decree? Were proof of this required, I might adduce the instance of the English Tarpan Roberts who openly set instance of the English Tarpan Roberts who openly set at nought our laws! this man endeavored to obtain possession of Macao by violence, and on that spot Death overtook him! Lord Napier in the 14th year of Taoukwang (1834) illegally forced his way thro' the Bogue, but he had no sooner done so than he was stricken with grief and dismay, and soon afterward expired! Moreover, I have before me facts which are recorded in very year also! These are facts which are recorded in the newspapers of every country, and manifest distinctness. The Will of Heaven may not be opposed! and oh ye foreigners! do ye still refuse to fear and tremble thereat?

Secondly. Ye ought to make speedy delivery of your Opium, in conformity with the laws of the land.

I have heard it said that Opium is not permitted to be smoked in your own countries, but on the other hand is forbid by the sternest laws, the smoker of it being doomed to death! this shows clearly that you know Opium to be a life-destroying drug. Now if you forbid your own people to smoke it, and yet do not forbid them to sell it to us that it may be smoked, this is not in conformity with the golden rule of "doing as ye would be done by:" Again, if your laws prohibit its being sold, and ye yet persist in clandestinely selling it, then are ye sporting and trifling with the laws of your own country! In addition to all this, the laws of our Empire look upon the vender of Opium, as guilty of a graver crime than he who merely smokes it, and we visit his offence accordingly with a much heavier punishment! Now as respects you foreigners, although ye drew your first breath in distant countries, nevertheless your riches and your sustenance are derived from our Dominions, and your ever ye dwell in this our Central land many years of your lives and pass but few years of your lives at home; the food that ye consume every day, as well as the stores of wealth which ye amass, are neither more nor less than the goodness of our Emperor, of which ye have a much larger share than falls to the lot of the natives of the country themselves; and how then shall it be supposed for a moment, that ye alone of all men, are not to stand in awe of the supreme majesty of our laws? Altho' Opium was prohibited in former times, yet the penalty attached to its infringement of the prohibitions, involved not any punishment of extraordinary severity, this was caused by the mild nature of the laws by which these nations are governed, and therefore you were allowed to continue your clandestine traffic, without any very minute investigation being made into your conduct. Now however our Holy Emperor boils with indignation, and burns with desire no put an end to it, so it is, that henceforward not only is the native who sells it but also he who does no more than smoke it, on the same principle doomed to die! Pause and reflect! were ye not to bring this Opium to our shores, oh! ye foreigners! how should the natives of our land be able to traffic in it, where should they get it to smoke! the blood of our own people which has been spilt by reason of the Opium traffic, lies consequently at your door! why then should we thus deal out *Death* to our own subjects and you alone be exempt from the direful doom! I, the High Commissioner, looking up to my Imperial master, and pondering in my breast his own strong desire to benefit and cherish the men from afar, nevertheless graciously spare you your lives, I ask for nothing more than that you give up all the Opium in your possession, and that you write out a bond to the following effect, that you will henceforth and for ever never more deal in Opium, or if you dare to bring any more Opium hither, you are willing that the cargo be confiscated, and the people put to death. This is graciously pardoning what is past, and taking proper precautions against the future; why any longer cherish a foolish indiscriminate fondness! Still further, without enquiring into the quantity of Opium which you have sold during a succession of years, the amount of which is absolutely incalculable, let us only speak about that which you brought last year, and disposed of to us clandestinely. Now if were no trifle, hardly equal to the quantity which you have now stored up in your receiving ships; this quantity then ye must deliver up to the last fraction so as to ensure the mutual benefit of all parties; what prospect is there of our ever again permitting you by means of your noxious drug, to obtain disconsolately the wealth of our poor deluded people, and entice them to commit an act by which their lives are forfeited to the laws of their country! I have with the most profound respect examined the Code of this great Tartar-Chinese Dynasty (i. e. the Ta Tsing Leuh lo) and I find it writ therein, that if a Chinese or a foreigner violate the laws, he shall be judged and condemned by one same statute. Now on previous occasions we have doomed foreigners to death, as in the case of a foreigner having killed a native, he must pay the penalty of his own life, as the forfeit of his crime, &c., &c., instances of which are all duly recorded. Now as to effect, if you slay a man, it is nothing more than the crime of a moment, and still the law requires you to pay with your own life, the life you have taken and in the case of him who sells Opium, this is done with direct intent to dupe people out of their properties, and deprive them of their lives. Moreover, the properties that you thus fraudulently get possession of, and the lives that you thus take away, are not those of a single individual nor of a single family, and might a crime of this magnitude to be punished with death or not? and yet will ye not speedily deliver up your Opium in order to save your lives! oh! ye foreigners! reflect on this deeply—give heed thereunto!

Thirdly. You ought to make a speedy delivery of your Opium because of the common feelings of mankind.

Ye who come to Canton to trade, earn by this market a profit of three hundred per cent (or reap profit from three different sources). Every article of merchandize which you bring, no matter wether it be coarse or fine, whole or broken in pieces, there is nothing which does not find a vent here; and as respects the produce of this inner land, be it for eating, for clothing, for using in any way, or for mere sale, there is not an article which we do not permit you to transport to take away with you. Thus not only do you reap the profit of our central land by the goods which you bring, but you gather profit from all countries, by such of our produce as you take away. Suppose then that you did not carry on this traffic in Opium any longer, then the quantum of legal business that you did would be much increased, and so much more consequently would be the three hundred per cent. profit that you should receive; thus might you act with a benefit to before, and your consciences being void of offence, and no evil deeds laying in store for you against a day of retribution, how happy! how joyful might ye feel! But if ye are determined to carry on this Trade in Opium, it must cause your general intercourse with us to be cut off! And I would like to ask of you, where in the wide universe will ye find such an excellent commercial mart as this is! Moreover without laying special stress upon our Tea and Rhubarb, articles without which your very lives would come to an end, and our different kinds of silk, wanting which ye could not carry on your manufactures, there are under the specification of food, white Sugar, Sugar Candy, Cassia and Cassia buds; under head of articles of use, Vermilion Gamboge, Alum, Camphor, &c., &c. Now can your countries possibly do without these articles? And yet the products of our Central land are most productive superabundant, nor have we the slightest occasion for any of your Imports from abroad! If by reason of Opium the port is closed against you, how can it be said that it was not you, who brought the catastrophe upon yourselves! And further, no man now dares to buy Opium, and yet ye keep it stored upon board your receiving ships, where ye may so much rent per month, and so much per year; but why not quickly sell it and get rid of it, and why all this great and useless expense! If they are overtaken by a storm, or if fire lay hold on them, they are capsized and submerged in the waves, or swallowed up amid the destroying blaze! These are all things which may very possibly happen, and what plan so good as to deliver up the Opium and obtain an abundant reward in it's stead!

Fourthly. You ought to deliver up your Opium without loss of time, seeing he force of circumstances requires it.

Ye from afar have crossed a vast ocean and come hither for the purposes of business and to carry on a lawful trade. For this end you must depend entirely on living with the people of the land on terms of friendship and harmony, and fulfilling the duties of your respective stations; thus may ye be able to reap profit, and shun danger. By reason of your unlawful traffic in Opium, you have involved our simple people in guilt and misery; there is not a good or upright man whose heart does not grieve and whose head does not ache at it, especially in reference to those who have been seduced to sell and smoke Opium and have been put to death on that account. More particularly the common country people cherish a feeling anything but friendly,—the rage of the multitude is a thing difficult to be repressed, and this is a circumstance that you ought to look forward to with the deepest anxiety! It is said of you men from afar, that ye are particularly fond of the terms truth and justice. Now our Mandarins are all proclaiming to you and adjuring you by the words of "truth and justice" and on the contrary we find you to possess not the slightest iota of either! Are your hearts tranquil at this? Do you yet give in to the force of circumstances or not? Moreover it is, in it's nature a commodity which ought never to be sold or sell, and now in a time in which it is not permitted to be sold, so what hardship is there, or what regret do you feel in being compelled to part with it? Still further, it is an article which is not consumed in your own country, worse than useless will it be for you to take it back, and if you do not surrender it to be manderins, what can you do with it? keeping it in your hand? So soon as you shall have delivered it up, your consumerce will become more rich, more flourishing than before and wide seaths of politeness heaped upon you to the overflowing. Will not this be great happiness to you indeed?

I, the High Commissioner, as well as the Viceroy and Fooyuen, cannot bear the idea of doing anything harsh or cruel, so I care not about wearying myself with constructing and admonishing you at this great length! Happiness and misery, glory, and disgrace are all in your own hands, nay not that I did not give you early warning thereof!

A special proclamation! to be stuck up before the Foreign Factories.

Taoukwang, 19th year, 2nd moon, 12th day,
Canton, 18th March, 1839.

Wednesday the 27th March.—This morning early Capt. Elliot published the following Circular.

PUBLIC NOTICE TO BRITISH SUBJECTS.

I, Charles Elliot, Chief Superintendent of the Trade of British Subjects in China, presently forcibly detained by the Provincial Government, together with all the members of my own and the other Public Establishment settled here, without supplies of food, deprived of our servants, and cut off from all intercourse with our respective countries (notwithstanding my own official demand to be set at liberty so that I might act without restraint), have now received the commands of the High Commissioner issued directly to me under the seals of the humble officer to deliver over into his hands all the opium held by the people of my country.

Now I, the said Chief Superintendent, thus constrained and paramount motives affecting the safety of the lives and liberty of all the Foreigners here present in Canton, and by other very weighty causes, do hereby, in the name and on the behalf of Her Britannic Majesty's government enjoin and require all Her Majesty's subjects now present in Canton forthwith to make a surrender to me (or the service of Her said Majesty's government, to be delivered over to the government of China, of all the Opium under their respective control: and to hold the British ships and vessels engaged in the trade of Opium subject to my immediate direction: And to the end that me without delay a sealed list of all the British owned Opium in their respective possession. And I, the said Chief Superintendent, do now, in the most full and unreserved manner, hold myself responsible for, and on the behalf of Her Britannic Majesty's government, to all and each of Her Majesty's subjects surrendering the said British owned Opium into my hands, to be delivered over to the Chinese government. And I, the said Chief Superintendent, do further specially caution all Her Majesty's subjects here present in Canton, owners of or charged with the management of Opium, the property of British subjects, that failing the surrender of the said Opium, into my hands at or before six o'clock this day, I, the said Chief Superintendent, hereby declare Her Majesty's government wholly free of all manner of responsibility or liability in respect of the said British owned Opium.

And it is specially to be understood that the proof of British property and value of all British Opium surrendered to me agreeably to this notice shall be determined upon principles and in a manner hereafter to be defined by Her Majesty Government.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Canton in China this twenty seventh day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty nine at six of the clock in the morning.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT.
Chief Superintendent of the Trade of British Subjects in China.

True Copy,
EDWARD ELMSLIE.
Secretary and Treasurer to the Superintendents.

We believe that every British subject has complied with the requisition, and merchants of other nations have also made over to the British Superintendent whatever Opium they held on account of British subjects. The quantity of Opium thus offered to him amounts to 20,283 chests. Nothing worth noticing passed during the day—the servant are still away but any one that likes may go and buy provisions; the Chinese therefore have no wish to starve us into submission. Boats left on Monday last Chinese were not allowed to sell anything to foreigners. The guard of coolies mustered as strong this night as before, and having since yesterday built up their sheds they proceed with more regularity. In the square there are fire partitions in the shed, each containing about 50 men from their respective hongs, the names of which are written on their lanthorns and caps. They relieve each other in patrolling, two Hong-parties being continually moving. At night the square presents a very picturesque appearance, all the men carrying lanthorns, and the different sheds being profusely illuminated as well as the watch boats on the river. Hitherto the people be have very civilly, and there seems to exist no ill feeling against foreigners. In fact the only signs of disquiet we have seen were at the arrival of Capt Elliot's landing; when the Chinese saw foreigners run to meet the Superintendent, they, not knowing the exact cause, though something extraordinary must have happened, and the square was filled with a mob in a moment. Since that time however, the square being kept quite clear of people, we see nothing of them in front, the communication with the city by streets not being stopped, foreigners go there and have an opportunity of witnessing that no ill feeling exists:

Thursday 28th March 8 A.M.—Nothing has yet transpired as to H. E.'s intentions with regard to the Opium. This morning a Chop was received from the Kwang chou foo, which is as follows.

PROCLAMATION TO THE FOREIGNERS OF ALL NATIONS.

Chae, Kwang Chow Foo, &c, &c, proclaims to the Hong merchants for their full information.

The following official communication has been received from *Lin* the Imperial Commissioner, &c., dated the 13th day of the 2nd month.

The foreigners of all nations have presented the following petition.

"The foreign merchants of all nations in Canton have received, with the most profound respect, the Edict of His Excellency, the Imperial Commissioner, and now beg leave respectfully to address His Excellency, having already communicated through the Hong merchants, their intention of doing so with the least possible delay.

"They beg to represent that being now made fully aware of the Imperial commands for the entire abolition of the traffic in opium, the undersigned Foreign merchants hereby pledge themselves one to that in opium, nor to attempt to introduce it into the Chinese empire.

"Having now recorded their solemn pledge, they have only further respectfully to state to His Excellency that as individual foreign merchants they do not possess the power of controlling such extensive and important matters as those treated of in His Excellency's edict; and they trust His Excellency will approve of leaving a final settlement to be arranged through the representatives of their respective nations. *Canton, 25th March, 1839.*"

This coming before me, the Commissioner, it appears by the petition that in obedience to my commands, they dare no longer traffic in Opium. Their reverential obedience is thus manifested. They also earnestly entreat that as my will involved such important and heavy results, I will direct the superintendents and consuls of their several nations to manage the business.

Now as respects the delivering up of the opium, the superintendent Elliot has this day handed up a duly prepared petition to deliver up the opium; and I the Commissioner, in due course commanded that the most minute particulars be examined into and handed up in the form of a clear and distinct report: when he must wait till I fix a day for receiving the opium. This is on record. As respects Elliot, therefore, there is no occasion for my again issuing my instructions; but the consuls must forthwith clearly petition as to who they are, and their names and surnames, so as to enable me to act accordingly, and issue an Edict immediately for their instruction.

This Edict is now issued to the Kwang chow foo for his information and obedience. Let him forthwith send a reply with instructions to the Hong merchants to transmit copies of it to the foreigners of all nations for their information and obedience, and report same. A special Edict.

On receipt of this I, uniting the circumstances, issue this Edict. On receipt of it let the said foreigner merchants, in obedience thereto, forthwith state in a clear petition the names and surnames of the Consuls. Do not oppose. A special Edict.

S. FEARON.
(True Translation.)
March 27th, 1839. *Chinese Interpreter, C. C. C.*

The back doors were blocked up on Saturday last—and admission into the hackhatvers is permitted only through old China street, all the other countries are blocked up and a watch set to guard them. Doctor Parker has hitherto been permitted to go to his Hospital but this day he was refused admittance into Hoglane. The Chinese outside seem to be very anxious for the result, they having been dependent for their living on the foreign trade. In the evening of this day Capt. Elliot issued the following notice to Her Brittanic Majesty's Subjects.

NOTICE.

I Charles Elliot Chief Superintendent of the Trade of British Subjects in China, do require any British Subject or Subjects, in the name of Her Britannic Majesy's Goverment, who may have Opium within his or their Factory to acknowledge the same to him in person within the space of two hours from this date.

CHARLES ELLIOT.
Chief Superintendent.
Canton 6 P. M. 28th March 1839.

It appears as if the Chinese relax in their very great vigilance, and coolies have been ordered by the Hong merchants to bring waters a great quantity of pigs, sheep and poultry were brought to the Consoo house this evening, and it is said they will be made a present of by the Yum chae to the foreign residents, probably as a set off for the opium given up. The patroles of coolies went their rounds as regularly as before.

A letter from the Yum chae was recived this morning addressed to the French, American and Dutch consuls, of which the following is a translation:

Edict

from the Imperial Commissioner Lin addressed to the Foreign Consuls, Mr. Snow and others, communicated by Choo, the prefect of Canton.

An official communication has been received from H. E. Lin, Governor of Hoakwang, a great Minister of State and Imperial Commissioner; it is as follows:

"I, a great minister of state, having received the Emperor's decree to repair to Canton to make enquiries and act respecting the business of Opium, did, without delay on my arrival here, give commands to foreigners of every nation to deliver up their Opium, and to give bonds never more to bring it to this country. The said foreign Consul Snow, the Dutch Consul van Basel, and the French Consul van Loffelt must all have seen and heard these commands. Now, on the 27th instant the foreign merchants of every nation presented an address, declaring that hereafter in coming to Canton to trade, they will never more bring any Opium, but intimating that orders should be given for referring business of great importance to the control of their respective Consuls. Of such importance is evidently the delivering up of the Opium. The said foreign merchants being of different nations, and their cargo belonging to different owners, declared it to be difficult to determine what ought to be done, unless the business were referred to some responsible head. It is necessary therefore to enjoin it on all the said foreign Consuls, that they severally take up the business in detail, make clear enquiry in distinct order, and prepare and present complete lists of all the Opium in order that it may be delivered up. Then all will be safe and secure.

"Now the English Superintendent Elliot has sent in his report stating there are in his possession 20,283 Chests which he is ready to deliver up. The great minister of state, have given my perspicuous reply, and have named a period for it to be received. This is on record. The traffic in Opium hitherto carried on by the American and other foreign merchants has not been less than that of the English. Why is it therefore that the said Consuls have not made out a true statement and delivered it up to Government? Truly this conduct has been very remiss.

"Whereas this Edict is despatched to the Kwang chow foo (or prefect of Canton); on the receipt of it let him immediately instruct the Hong merchants to convey the same to all the said Consuls, Snow and others, that they may without delay prepare full statements of all the Opium in the possession of the merchants of their respective countries and deliver up the same and wait till I, a great minister of state, confer with the Governor and Lieutenant Governor, and appoint a period for its being examined and received at the same time with that delivered up by the English.

Having received these commands, I do now convey them to all the Consuls, Snow and others, that they may, without delay, prepare full statements of all the Opium in the possession of the merchants of their respective countries and deliver up the same, and wait till the Imperial Commissioner, the great minister of state confers with the Governor and Lieutenant Governor appointing a period for its being examined and received, at the same time with that delivered up by the English.

Let not the smallest quantity be concealed. If the said Consuls conform implicitly to these commands, and make a complete and entire delivery, not only shall the past be forgiven, but it will become necessary to memorialize the Emperor and request that a remuneration may be made. But if there be any procrastination indulged, or the whole be not given up, they will involve themselves in guilt when repentance will be unavailing. A special edict.

Taoukwang, 19th year, 2nd moon, 14th day,
March 28th, 1839.

From this it will be seen that he requires them also to deliver up a quantity of Opium in the same manner as that offered by the British Superintendent. Strict orders were given this evening to bring all the pleasure boats on shore, they were accordingly amidst tremendous noise brought from the river and all deposited in the middle of the square, where they now are, many of them broken to pieces through the careless manner of handling them. One wherry was taken out of the old Company's hong and added to those in the square. Howqua and Mowqua frequently called on Capt. Elliot during the day and at times remained several hours with him.

Saturday, 30th March.—This morning we hear that no one is allowed to go down China street to market—this new vexatious prohibition is caused, they say, by some foreigners going to the Consoo house last night when the Kwang chow foo and other officers were assembled there, and the Kwangchaofoo is reported to have said that, when they wanted any foreigners to come to them, they did not go, but came when not required; that, therefore they should no longer be permitted to go into the back streets. Another reason for this prohibition may be the desire to force us to accept of the Yum-chae's present of poultry pigs, &c. which we stated were brought to the Consoo-house on Thursday night; these were offered to foreigners in the morning yesterday, but refused we believe, without exception. During the day some Parsee servants were allowed with a passport to go to market. Another cause of this greater strictness may have been the Nanboy-yunce's intended visit to the front of the factories which took place at about two o'clock in the afternoon. He came accompanied by several other mandarins and walked over the square up to the British Hong, looked down the passage which divides the Company's garden from the house and walked away again. The impression seems to be general this day that things are far from being settled; this is however merely guessed at, nothing having transpired as to the nature of Capt Elliot's negotiation with the authorities. We omitted to mention that two buckets of springwater were carried to each house yesterday by order of the Hong merchants.

Sunday, 31st March.—Provisions, such as fowls eggs, mutton and vegetables were offered this morning by the linguists in all the houses, but by many refused unless payment was taken for them, while the Chinese insisted upon giving them as a present. A long document containing the Yum-chae's decision was pasted, this afternoon, on the wall of the Company's garden, of which the following is a translation;

GENERAL REPLIES OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER
published by him in the form of proclamation,
before the Factories.

REPLY of the 27th March, to the address of the English Superintendent Elliot surrendering Opium.

"The representation that in obedience to the commands he will deliver up the opium, manifests a respectful sense of duty and understanding of matters. I find that the store-ships at present in these waters are in all twenty-two: and the general amount of the opium they have on board, I am already informed of by my enquiries. The Superintendent can have no difficulty in instantly ascertaining from all the foreigners in the factories the precise amounts, and immediately writing out and presenting a clear statement thereof, to enable me, the commissioner, in conjunction with the governor and lieut. governor, at once to declare a certain period, when we will ourselves go to receive what is delivered up. He must not make an untrue report, lest he bring on himself the offence of concealing, deceiving, and glossing-over.

Beware of this!

REPLY of the 28th March, to the address of the English Superintendent Elliot stating the amount of opium delivered up, 20,283 chests.

"By this address it appears, that the amount of opium has been ascertained, and the needful examination and receipt thereof are respectfully awaited. The real sincerity and faithfulness thus shown are worthy of praise. I find that the amount of 20,283 chests, stated by the said Superintendent, has reference only to such as is brought by the English foreigners. I, the commissioner, have assuredly no suspicion that there is any insincerity behind. And the statement that there is also some at other ports elsewhere I presume also to be the fact. But I have considered, that, before the issuing of the orders for delivering up, it is difficult to feel assured that there has been no opium laid up in the several foreign factories, nor any brought in the various vessels at Whampoa. The question does not now stop with what is in deposit on board the store ships: but at this time, when punishment is not to be inflicted on past offences, it is essential that all the opium, wherever laid up, should be completely surrendered. Assuredly the offences of those who have before laid up a store thereof shall not be visited upon them.

"I have now, in conjunction with the governor and lieut.-governor, determined on the rules to be observed in regard to the delivery of the opium. Besides sending a copy thereof separately to the prefect of Kwang-chow-foo, that he may desire the hong merchants to make known the same, I also require of the said superintendent instantly to ascertain what quantity of opium there may be in the foreign factories, and on the 29th officers shall be deputed to receive the same:—what quantity of opium there may be on board the ships at Whampoa, to examine and receive which officers shall be sent on the 30th:—and what quantity there is on board the twenty two store-ships outside, to examine and receive which I, the commissioner, and the governor, will ourselves go to the Bocca Tigris. Whatever there may be stored up at other ports, since the said superintendent has promised to deliver up the whole, he should of course be held responsible for the delivery of, from time to time as it shall arrive. Should the amount be in excess of the 20,283 chests, it must still be fully surrendered. In so doing the sincerity of the purpose will be shown. And assuredly no blame shall be attached to the inaccuracy of the original report on account of such excess.

"Besides this, the American, French, and Dutch nations have also Consuls in superintendence of affairs, to whom orders have now been given in like manner to pay obedience, and speedily to represent the real amounts; waiting till examination can be made and the whole received. Though the said superintendent be peculiarly charged with the control of the English foreigners; yet having been permitted by the crown, in consequence of the governor's representation, to remain as superintendent in the foreign factories, he should appear abroad his monitions, so that all may speedily deliver up what opium they have, so as to enable us to memorialize the throne conjointly, and request a confirmation of favors from the great emperor, in order to afford encouragement and stimulate exertion. Now is the time for the foreigners of all nations to repent of their faults, and pass over to the side of virtue. This is the day and time for reformation; and if embraced, the enjoyment of unending advantages will be the result. Let none on any account make excuses, or seek delay, so as to incur cause for future repentance.

REPLY of the 30th March, to the English Superintendent Elliot's address requesting that as usual the compradors and servants should be allowed, and that the passage boats should be permitted to run between this, the outer anchorages, and Macao.

"Yesterday the said superintendent, when addressing me in reply, promised for himself that he would certainly deliver up the opium of his nation to the amount 20,283 chests, surrendering the whole quantity as he should bring it into his hands: I therefore answered, in his praise, and at the same time clearly gave directions in regard to the place and times when the delivery should be made. And I besides sent, in a separate form a list of rules, and required of him to write foreign letters (or orders), to enable me to depute officers to proceed thereunto to the store-ships, and call on them to make the delivery. This was a most simple, convenient, and easy mode of proceeding. If the said Superintendent were really acting with sincerity of purpose, he certainly should have speedily proceeded to obey my commands. Though he say, that in the foreign factories, and on board the ships at Whampoa, there is now no opium, yet the opium laid up on board the 22 store-ships is all deposited therein by the foreigners residing in the factories. Ordinarily, when combining with Chinese traitors to dispose thereof clandestinely, it has been always practicable to obtain foreign orders written at the factories, and giving the same to the fast boats to proceed there with outside and get possession of the commodity. How is it then that on this occasion, when surrendering the opium, there is no knowledge of this mode of operations?

"In the present address, it is represented that now, while the north wind is blowing, it is feared that vessels outside having opium on board may perhaps set sail and go away. Now I find that of late the store-ships have all returned to Lintin, Macao roads, and the other anchorages, and there remained; doubtless because they have heard that commands have been issued requiring delivery of the opium, and therefore have not dared to sail far away. They are yet disposed to await and pay obedience; while you would desire to stir them up and make them go. I would ask, seeing that you have taken on you the responsibility in this matter, how, if the store-ships should dare to sail away, you will be able to sustain the heavy criminality attaching to you?

"The address talks too of close restraint, as it were imprisonment; which is still more laughable. I find that from the 18th of March, when the commands were given to all the foreigners to deliver up their opium, every thing remained as usual, until the 24th, when you came in a boat to Canton, and that night wished to take Dent and absconb with him. It was after this that cruisers were stationed to examine and observe all that went in and out. It was because you were void of truth and good faith, that it became unavoidably necessary to take preventive steps. As to the compradors, and others, they are in fact Chinese traitors, who would also suggest absconding and escape. How then could the withdrawal of them be omitted? Yesterday, too, when you had made a statement of the amount of opium, I at once confirmed to you a reward, consisting of sundry articles of food. Is this the manner in which prisoners are ever treated?

"I the High Commissioner, in conjunction with the governor and lieut.-governor, looking up to the great emperor, embody his all comprehending kindness, and in our treatment of you foreigners of every nation never go beyond these two words, favor and justice. Such as display constancy and contempt, how can they have ought but justice dealt out to them! But such as shew a respectful sense of duty, shall assuredly be tenderly intreated with favor.

"Do you now simply command plainly all the foreigners, with instant speed to prepare letters, and hand them in to government, to enable it to give commands to all the store-ships to deliver up in orderly succession the opium, and so soon as they shall be delivered up, every thing shall without fail be restored to its ordinary condition. This requisition is indeed conformable to reason: what difficulty is there in complying with it? If in place of speedily making delivery, you make pretexts for diverting attention, in the hope that after the strict preventive measures shall be withdrawn you may form some other scheme, who cannot see through such artful devices? And will you be enabled to make a repetition of such attempts?

"Besides deputing officers to proceed to the Hong merchant's Consoo house, there to give verbal commands and to prevent delay, you are also hereby required to act speedily in obedience to this my reply. Do not again be working at excuses and delay, thereby drawing on yourself cause for future repentance.

REPLY of the 30th of March to the English Superintendent Elliot's address, proposing to send Johnston outside.

"This address represents, that the Deputy Superintendent, Johnston, shall be sent outside, to call together all the vessels, and deliver up the whole amount of opium: and gives conveyance in an order to him for my perusal. I, the high commissioner, have carefully examined the terms of this order, and though I find ther in nothing improper, yet, considering that in a previous address the said Superintendent stated, that taking on him the power entrusted to him by his sovereign he had required of the people of his nation immediately to deliver up the whole of the opium,—it is plain to me that, as the said Superintendent has the power of making such a requisition, he can have no difficulty in giving orders directly to all the storeships; and what necessity then is there for committing the matter to Johnston, and thus multiplying the twists and bends of the transaction.

"I, the high commissioner, have given reiterated official replies, requiring of all the foreigners to write orders themselves, on the ground that, in the ordinary manner of selling the opium, they have always thus disembarked the goods, without committing an error once in a hundred times. Why then is not the opium surrendered in this comparatively simple, convenient, and easy way?

"Let me now weigh the matter for you. The said Superintendent having power to act, and having repeatedly acknowledged before me his responsibility, can have not the smallest loophole of escape therefrom. How can he possibly have the power to require of all the foreigners to deliver up the opium, and yet not have the power to require that they write orders for the same? It is his duty then immediately to pay obedience to my reiterated commands, and speedily to require of all the foreigners severally to write foreign orders for the number of chests of opium they have on board each vessel by name, and to present the same to government through the said Superintendent, covered by a general order from himself, that those being conveyed to the store-ships they may in orderly succession make delivery. The earlier the day of the complete delivery, the earlier will be the day for the commercial intercourse to resume its ordinary course, not stopping merely at the giving permission to the passage boats to run.

"The said Superintendent must know that I, the commissioner, give my commands and cautions in full sincerity, and must speedily pay implicit obedience. He must not be turning inconstantly this way and that, bringing thereby criminality and cause of sorrow on himself.

The foreign order is sent back herewith.

Edict

from Lin, Imperial Commissioner, &c, to the American Consul Snow;
communicated by Choo, prefect of Canton.

An official communication has been received from Lin, governor of Hoakwang and high imperial commissioner: it is as follows:—

"On the 16th day, of the 2nd month, of the 19th year of Taoukwang, [26th of March, 1839,] the American consul, Snow, presented an address as follows. [here the address is copied.]

"This having come before me, the high imperial commissioner, I find that already, before this time, the English Superintendent Elliot, presented an address, declaring that the opium belonging to English Subjects, which he had required of them to deliver up to him, was 20,283 chests and that he had no control over the people of other countries not under British rule. Now I, the high imperial commissioner, commanded Snow, the American consul, to make out a clear and full statement of all the opium of his country and present the same for delivery. But he comes forward in reply, with this statement that already 1540 chests have been taken and delivered up to Elliot to be handed over to government. This really is greatly at variance with Elliot's statement, and is a dull pretext. I command obedience to the previous instructions, that a full and true statement be made out and presented for delivery. Let there be no concealment to involve guilt.

"Wherefore, I send this dispatch to the prefect that he may immediately convey it to the Hong merchants, to be by them transmitted to the said consul Snow, to obey the same without opposition.

☞ SEE SUPPLEMENT.

SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
CANTON PRESS.

Vol. IV. No. 29. Canton, Saturday, 20th April, 1839. No. 181.

Having received the above, I forthwith without any delay transmit it to the said foreign consul Snow, in order that he may obey the same without opposition. A special edict.

Taoukwang, 19th year, 3d month, 16th day,
[March 30th 1839.]

Edict

from Lin, the commissioner, &c, to Mr. van Basel, Dutch Consul in China; communicated by Choo, the Prefect of Canton.

An official communication has been received from Lin, the governor of Hookwang, a great minister of state and Imperial Commissioner; it is as follows:—

"On the 16th day, 2nd moon, of the 19th year of Taoukwang (30th of March 1839,) the Dutch Consul van Basel presented an address in the following terms:

(Mr. van Basel had in his address informed H. E. the commissioner that neither he nor any of his nation held any Opium; informing H. E. at the same time of his having in vain applied to the Hoppo for leave for himself to go to Macao, and for the grand chop of a Dutch ship now at Whampoa—that he therefore considered himself and the people of his nation forcibly detained, and the Consul again asks that leave to depart may be given.—)

This coming before me, a great minister of state, it is replied: Now because all the Opium of the several nations has not been given up, the holds of the ships have been closed in conformity with the laws, and for the sake of a single vessel of your nation it is impracticable to break in upon the present preventive measures. And although the said foreigner has no Opium, he ought still to induce all the foreigners resident in the Factories immediately to give up all the Opium in their possession.

Then, as usual, the ships holds shall be opened and the trade resumed. Moreover, no apprehension need be entertained respecting the detention of your country's vessel.

Wherefore this edict is now despatched to the prefect of Canton that he may immediately deliver the same to the Hong merchants to be by them transmitted to the said Dutch Consul Van Basel, that he may act in conformity thereto without opposition."

Now, having received this edict I immediately transmit it to the said Dutch Consul Van Basel, that he may act in conformity thereto without opposition.

April 1st, 1839.

—

Foreigners were informed this day that, since they were averse to receiving provisions gratis, the linguists would, in future, supply them with them against payment.

—

REPLY OF THE 27th MARCH,

To Wetmore, Chairman of the General Chamber of Commerce.

Choo, Kwang chow foo, &c. proclaims to Wetmore, Chairman of the General Chamber of Commerce, for his full information

The following communication has just been respectfully received from *Lin* imperial commissioner, &c.

"On the 15th day, of the 2nd month.

Wetmore Chairman, &c., Petitions as follows:—

General Chamber of Commerce,

Canton, March 28th, 1839.

A Respectful Address

The Chairman of the General Chamber of Commerce has received with profound respect, the Proclamation of H. E. the Commissioner, addressed to all Foreigners in Canton; and in compliance with the requisition of said document reports, that Peter Warren Snow is Consul for the United States of America; Magdalinus Jacobus Senn Van Basel Consul of the King of Holland, and J. P. Van Lofft, at present at Macao, is reported to be the acting Consul for the King of the French.

W. S. WETMORE.—Chairman.

It appears that the object of this petition being brought before me is to hand up a list of the names and surnames of the several nation's Consuls: to which, as is proper, I reply.

I, the commissioner, having previously informed myself, by examination, (of their names), as was proper, yesterday issued another edict commanding the said several countries to send in a true and just account detailing the quantity of opium in their possession, and to wait till I was ready to receive it. Why have they not yet petitioned to this effect?

Let the said foreigners be forthwith urgently admonished by the said Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce to make out the required document, and at an early day to deliver up their opium. Do not attempt to escape this duty, lest you yourself become involved in error. In consideration of the circumstances I issue this edict for your information and obedience.

This proclamation is to be sent to the Kwang chow foo who will deliver it to the hong merchants with orders to transmit it to the said Wetmore, for his instant obedience. Do not oppose!"

Upon receipt of the above I, as is proper, forthwith issue this edict to the said Wetmore, who upon receipt of it must accord his instant obedience. Do not oppose. A special edict.

(True Translation.) S. FEARON.

March 30th, 1839. *Chinese Interpreter, G. C. C.*

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Monday 1st April.—This morning another part of the correspondence between the Commissioner and Capt. Elliot and the American and Dutch Consuls was published in the square.* Its purport is briefly to the following effect. The Commissioner says that Capt. Elliot proposes that Mr. Johnston should go down to Honqua's Kong to be present at the delivery of the Opium—that H. E. says is not necessary—why not make each British Subject give an order for Opium, such as they were in the habit of giving to the Opium dealers; this Capt. Elliot should indorse, and then give to H. E., who would then send down for it, without Mr Johnston's presence being necessary. If, says H. E., Capt. Elliot has power sufficient to obtain the making over 10 Mds. all the Opium belonging to British subjects, he surely may also have that of ordering such documents to be made out. To Mr Snow, the American Consul, His Excellency says, he cannot understand the reason why, as he, the Consul, has informed him, his countrymen should have delivered unto Capt. Elliot's keeping round 500 Chests of Opium, rather than to him—he says there must be some double dealing there. (The Opium here spoken of is declared to be British property and as such was by the consignees given over to Capt. Elliot.) To the Dutch Consul, Mr. van Basel, H. E says in answer to a letter from him, that though he or his countrymen have no Opium, yet that he cannot for the sake of allowing one vessel to depart, permit the whole of his plans to be deranged. He recommends to be Dutch Consul to influence his neighbours to give over all traffic in Opium.

We ought to have mentioned before that in consequence of a letter from Mr. King, the Commissioner sent him a gracious answer which was ordered to be stuck on Mr. King's door, in which it is said that though H. E. is aware of M. King's having obtained from the Opium trade, yet he cannot allow his servants yet to return, as such concession would interfere with his plans; he however recommends Mr. King to disseminate his maxims among his neighbours.

Communication with outside natives is jealously watched against, and for some time nothing has been heard either from Macao or Whampoa. H. E. says that the trade will be reopened the moment the Opium has all been delivered over to him.

Howqua, Mowqua and the other Hong merchants have given notice to the foreigners, warning them not to induce any of their servants to enter their Hong—there being a likelyhood of the Mandarins coming to search them—and any native found there in would infallibly be put to death—the Hong merchants therefore consider that the blood of any native thus found and put to death will be on the head of such foreigners as may have induced him to be in the factory. In the evening some Mandarins came to the square to superintend the bricking up the streets leading to the square, with the exception of old China street which is the only one through which communication is allowed, but to those on duty only; every other Chinese must get a passport to be permitted to go—no European under whatever pretext is allowed to enter China street. It is not known what the reason of this excess of precaution may be—except it be that some apprehensions are entertained of the populace.

Tuesday, 2d April.—Hong merchants as usual frequently calling on the Superintendent. A new Chop from the Yuen chae was stuck up this day, being his commands the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, and which is as follows, viz:

—

PROCLAMATION

To Wetmore, Chairman of the General Chamber of Commerce.

Choo, Kwangchow Foo &c. Proclaims to Wetmore, Chairman of the general chamber of commerce, for his full information.

The following has jute been received from H. E. Lin, imperial commissioner, &c.

On the 18 month, of the 19th year of Taouking,

Wetmore, Chairman &c. petitioned as follows.

General Chamber of Commerce.

March 30th 1839.

To His Excellency Lin, The High Imperial Commissioner &c. &c.

A respectful address.

The chairman of this Chamber has received the Edict your Excellency was pleased to address to him under this day's date.

In reply he begs to state, that the Cousuls of the United States of America and of the *King* of Holland, have faithfully answered the Edict of your Excellency to them directed.

I have the honor to be, &c.

W. S. WETMORE.

Chairman.

"This coming before me the commissioner, &c., I, as is proper, reply.—I find on examination that the American nation ought to deliver up some opium, yet, up to this time, they have not handed up any account of the quantity they are to deliver up. I have already strongly commanded their consul, Snow, in my reply to his petition on the subject, to be *urgent*: this is on record. Now I have looked into the petition of the said chairman and find it a mere tissue of senseless prattle. It is of the greatest importance that the opium be delivered up and received at the present time; how, then, can I allow myself to be trifled with in this way? Let the said consul, Snow, forthwith hand up in a responsive petition, a clear and detailed account of the quantity &c., to be delivered up, so that it may be examined and received at the same time with the smoking 'flish' which the English have given up; do not let him attempt the least concealment, lest he involve himself in unpleasant consequences.

Uniting the circumstances, I send this edict to the Kwangchowfoo, who must instantly hand it over to the hong merchants with instruction to deliver it to the said chairman, Wetmore, for his information and obedience; do not oppose, &c. &c." Upon receipt of the above, and uniting the circumstances, I at once issue an edict, upon receipt of which, the said Chairman, Wetmore, must accord his instant obedience thereto, and forthwith make out a true and detailed account of the quantity &c., of opium (American property) which the said consul, Snow, must hand up in a responsive edict, and forthwith deliver up the opium.

Should there be any further delay, or glossing over, you may become involved in the consequences of the high commissioner's displeasure.

Do not then, oh chairman! any longer oppose and evade this heavy matter.

Tremble, haste, haste, a special edict.

(True Translation) S. FEARON.

April 1st, 1839. *Chinese Interpreter, G. C. C.*

In the evening it became known that Capt. Elliot had received a Chop, direct from the Commissioner, (those hitherto received came through the Kwangchow foo) by which he agrees to Mr. Johnston's proceeding to Lintin to deliver over to the Chinese Government all the Opium now there. We hear that the Commissioner says that after the delivery of the first 5000 chests, our servants shall return, after the next 5000, the boats to be removed; the following 5000 will open our intercourse with Whampoa; and the delivery of the remainder will establish every thing on the former footing. If on the other hand the deliveries should not be truly made, water is first to be denied us; if after three days foreigners do not repent, we are to be kept without food and if after 10 days all the Opium shall not have been delivered, then the law must take its course, i. e. the foreigners must be executed.

The guard of coolies in front seems to be somewhat relaxing: there is not on this, the continual patrolling of other nights.

Wednesday 3rd April.—This morning Capt Elliot issued the following proclamations.

—

PUBLIC NOTICE TO BRITISH SUBJECTS.

The undersigned has now to announce that arrangements have been made for the delivery of the Opium lately surrendered to him for Her Majesty's Service, by which His Excellency, the High Commissioner, has stipulated that the servants shall be restored after one fourth of the whole be delivered, the passage boats be permitted to run after one half be delivered, the trade opened after three fourths be delivered: and every thing to proceed as usual after the whole be delivered (the signification of which last expression the undersigned does not understand.)

Breach of faith (and His Excellency, not unnaturally, is pleased to suppose, that breach of faith may be possible) is to be visited after three days of loose performance of engagements with the cutting off of supplies of fresh water, after three days more, with the stoppage of food, and after three days more, with the last degree of severity on the undersigned himself.

He passes by these grave forms of speech without comment.

But with the papers actually before him, and all the circumstances in hand, he is satisfied that the effectual liberation of the Queen's Subjects, and all the other Foreigners in Canton, depends upon the promptitude with which this arrangement is completed.

The maintenance of the national character, and the validity of the claim for indemnity depend upon that scrupulousness of fidelity with which he is well assured his countrymen will enable him to fulfil his public obligations to this government.

As soon as the whole opium surrendered to him be delivered over to the Chinese officers, it will be the duty of the undersigned to communicate with his countrymen again.

But it is a present relief to him to express to the whole foreign community his admiration for the patience and kindly feeling which has uniformly distinguished this community throughout these trying circumstances.

And he offers his own countrymen his grateful thanks for their confidence in his sincerest efforts to lead them safely out of their actual straights.

The ultimate satisfactory solution of the remaining difficulties need give no man an anxious thought.

The permanent stability of the British trade with this empire, with honor and advantage to all parties, rests upon a firm foundation; upon the wisdom, justice, and power of Her Majesty's Government.

CHARLES ELLIOT.

Chief Superintendent of the Trade of British Subjects in China.

3rd April. 1839.

and Mr. Johnston, accompanied by Mr. Thom, left for Macao in a Chop-boat at about 6 o'clock in the evening. A Weiyuen (deputed officer) two Hong merchants and two Linguists have also been sent down. The first account of a partial delivery will not, probably, reach us before six or seven days are over, and there will we presume, pass over quietly enough in our prison. Servants continue to be denied to all, and if our readers find this paper badly printed, they have to blame the Chinese for it who obliged us to borrow press-man in person, assisted by a few friends who, from want of trade, are for the present without employment.

The Youthchae has published an admonitory address to the people in the shape of a pamphlet, expatiating on the evils produced by the smoking of Opium, and the criminality of indulging this pas-

He informs the natives that they are required to give over smoking altogether within the next two months; if after three months any smoker shall be discovered, he is to be put to death; and he also requires that every five inhabitants be bound by each other for the non-transgression of his law.

Thursday 4th April.—Every thing remains in statu quo—the coolies remain watching the factories, and the back-streets continue to be guarded both against foreigners and natives. This morning it is reported that the Yumchae has resigned: the Governor of Macao to give up the form; this however requires, however, confirmation. A meeting of the foreign community at the Chamber of Commerce was requested by the Hong merchants to be held tomorrow at noon—it is supposed that the merchants will there propose the signing of some bond against the trading in Opium.

Friday, 5th April.—The general meeting of the foreign residents at the Chamber of Commerce did not take place, but the Committee met to receive a communication from the Hong merchants, which as anticipated was a proposal to H. M. Superintendent and to other consuls to sign a long document which is to the effect that the Foreign merchants, thankful for the unbounded favors showered on them by the Emperor, have, knowing the trade Opium to be an illegal one, reverently delivered over to the Government all the opium they had in the outside waters (their promise beforehand to abide from all traffic in Opium and promise that should object arise such). In the next six months with Opium on board, this must be delivered up, when the ships will be allowed to load and unload—should after the expiration of six months (or after autumn) vessels still continue to arrive with Opium, they are to be confiscated, ship and cargo, and the head is to be cut off: that the crews of such ships are to be put to death, and that foreigners willingly submit to the justice of the doom.—That such a document could be signed by any one is evident. This day a number of large Cargo boats was despatched from here to the Bogue to lade the Opium that is to be delivered. It is also said that the Yumchae and Governor will themselves proceed to the Bogue in a day or two.

Saturday, 6th April.—The following Edict addressed by H. E. to the Dutch Consul has been received this morning. Another to the Consul of the United States has also been issued of which we know not yet fully the particulars.

"An edict from the imperial commissioner addressed to the Dutch Consul van Basel.

An official communication has been received from his excellency Lin, high imperial commissioner &c. governor of Hookwang: it is as follows:

"Another address has been presented from the Dutch consul van Basel, in which he says, (Mr. van Basel had only reiterated his demand for passports for himself and Dutch subjects, there being no reason to detain them and a ship at Whampoa, awaits as H. E. expresses himself that neither the Consul nor his countrymen possess any Opium.)

"This coming before me, the high commissioner, I immediately reply. On a former occasion the said foreigner presented an address, requesting a passport to go to Macao. At that time the reply was given, that as the opium of the several nations was not all given up, it was inconvenient, for the sake of his country's ship, to break up the preventive measures. This is on record.

Now the English Superintendent, Elliot, has sent Johnston to proceed to the Nine Islands and Macao roads, and there assemble the receiving ships, and deliver up all the opium. This done — and to examine and receive it will not require much time — then the soldiers and guards shall be taken away, and the trade return to its usual channels. The said foreigner, ought to remain quiet, and not repeat so often his communications.

Wherefore I dispatch this edict to the prefect of Canton, that he may immediately convey the same to the Hong merchants, to be by them transmitted to the said consul, van Basel, for his implicit obedience."

Having received the above, I immediately convey the same to the Hong merchants, to be by them transmitted to the said consul van Basel, for his implicit obedience. A special edict.

Taoukwang, 19th year 2nd moon, 22nd day.
[*April 5th* 1839.]

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It was this day reported that a ship's boat had attempted to come up to Canton from Whampoa. She proceeded as far as Howqua's fort, when the Chinese fired upon her with black cartridge (they say) and the boat returned to Whampoa without accomplishing her object. It is understood that Capt Elliot received this evening a chop under the seal of the Commissioner proposing to him to sign the bond, which we mentioned had yesterday been submitted to the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce.

—

Sunday, 7th April.—The Coolies remain watching the square as before, and the rows of boats also remain in front of the houses altho' that composed of cargo-boats has been some what thinned, eight having been sent down to receive the Opium. We heard this day from a linguist that Mr. Johnston and Mr. Thom had arrived at Heangshan (about half way between this and Macao) on Friday last in the afternoon. They what therefore have had a very long passage. The Hong-merchants have proposed to the Committee of the Chamber and to the American and Dutch Consuls to meet them in the Consoo House to-morrow—it is supposed with the view again to endeavour about the Opium-pledge to be signed; it is said that this document now to be produced is very much modified.

* See, for the translation, the foregoing.

Monday, 9th April.—We have this morning of the arrival below of the *Hoogly* from Bombay and the *Hardy* from Manilla, whom the *Harlequin* from this had arrived. A 3rd such ship *La Favorite* from Manilla is also reported in. The following are the minutes of a meeting of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, from which it will be seen that the functions of that body are for the present suspended.

General Chamber of Commerce.

Canton, 8th April, 1839.

Minutes of a Meeting of the committee adjourned from the 6th inst. on bond proposed by the Consoo Present Messrs Wetmore, chairman, F S, deputy chairman, Braine, Thomson, Gladstone Fearon for, Adam, Heaghertoy, Rustomjee Bell, Delano.

It was moved by Mr. Delano, seconded by H Rustomjee, and carried unanimously:

That as the chamber was instituted for purposes of a commercial nature exclusively, it is expedient that the committee do not become involved in any further correspondence of a political or personal nature, with the local Chinese authorities; nor committed by any promises or engagements to them, which it may become impossible to fulfil.

That in as much as we are prisoners in our Factories surrounded by a armed force our trade stopped, and all communication with Whampoa, Macao, and the fleet outside denied to us it becomes necessary that the functions of this committee should cease until the restoration of our trade, the liberty of egress from Canton, and of communication with the outer waters, enables the chamber to serve the community in a legitimate manner.

It was then moved by Mr Bell, seconded by Mr. Braine, and carried unanimously:—That a copy of the foregoing resolution be communicated to the long merchants by the chairman

Thanks were voted to the chairman by acclamation and the meeting was adjourned *sine die*.

This evening the Kwang chow foo came to the Consoo house there to meet the U S, and the Dutch Consuls, and the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, which latter office had become extinct since the morning. It being so desired that all British merchants had left the arrangement of affairs to their superintendent, none of them were asked to attend.

The parties that attended the meeting were Mr. Snow, the United States, and Mr van Basel the Dutch Consul, Mr Wetmore, Mr. Delano and Mr. King, and Mr. Fearon as interpreter. These gentlemen were met by some of the Hong merchants and one by one introduced to the Kwang chow foo. Nothing, we believe, deserving particular notice took place at the meeting—the whole of the conversation on the part of Kwang-chow-foo being nearly confined to insisting on the necessity there was that the bond should be signed and on the part of foreigners to insist on the impossibility of doing this. The Kwang-chow-foo also put a number of questions to the interpreter regarding the opium. After and noted down his answers. The meeting lasted upwards of two hours and they were at last allowed to depart at about 11 o'clock, the Kwan-chow-foo declaring that by to morrow at noon he must have the bond duly signed, and that he would not admit any excuse."

The bond is the same as the one before offered in the Chamber and Commerce, and afterwards to Captain Elliot and the following is a translation.

"A BOND PREPARED MORE TO be voluntarily given by the English superintendent Elliot, and deputy Superintendent Johnston, at the head of the English merchants, A &c., the Indian merchants, B &c, the Moorish merchants, C &c. the ( ) merchants, D and the ( ) merchants, E and the ( ) merchant, F &c,—respecting the eternal doing away with the opium traffic.

WE NO MEANLY pledge ourselves (with and for) the merchants of the English nation, and of the several countries her dependencies, residing and trading in the city of Canton, and who, cherished and saturated with the tender benevolence of the celestial court, have reaped no delightful gain to a countless extent, THAT WHEREAS certain persons, avaricious only bent on making profit, have of late years brought the smoking filth called opium, into the Chinese waters, and there carried it on to receiving ships for the purpose of selling it; all which is in direct contravention of the prohibitory laws of the celestial kingdom.

The great emperor has now appointed a high officer of state to come to Canton to enquire into and manage the business and we now begin to learn that the prohibitory laws are really severe in the extreme. Utterly unable to overcome the alarm and trepidation into which we have been thrown, we reverently deliver up to government every particle of opium on board the receiving ships, earnestly entreating that a memorial may be sent to the great emperor, praying him in his great mercy, to overlook our past offences.

The empire receiving ships shall be all sent back to their countries. Elliot and Johnston shall forthwith petition the King of their country, sternly to command all the merchants tremblingly to obey the prohibitory laws of the celestial empire, which forbid the importation of opium into China; and to leave off manufacturing the drug. Should opium be discovered on board any merchant vessel arriving in Canton after the autumn of this year, the said vessel and all her cargo shall be confiscated to government and she shall not be allowed to trade; and all the parties concerned shall, in compliance, with the laws of the celestial empire; BE PUT TO DEATH, *willingly submitting to their doom!* All vessels which, having sailed from their countries before the present rigorous prohibitions were known, shall arrive in China during the spring or summer months, shall immediately they arrive, deliver up all the opium they may have on board, without daring to secrete the least particle

WE DO CONSISTENTLY declare that this our bond is just and true."

(True Translation.) S. PEARON.
Chinese Interpreter, G. C. C.

* In our last week's paper we erroneously stated that a threat had been made to retain the Consuls if they, them and there, did not sign the bond—no such threat, we have been assured on good authority, has been uttered.

Tuesday 9th April.—This morning intelligence was received by the Hong merchants that Mr. Johnston had arrived in Macao on Sunday morning the 7th April, and that on the following day he would proceed to *Lankeet* whether we are told two of the Opium ships are gone. We hear that Mr. Johnston was not suffered to land at Macao but that Mr. Thom went on shore accompanied and closely watched by the Hong merchants. Of course the bond required by the Kwang chow foo to be read signed at noon this day has not been forthcoming and an invitation from that officer that the Consuls should again meet him at the Consoo house was not attended to. A written refusal to sign the bond was however sent to the Consoo house by Mr. Snow and Mr. van Basel, with their reasons for such refusal—this was *after copies had been taken of it* returned to the Consuls as inadmissible, the *Kwang chow foo* declaring that he could not receive any communication except the bond duly signed.

"By my soul I swear,
"There is no power in the tongue of man
"To alter me; I stay here on my bond."

Wednesday, 10th April— expect now soon to hear of the delivery of the first instalment of Opium and it will then be seen whether this bond is meant to oppose new obstacles to our liberation from prison—that it cannot be signed by any one except upon the extremest degree of compulsion is evident under such a bond not only the lives of such as signed it would be exposed to imminent danger every hour from any denunciations, false or true, that might be made against them, but the signers must necessarily appear to the Chinese as if they had power over the lives of their countrymen, and if any of these latter suffer in consequence of their acquiescence, their respective governments would no doubt hold them responsible for such misfortunes. If this argument applies to private individuals, how much more to the officers of the western nations, and they of course cannot but persist in their resistance to this demand of the Chinese.

This evening the Yum chae, accompanied by the Governor, and Hoppo has left Canton for the Bogue. He is fortunate in having a fine northerly breeze, which has succeeded a very fresh southerly wind that blew all day yesterday followed by a heavy fall of rain.

Thursday 11th April.—We hear nothing from Macao to rely on with certainty. Two Opium ships it is said, are already at Lankeet, but nothing known whether deliveries have commenced The Anchasse or criminal judge came to the square this evening at about 10 o'clock, to see that all was right.

Friday 12th April.—This morning news from Macao, to be relied on were received. From these it appears that Mr. Johnston arrived at Macao on Sunday the 7th in the evening, but that the Mandarins at first opposed his landing, he had several interviews with the Mandarins concerning the manner of the delivery of the Opium, which was agreed on, we believe after some warm dispute. On Monday night Mr. Johnston after having gone into the Suse interpreter's cutter, the *Lotos* went on shore in Macao, and was ready to set sail in her for *Lankeet*, accompanied by Mr. Thom, early in the morning on Tuesday, though it is probable that that day's bad weather may have detained him in port. The Yumchae joined the fleet at Whampoa in the morning yesterday, accompanied by a great many boats. We hear that the Chinese have thrown a raft across the river just below Howqua's fort, to prevent any boats coming from Whampoa—they did the same thing in Lord Napier's time. This day the four great officers, the judge, treasurer, salt comptroller and grain inspector came to the square in front of the Factories but it being a rainy day without alighting from their chairs. The absence of the Yumchae probably makes them thus solicitous for our safety. The Kwangheen walk through the square almost every night, and in fact the guard is kept up nearly the same as to the first days. This evening Capt. Elliot published the following public notice:

PUBLIC NOTICE.

To H. B. M. subjects.

Canton 12th April 1839

The undersigned is desirous that Her Majesty's subjects being owners of, or having the command over ships or vessels in the Opium trade on the coasts of China who recently transmitted a solemn pledge to the high commissioner not to attempt to introduce Opium into the Empire, must be most anxious to fulfil their obligations with all speed and fidelity; and therefore he need do no more than request them to seize the earliest safe opportunity for the recal of those vessels from their actual pursuits.

But it is his duty to remind others Her Majesty's subjects not bound by such engagements, and every man of common humanity, be he of what nation he may, that the liberties and possibly the lives of the whole foreign community now shut up at Canton hang upon their present forbearance A seizure of Opium would immediately afford a pretext for their continued imprisonment and, it may well be, for worse treatment, and would be used with no inconsiderable effect to justification of the past and actual violences of this government.

CHARLES ELLIOT.
Chief Superintendent.

Saturday, 13th April.—Hear that letters have been received from Lankeet, advising the delivery from on board the two ships there, the *Hercules* and *Austen*, of about 50 chests on Thursday last—the rough weather was the cause of no more having been delivered to the Chinese. If the weather has been more favorable yesterday 5 large guns fully, perhaps the first instalment of 5000 chests, may have passed into the possession of the Yumchae, and it is said this morning that the Coup is preparing for the servants to be ordered back to the Factories. We also learn that Capt. Elliot has received letters from the Yumchae and the Governor desiring him to order all the Opium-ships to go at once to Lankeet, no doubt with the view of hastening the delivery. Know remains to be seen whether all difficulties as to the reopening of communication will have been removed by Capt Elliot's engagement being so punctually performed; the promise to that effect has been given under the commissioner's Imperial seal, and it is to be hoped that the non-signing of the Opium-bond will not oppose fresh obstacles to the removal of the present grievances. Nothing more has for some days, we believe, been heard of this bond—whether the Chinese will relinquish their pretensions on that head altogether it is difficult to foresee, though it is probable as they must now be convinced how utterly impossible it is for either Consuls or merchants of any nation to sign away the lives of themselves or countrymen.

The Yumchae's absence from Canton has of course produced a cessation of chops, and nothing new passes in our prison. None of the servants are yet returned, except that here and there a coolie makes his appearance for an hour or two each day. People are still obliged to prepare their dinners themselves, and we fancy that three weeks practice must have afforded them some insight into culinary secrets. The efforts of our neighbours to cook their own dinners are however considerably assisted by dishes sent from the kitchens of our Parsee friends, who, having servants of their own nation, are enabled to assist those that have none, and they have done and continue doing so in the most liberal manner to whoever will avail himself of their kindness.

Sunday 14th April.—This evening Capt. Elliot's published the following circular:

INTELLIGENCE.

Canton, 14th April, 1839.

CAPTAIN ELLIOT, has received letters from Mr. Johnston, dated at Chumpe on the 12th at 8 P M.

Up to that time owing to a want of Chinese boats, the ships there "*Hercules*" and "*Austen*") had only delivered 650 Chests; but it was expected that they would deliver more than double that amount in the course of yesterday; and instructions had been sent at noon of the 12th to the following vessels

"*Jupiter*" "*Mithras*," "*Ariel*," "*Mermaid*," "*Rupert*," and "*Lady Grant*," to proceed forthwith to join the other ships at Chumpe, and commence delivering. Capt Elliot has also reason to believe, from a communication from the Commissioner and the governor, that an increased number of boats will be procured immediately, so that the deliveries may be expected to proceed rapidly.

The mandarins do not seem to impede the operations by troublesome investigation

The High Commissioner has desired that the servants should be restored at once.

EDWARD ELMSLIE
Secretary & Treasurer to the Superintendent.

We hear that the Yumchae, Governor, and Hoppo are at Chumpe. The delivering ships are, we are told, provided with the necessary ballast and with water, and provisions which were first offered *gratis* and refused, are now sold to them.

Monday.—This day Capt. Elliot issued the following notice:

NOTICE.

Sealed tenders will be received at this office until noon of the 16th instant, and then to be opened; setting forth the terms on which a first class British Chopper vessel (The Chief Superintendent reserving to himself the right of determining the vessels fitting within such classification) being perfectly seaworthy, fully manned, armed, and in all respects ready for sea, after one week's notice shall have been given, will be offered for charter on Her Majesty's Service for a certain period of seven months; and for a further indicated rate for every month or part of a month that such vessel shall be employed in the before mentioned service, beyond the said period of seven months.

The projected service not to involve a passage round the Cape of Good Hope

The particulars of sea worthiness, equipment &c. &c. are yet to proof by survey to be held by the direction of the Chief Superintendent.

EDWARD ELMSLIE.
Secretary and Treasurer to the Superintendents.

Canton 15th April, 1839.

N. B. It is requested that the words "sealed tender for a vessel to be employed on Her Britannic Majesty's Service" may be written on the respective envelopes.

It was reported that the Opium delivered at Chumpe had been brought up to Canton in chop-boats, without, however, we believe any good foundation.

Tuesday 16th April.—We hear this day that about 470 chests were delivered up to last night. The servants mostly still keep out of the way, owing it is said, to a bond required of them, to declare themselves answerable with their lives for the actions of their masters, and which they, naturally enough, are averse to signing.

Wednesday 17th April.—This day Capt. Elliot published the following:

Capt Elliot has received letters from Mr. Johnston to the 13th instant at 8 P M, and from these accounts it may be computed that there will have been delivered about 7000 Chests to last evening (the 16th). The ships at Chumpee, when Mr. Johnston wrote, were the *Hercules*, *Austen*, *Jane*, and *Ariel*.

The *Mathos*, *Mermaid*, *Rupert* and *Lady Grant* were however expected immediately, and Capt. Elliot hopes that, weather permitting, the moiety will be delivered by to morrow evening. No other intelligence of interest.

EDWARD ELMSLIE.
Secretary & Treasurer to the Superintendents.
Canton, 17th April 1839.

Thursday 18th April.—This day many of the servants and coolies returned, though many are yet absent, owing partly, probably, to fear, and partly to their being the season for Chinese to offer their devotions on the graves of their ancestor, for the performance of which many have gone to Macao and not yet returned. We hear that in pursuance to the notice published by Capt. Elliot on Monday last, the tender of the clipper *Ariel*, Capt. Warden, has been accepted by the Superintendent. We presume she will carry despatches for the Indian and home governments as soon as the communication with the outside shipping shall have reopened. Nothing certain we understand, is this day known about the deliveries at Chumpee.

Friday 19th April.—This morning it is known that up to the evening of the 17th about 8000 chests were delivered, and a fresh supply of chop-boats having reached Whampoa, it is supposed that the deliveries will have gone on briskly yesterday, and if the weather, which is very boisterous and rainy this day, does not prevent it, the first moiety of the 20,000 chests may now be in the hands of the Yum chae.

We hear that, as to the receipt of the Opium by the Chinese, an extensive system of checks and counter checks has been established; very chest is weighed and the weight written thereon—it is then carefully packed in a wrapper, and the weight again marked on it, and sealed so as to provide against any possible fraud. The Opium it is said is all destined for Peking—none has yet, we believe, reached Canton, though reports to the contrary have reached us. It is thought, that after the deliveries are concluded the Yum-chae will proceed to Canbrance near Macao, where people wait his arrival with some anxiety. Families there are now restricted to the daily purchase of a certain quantity of food only, so as to prevent their laying in a stock for many days.

Here, with the exception of the return of the servants, every thing remains as before—the guard of boats and coolies is the same as on the day after Capt. Elliot's arrival, and no natives such as outside dealers, are yet allowed to enter the Factories. We are informed that some business has been done within the last few days in Bombay Cotton at an advance on former quotations of 5 to 6 mace. Much will of course depend on the sort of payment sellers may obtain under present circumstances, whether the advance be more than nominal.

Saturday morning, 20th April.—It is a month this day since the Hoppo's order against foreigners leaving Canton was published, and there is no saying how many more weeks we may be detained. No communication of a later date than the 17th has been received from Mr. Johnston, and we accordingly know of no more than about 6500 Chests delivered. The deliveries proceed much slower than was anticipated. Four more vessels than those named above have reached Chumpe—their names not ascertained.—Owing, as will be seen by the following Chop to cooperadores, to servants being required to obtain a Chop form the Magistrate at Macao, we are informed this morning that they will all-at least from such houses where no chop has been obtained from Macao, leave again to morrow. These vexations shew the spirit in which the engagements entered into by the Chinese authorities are likely to be kept.

Translation of a license or Chop granted jointly, by the Kwang-chow-foo, Nan-hae and Pwan-yu hsien to foreign compradores, under the new regulations caused by the stoppage of the Opium trade.

Dated Canton 19th year, 3d moon, 4th day of the reign of Taoukwang 18th April 1839.

Choo, the Kwang chow-foo, Lew, the Nun-hae hsien, and Chang, the Pwang yu-hsien, proclaim this officially to Comprador (here the name to whom it is addressed, is given.

It appears proper that foreigners who come to Canton to trade should employ compradores who obtain their licenses from the Magistrate at Macao, whose especial business it is to superintend that affair.

Now, when the Imperial commands were received to annihilate the traffic in Opium, the foreigners not being willing to surrender the Opium held by them, the Imperial Commissioner, conjointly with the Vice-roy ordered that the compradore, and others in their employ should for the present scatter and go away from their service. But now, as the foreigners have all in succession surrendered many chests of Opium, though not one fourth of the whole quantity has been received, yet the barbarians having all become obedient and submissive, of which evidence is possessed, orders have been received to return their compradores and servants to their service. It is relied upon that the Hong-merchants select these people, and cause them to be produced at the public offices for strict investigation, besides which passports are granted to them, and annexed to this is a list of those articles which they are permitted to buy for the foreigners. No contraband goods are to be bought, neither is knavery or deceit to be practised in the management of all the business—not a hair's breadth of incorrectness must there be, or of opposition to the laws. Finally, you must be governed by the old regulations laid down clearly by the Macao Magistrate. Do not oppose—a special effect.

List of articles allowed to be bought by the foreigners. Fresh—pigs and sheep—fowls, ducks and eggs—fresh fruits—grain and vegetables—pastry.

Seal of the Kwang chow-foo.
Nan-hae hsien.
Pwan yu hsien.

Tseang, the acting military commandant of Macao, in the district of Canton, Keun-min-foo, Magistrate of Shun tih, and Heang shan, superintendent of the water and rivulets and inspector of the customs at Macao.

Whereas it falls within his duties to grant and exchange seals, which is recorded, and it having been communicated that each Hoen had caused the orders of the board of war to be promulgated, which contains new laws and rules as follows: Hereafter compradores who are to serve foreigners, must be men chosen by the Tung che of Macao, who are natives, and known as honest and responsible men, and as security for them, their kindred must enter into bonds—they must be immediately furnished with passports or licences properly sealed after due investigation, which are to state explicitly that if they dare purchase contraband goods or any thing but provisions, or if they engage in any smuggling or irregular conduct, they must suffer the penalty of such offence as the laws direct, being examined by the local magistrates.

Now ——— who was last year Comprador to the resident merchant ——— having caused to be delivered up and cancelled his old license. This is now given him for his Government. If this barbarian should be at Macao, or Canton he must furnish him with such provisions as are contained in the annexed list. (List same as above) no prohibited goods may be bought for him, neither may his comprador serve any other barbarian, or his punishment will be great. During the 1st month of each year, this license must be renewed, the old one destroyed and the new one go into full operation All must be minutely comprehended, that no oppositions may ensue.

Taoukwang, 19th year, 3rd moon, 9th day. This license granted to ———

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Hyderabad.

The appearance of Hyderabad, on the approach from Golconda, is very striking; the palace, and numerous mosques rising above the surrounding buildings, giving it an air of grandeur, which is much strengthened by the very superb pile of building erected as the British residency. Hyderabad being now one of the most important native states under the Company's control, the establishment of the minister appointed to superintend its affairs in this court is formed upon a style of appropriate magnificence. In no place, perhaps, throughout India are the Oriental and European notions of splendour more intimately blended. The residency is built in the noblest style of English architecture, and furnished throughout in accordance to the English taste, while the attendants, and many of the observances regarding the insignia of rank, are strictly Asiatic. At least it was thought necessary to maintain the native ideas regarding state at the period of the visit which forms the principal subject of the present paper. In every corner of the spacious halls and galleries leading to the more private apartments, attendants were stationed, richly clad and bearing silver sticks of various kinds, each denoting some peculiar office. These persons, ever ready at a call, preserved a solemn, respectful, and ceremonious demeanour, suited to the dignity of the place. Whenever the Resident passed from his own apartment to the centre public body of the building, he was followed and preceded by a superior class of mace-bearers, who, on his sitting down to table, and on his rising pronounced a few impressive words, apparently as a sort of benediction. The carriage, which conveys the great man in his drives, comes up to the portico attended by an escort of cavalry, with drawn swords; his ascent is proclaimed by the silver-sticks in waiting, who salaam to the ground as he moves away; and as the carriage rolls under the gateway, the guard, drawn out in line, present arms, and the drums beat, while a native band of music, stationed in a lodge over the gate, unite the clang of their brazen trumpets and kettle-drums to the martial peal. In short, no monarch, perhaps, ever preserved a greater degree of state than that which it was considered essential to the interests of the British Government that their minister should support at Hyderabad.

The mansion appropriate to the abode of the Resident was erected by the Nizam for his especial use, the architect being a young European officer of engineers in the Company's service. Though not free from faults, the edifice is commodious and imposing. It consists of a basement story of arches, and two others above it, with wings connected by a continuation of the basement story of arches finished with a balustrade. The principal front is distinguished by an enormous portico of the Corinthian order, decidedly too large for the building. On the three points of the pediment are three statues, and in the centre the Company's arms, in *alto-relievo*. The Corinthian columns are formed of white chunam, beautifully polished and extend from the base, which is on the summit of a noble flight of twenty-two steps, to the top of the upper story. On each side of this flight of steps stands a colossal sphynx. The interior of the portico, the cornices, &c. are ornamented in the richest style of Grecian architecture, executed in white chunam, and forming most appropriate and elegant decorations; the pavement beneath being of black and white marble. There is a large court in front, with a circular basin of water in the centre, stocked with aquatic birds and planted round with various fruit and other trees, the whole being enclosed by a wall, with two gateways one consisting of a very large and noble piece of Doric architecture, with the *Nugur Khana*, or music-gallery, above the archway. Three lofty folding doors lead into a very stately hall, spacious and justly proportioned, supported by thirty-two columns, surmounted by a corresponding architrave and cornice. Three splendid chandeliers are suspended from the ceiling; the floor is covered with a handsome English carpet; and the furniture mahogany, manufactured at Calcutta, is of a solid description, suited to the dimensions of this noble apartment. A smaller saloon is entered at either end, ornamented and furnished in the same manner, and employed upon common occasions for tiffin and dinner. The staircase is one of the most beautiful things of the kind to be seen in India, each step being formed of a single block of the finest granite; the walls, which are circular, are richly ornamented with stucco work, the niches containing marble statues of Grecian deities. The staircase leads to a long gallery, having a large finger-organ at one end, and a very splendid upright pianoforte at the other; the whole lighted by seven chandeliers. The upper story is divided like the one below, and forms the state apartments; the whole of the decorations of this splendid suite being superb beyond description, impressing the mind with an idea that enormous sums of money must have been lavished upon them. There is certainly a greater degree of magnificence than of taste displayed in the arrangement, but the *coup-d'œil* is characterized by a pomp of splendour well calculated to delight and dazzle an Asiatic eye. The roof is carved, and the ornaments of the ceiling and cornices are finished in a style which it seems scarcely possible to excel; they are all of the Corinthian order, corresponding with the pillars and pilasters along the walls. It is lighted by three chandeliers, superior in splendour to those below, and in each of the six side rooms are gilt branches, which project from between the columns, holding smaller lustres, while other lights blaze from candelabras of gold and bronze. The walls are covered with fine scarlet broad cloth, bordered with gold, the doors and windows being hung with draperies of the same, lined with blue, and fringed and tasseled with gold, while the intervals between the windows are filled with pier-glasses descending from the ceiling to the ground. The furniture corresponds with the splendour of the decorations, but a catalogue of upholstery never being very interesting, the rest of the fittings-up may be left to the imagination; perhaps, the whole being more calculated to strike the eye of a native, than to please the fastidious taste of Europeans. The gaudy and glaring hues which Asiatics take delight in, and which are so effective in their groups, and in all out-of-door spectacles, are not so well suited to interiors; and however elegant and chaste the decorations of buildings purely native may be, any admixture of foreign fashions is certain to be accomplished in a very barbarous manner. These state apartments are only opened upon grand occasions, when they are lighted up to receive some native of rank.

The entertainments given at the residency are almost wholly in the Asiatic style, the Europeans belonging to the court being too few to introduce their own fashions, and they consequently differ in this respect considerably from the fetes at Lucknow, which are more after the English taste. At the visit of the minister of the Nizam, the *suwarree*, or cavalcade entered by the southern gateway, the area between the colonnades being thronged with elephants, richly caparisoned horsemen, armed and mounted in various ways, prancing about, palanquins, foot-soldiers, banner-bearers, enobdars, or mace-bearers, and all the numerous and motley host which form the appendages of India state. Their *entree* was very imposing; making a circuit of the house, they drew up in front of the portico, filling all the inclosure, and, according to their own fashion, thronging up the steps in so tumultuous a manner to gain admittance, that the guard stationed for the purpose were obliged to lay about them most furiously, to prevent the rush of persons who had no right to intrude. Swords were drawn, and blood flowed in the cause—circumstances by no means unusual, and which, like the breaking of panels, the tearing of ladies' dresses, and the destruction of feathers and furbelows at a drawing-room, are supposed to add to the glories of the scene. It was nearly half an hour before the state elephant and palanquin could reach the steps and the minister and his suite could alight. They were received by the Resident, arrayed for the occasion in a splendid court dress; and after the usual ceremonies of salutation and embracing, he conducted his guests through the rooms prepared for their reception. A second engagement took place at the foot of the staircase, between the people of the residency, and the attendants of the visitants who had the charge of their masters' slippers (which, according to native etiquette, were left below,) and who were desirous to attend with the company—a piece of presumption tolerated in some places, but which it was not thought proper to permit. The entrance was made by day light; but some time before the departure of the guests, evening drawing on, the whole of the residency was brilliantly illuminated, and the party, with their European entertainers, being seated upon thrones on one side of the state room, the usual festivities commenced. These consisted of a series of dances performed by the most celebrated *artistes* of Hyderabad; an untiring source of amusement to Asiatics. The nautch girls were the only females present, a lady of the resident's family entertaining the wives of the visitors in a native palace attached to the establishment. The absence of the sex is less injurious to an Indian spectacle than to any other; the gay and splendid dress worn by the men, and the costly jewels with which they are adorned, making up for the want of the brilliant and tasteful feminine drapery which is so distinguished a feature in European assemblies. Upon this occasion, however, though the group was more striking and more magnificent than had ever been contemplated by many of the party at any former period of their lives, the eye alone was gratified: the want of intellectuality characterising the meeting made itself sensibly felt by those who possessed minds, and the moment of departure was not one of regret.

The exit of the guests, which took place about nine o'clock in the evening, was rendered even more brilliant and more picturesque than their entrance, in consequence of the multitudes of flambeaux which lighted up the scene. The effect of such a cavalcade by torch-light defies all power of description; a very faint idea can alone be conveyed to the mind by any attempt of the pen, where even the pencil must fail. The wild grandeur of the uncouth animals, elephants and camels, caparisoned in glittering trappings, towering amid a promiscuous multitude of men and horses, gives an air of romance to the whole; while the architectural splendours—the pillars, towers, and gateways—the placid mirror-like water, the flowering shrubs, dark cedars and cypresses, all combine to render the processions at Hyderabad so interesting and effective, as to render any chance of a faithful portraituse perfectly hopeless. The visit was returned at a favourite retreat belonging to the minister of the Nizam, the Nizam himself being seldom visible. A very extensive enclosure within the walls of the town, and commanding a view of the river, contains several gardenhouses, and other buildings, for the most part open pavilions, entirely after the Asiatic taste. Many of these are superbly ornamented with painting and gilding, the floor being spread with Persian carpets, rich cushions inviting repose, and splendid chandeliers shedding light upon the scene. Two in particular are entirely lined with mirrors, and the whole are surrounded with fountains and flowers, forming, in fact, just such a scene as that in which Nourodin Ali and the fair Persian received themselves when surprised by Haroun Alraschid. These gardens, being chiefly intended for the resort of the ladies of the minister's family, were guarded by a company of female sepoys, of which the Nizam has a battalion—a rather uncommon circumstance of the present day; the Maharaja Runjeet Singh being, perhaps, the only native prince boasting a similar establishment. The women composing this corps wore uniforms and accoutrements closely resembling those of the sepoys, and shouldered their muskets, and went through the manual and platoon exercise, with infinite credit to themselves, firing several volleys with great precision. They also marched and counter-marched to the martial notes of a drum and fife, the performer on the first-named instrument being the prettiest girl amongst the whole battalion. Her warlike occupation did not appear to render her at all insensible to the claims afforded by her beauty, of which she seemed quite as sensible as the more frivolous portion of the sex could possibly be, showing in, too, by the same coquetries. These Amazons have distinguished themselves very brilliantly in action, an old officer in the Nizam's service declaring that he had seen them return to the charge when the European force had been driven back; fortunately for British credit, the troops thus stigmatised were not our countrymen, and the nation suffering this disgrace shall be nameless. No longer called upon to engage in the field, the duties of the female battalion are now confined to home service, where they are employed in guarding the zenanas of the great officers of Government. With the exception of the drummer or drummeress, before named, the ladies composing the corps were a hard featured, weather-beaten set, well calculated for the task of repulsion, and only interesting on account of the singular nature of their profession. The cavalcade which attended the resident upon this occasion, though neither so extensive nor so tumultuous as a native suwarree, was equally effective, forming a steady, compact body, and altogether making a very good appearance. A squadron of cavalry formed the van; these were followed by a party belonging to the escort of the residency, silver sticks, banner-bearers, and the Resident himself on a state elephant, caparisoned with crimson velvet, embroidered with gold; a distinguished guest in an open palkee, forming a sort of chair, surrounded by silver sticks with chowries, beating the air on either side. The staff, and other less exalted personages, followed, some on horseback and some in palanquins; and the rear was brought up by another detachment of foot, and a squadron of cavalry, with the principal servants attached to the residency mounted.

A few days subsequently, the party again went in similar procession to see the principal mosque, which is built upon the model of the celebrated structure at Mecca. It is a large stone edifice, destitute of beauty of ornament, and not remarkable for any thing worthy of admiration; and the visitors who, possessing a taste for architecture, derived gratification from the buildings of Hyderabad, were much more struck with the venerable *Cher Minar*, or four minarets—a curious piece of antiquity raised upon the spot where the four principal streets of the city concentrate. It is built upon four grand arches, through which the thoroughfares run; above are several stories of apartments, formerly employed as a kind of college, each being a seminary for the study of different arts and sciences. No longer, however, a seat of learning, these chambers are now turned into watchhouses. Above, and towering on high, rise the four lofty minarets, whence the building derives its name, the effect of the whole from either of the four streets being very grand and striking. The city of Hyderabad is extensive, and said to be exceedingly populous; the streets are, however, in general, narrow and dirty and although there are many large and good houses belonging to Mohamedans of rank and property, they present nothing in the exterior except high dead walls. The number of mosques and public buildings is not very great, and it is inferior in that respect to places of much less celebrity. The gardens and garden-houses in the neighbourhood of Hyderabad make up in great measure for the deficiency, being very splendid; the *Rung Mahl*, the native palace before mentioned, where the ladies of the minister's family were entertained, and which is attached to the residency, was built by Colonel Kirkpatrick for a princess whom he espoused, and forms a beautiful spot affording a perfect model of an eastern seraglio, which, when illuminated upon a festal occasion, presented a more lively idea of the enchanted palaces of the Arabian tales than any thing that the party had previously witnessed. It is enclosed after the Asiatic manner by high walls, the centre containing a large marble basin filled with water, and fed by numerous fountains, their silvery columns being mingled with stately cypress trees. The pavilions, galleries and terraces around, are built and ornamented in the richest style of oriental architecture, that beautiful carved trellis work, which always produces so exquisite an effect, frequently intervening, while the painting and gilding are equally profuse and striking. The floors are covered with Persian carpets, furnished with cushions richly embroidered in gold; English lustres and mirrors lending their aid at the reception of company, to complete the brilliancy of the scene. The prodigious number of lights and their tasteful arrangement produced an illumination of the most perfect kind, shedding a soft and chastened lustre upon the flowers and waving foliage around. All no entertainment can in India be complete without a nautch, the party, on the evening which they spent at the Rung Mubl, were called upon to admire the graces of not fewer than fifty dancing girls, who, with their attendant musicians, performed for the amusement of the company. After the inferior stars had appeared and disappeared, the grand constellation of Hyderabad enlightened the scene. Talent, as we before have had occasion to state, when once established in India, runs no risk of being eclipsed by the competition of younger aspirants; in fact, the longer a person has appeared before an audience, the more highly do they seem to rise in public estimation. The *prima donna assoluta* of Hyderabad was said to be nearly sixty years old, and to have shone the reigning beauty for the last half century. Her countenance, though not destitute of the traces of age, retained the marks of that loveliness for which she had been famous, and the fourth of her voice and air with which she sang and danced, were perfectly surprising. During her public career, this favourite of nature and of fortune had amassed very considerable wealth, contriving also to possess herself of great influence in the place of her abode. Her dress on the present occasion was of the richest and most costly description, and she wore jewels which were valued at three lacs of rupees, or £30,000. Elegance and taste are very frequently sacrificed in the female Asiatic costume to a grand display of precious stones, which are heaped together in every possible way, without the slightest regard being paid to the style of the arrangement. The European portion of the company, after having sufficiently admired the lady and her ornaments, gladly adjourned to an adjoining piece of ground appropriated to another oriental feature, a display of fire-works, for which the natives are famous, and which went off with great éclat.

The splendid remains of the tombs of the kings of Golconda are within an easy distance from Hyderabad; and other agreeable excursions may be made to places which, if not equally attractive, afford a pleasant variety to the scene. In a north-easterly direction from the suburbs, we arrive at the extensive ruins of a city and a palace, now the abode of antelopes, which are preserved by the Nizam, and protected by game laws of great severity, the penalty of loss of sight being attached to the slaughter of one of these animals. They are, in consequence, very numerous, and, being destitute of fear, exceedingly familiar. They are constantly disturbed by the leopards inhabiting the neighbouring wilds; and it was in consequence of a foray of on these spotted poachers, that the expedition, joined by the party on the residency, went out. The scene was wild and singular, and productive of ideas allied to melancholy, ruined by the completion of the habitation of civilized man, even in its most simple enjoyments, now waste, and abandoned to beasts of the chase. In the same direction, and nearer to the city, are gardens, laid out under the superintendence of the French officers, formerly in the Nizam's service who occupied them at the time; there is a tomb erected to the memory of one of these gentlemen, M. Raymond, presenting a memorial strange attended by melancholy reminiscences to the exile. The neighbourhood of Hyderabad is embraced for these extensive tracts reserved of nature—which are so necessary in Asiatic countries to ensure the supply of one of the greatest blessings of existence, at the failure of rain. The road to the encampments of the portion of the subsidiary force stationed in the vicinity of the capital, runs for upwards of a mile over one of the gigantic dams, constructed across a valley, for the purpose of embanking the stream. This part of the journey is very agreeable, the country on one side being richly cultivated, while a broad sheet of water stretches on the other, spreading itself many miles in circumference; there is a small English boat upon it, furnished with oars and sails, belonging to the minister, who, however, seldom ventures on so completely out of his element. The party very gladly availed themselves of the opportunity of a sail on this artificial lake, breakfasting merrily in tents pitched upon the bank, and rejoicing over the sight of a wide expanse of water, rare amid their wastes in the interior.—*Journal of the Asiatic Society.*

Calcutta.

COMPARATIVE MORTALITY OF THE INHABITANTS.

In the *Journal of the Asiatic Society* for October, is a paper on the population of Calcutta, and the comparative mortality of the different classes of its inhabitants. From these tables it appears, that the Mussulmaun population is the healthiest, the deaths being 1 in 30 annually. The Europeans and Eurasians come next, showing a mortality of 1 in 28, the Hindoos 1 in 14, while the Portuguese and French exhibit the frightful proportion of 1 in 8. The natural decline of Indian inhabitants have not increased for the last twenty years, though their numbers must at least have doubled. This shews a remarkable improvement in the healthiness of Calcutta, for the diseases fatal to Europeans, are chiefly those incident to the climate. The Portuguese are amongst the poorest, and suffer great privations and hardships, but still the mortality amongst them is stated as high. When we should expect to find it in the poorest of the population, and that it will be found much longer than stated, as the deaths and burials are more likely to be accurately given than the number of the inhabitants. The great mortality amongst the Hindoos may be partly accounted for, from the number of strangers who resort to the place, whose deaths are all reported, though not those of the natives, they do not increase the population. The anonymous compiler says, that it may be partly accounted for by the Hindoo population of Calcutta consisting more of families than the Mahomedan, and therefore including a much larger proportion of infant life. And he thinks the same remark will hold good of Portuguese as compared to Europeans. We doubt this, for the proportion of families amongst Europeans and Indians is very large, and infant mortality considerable. The Europeans arrive in India in a marriageable age, and they generally quit the country before the decline of life, which is one reason why the mortality amongst them is lower in proportion to other classes than it ought to be, the termination of European

life, taking place in so many cases in another country. We have no tables yet sufficiently extensive to enable us to form even an approximate estimate of the value of Hindoo life, but there is every reason to believe, that it is very low as compared to European or Europe, and even in the most unhealthy countries. This is not so much owing to climate, as to the extreme indigence of the mass of the population and the want of any public provision for their support in time of distress. The diseases, too, which attack them are not treated with any skill, and their mortality probably rather increased than checked by the interference of native practitioners. It would be well if tables similar to those now published could be compiled in every town in the British territories, for although imperfect, they would form a basis on which more scientific and accurate reports could afterwards be placed. We do not know whether the population returns made by order of Government have yet completed, but if they are, we hope they will soon be published, and not suffered to remain locked up in the office to which they have been addressed.—*Englishman, December 20.*

AFFAIRS OF QUEDAH.

The latest accounts from Quedah inform us that the Malayan forces in the interior consisting of seven thousand men each, and which had been sent to the conquest of Medelong and Sangora, had been entirely successful. —Madelong in the district of Lompang had fallen into their hands after a slight resistance; the Siamese having fled and taken refuge at Sangora supposing it a place of greater strength and security. Here a considerable concourse of people had assembled previous to the arrival of the Malayan chief TUANKO MAHAMED TAHER, who, after some hostile preparations which occupied his attention for two or three days, commenced the attack upon Sangora.—Hostilities would appear to have commenced in the evening, and been continued partially throughout the night and renewed the following morning with the utmost determination, until about eight o'clock when the place was finally carried and a terrible slaughter ensued.—Those who escaped sought refuge in the jungles, and, agreeably to usual practice among these people, no quarter was asked or given, with the exception of the women and children, who, to the number of upwards of one thousand five hundred, were transmitted to Quedah with immense booty.—Quedah is said to be full of Siamese prisoners of all descriptions distributed amongst the villages.—Sangora, the renowned Sangora, is now but a heap of ashes having been burned to the ground by the Malays. It is stated also that great quantities of grain and other articles of provision were found in this place that would be of use to the conquerors. The victorious army thus flushed with victory were making forced marches upon Ligore, the strong and last frontier town formerly under the dominion of the Malayan Rajahs. The Malays express their determination to conquer Ligore, and from the contempt they have learned to feel for the Siamese are confident of its fall very shortly.—*Penang Gazette, January 26.*

Report

of the Provincial authorities on the Opium-trade to the Imperial Government, in 1836.

The following is part of a report from the Governor and Lieut. Governor of Canton to the Imperial Government, on Heu naetsze's memorial. This document is dated 7th September 1836, and comparing the opinions therein expressed with the maxims now pursued, the change brought about in two years and a half only will appear sufficiently great. We have taken this extract from a collection of documents relating to the opium-question, republished from the *Chinese Repository*.

"4. The traffic in opium must be conducted on the same principle as the traffic in foreign commodities; it is unnecessary to place it under a separate department. The first principle of commerce is, to adopt those measures which will yield the greatest possible amount of gain. Each one has his own method of doing this, what one rejects another may seek for; nor is it possible to bring all to one opinion. Now if the importation of opium be permitted, as formerly, and it becomes an article of commerce, as a medicinal drug, the traffic in it will in no wise differ from the traffic in other articles of commerce; and if a special department be erected for it, there is reason to fear that monopolizing and underhand practices will gradually result therefrom. It is right therefore to let the foreign merchants make their own election, and engage what Hong merchants they will to pass their cargoes at the custom house and pay their duties for them. To establish one general department for the purpose is unnecessary. By this arrangement crafty individuals may be prevented from taking advantage and extorting exorbitant profits, and benefit may accrue to both the foreign and the hong merchants.

"5. This amount of duties should be continued the same as formerly; no increase is called for; and all extortionate demands, and illegal fees should be interdicted. In the tariff of maritime customs for Canton, opium is rated at a duty of three tsels per hundred catties; to which we must add ten per cent. or three mace, for loss in melting; and as peculage fee, and fee per package, according to the report formerly made of public and legal fees, eight candareens and six cash. Although there are three kinds of opium, the 'black, earth,' the 'white skinned,' and the 'red skinned,' differing in value, yet the duty per catty may be the same on all. These arrangements are made on the principle that if the duty be heavy it will be evaded, and smuggling will ensue; whereas if it be light, all will prefer security to smuggling; and that if a fixed charge be imposed, the officers of the customs will be unable to intermeddle. The same clear views were entertained by our predecessors, when they established these regulations; and it will be well to conform to the amount of duty fixed by them, without any addition. But there is reason to fear that when the prohibitions are first taken off, the servants of the custom-house, hunting for petty gains, may under various pretexts by on illegal fees, making heavy by their exactions what as a legal duty is light, and thereby losing sight of the principle that they are to show kindness to men from afar. If this take place, the natural result too will be, that the means of legal importation will be avoided, and contrivances to import clandestinely will be resorted to. Perspicuous and strict proclamations should therefore be issued, making it generally known, that, beyond the real duty, not the smallest fraction is to be exacted; and that offenders shall be answerable to the law against extortionate underlings receiving money under false pretexts.

"6. No price should be fixed on the drug. It is a settled principle of commerce, that when prices are very low, there is a tendency to rise; and when high, a tendency to fall. Prices then depend on the supply that is procurable of any article, and the demand that exists for it in the market; they cannot be limited by enactments to any fixed rate. Now, though the prohibition of opium be repealed, it will not be a possible thing to force men who buy at a high price, to sell at a cheap one. Besides, it is common to men to prize things of high value, and to underrate those of less worth. When therefore opium was severely interdicted, and classed among rarities, every one had an opportunity to indulge in over-reaching desires of gain; but when once the interdicts are withdrawn, and opium universally admitted, it will become a common medicinal drug, easily to be obtained.

'The gem, when in the casket, prized,
When common, is despised!'

So the price of opium, if left to itself, will fall from day to day; whereas if rated at a fixed value, great difficulty will be found in procuring it at the price at which it is rated. It is reasonable and right, therefore, to leave the price to fluctuate, according to the circumstances of the times, and not to fix any rate.

"7. All coasting vessels of every province, when carrying opium, should be required to have sealed manifests from the custom-house of Canton. By the existing regulations of commerce, all commanders of coasting vessels, without exception are required, whenever they have purchased any foreign goods, to apply at the chief custom-house at Canton and obtain a sealed manifest, stating the amount of each kind of goods, so as to prevent any clandestine purchases. There are also to be provided from thence with a communication addressed to the authorities in every province and at all sea-ports, calling on them to search closely; and if they find any foreign goods not having the stamp of the Canton custom-house on them, to regard such goods as smuggled, to try the offenders according to law, and to confiscate both vessels and cargo. The law on this point is most precise. Now when the interdict on opium is revealed, it will become an article of ordinary traffic, like any other foreign commodity, and subject therefore to the same regulations. All commanders of coasting vessels wishing to purchase opium, should therefore be required to report their wishes to the Hong merchants, bringing goods to barter for it, and should then apply at the custom-house for a manifest and for a communication from the superintendent of customs to the authorities in all the provinces aforesaid. Thus there being documents for reference, both in this and the sea-board provinces, the native coasting vessels may be prevented from having any clandestine dealings with the foreign ships at sea, and from smuggling away silver.

"8. The strict prohibitions existing against the cultivation of the popy, among the people, may be in some measure relaxed. Opium possesses soothing properties, but is powerful in its effects. Its soothing properties render it a luxury, greatly esteemed; but its powerful effects are such as readily to induce disease. The accounts given of the manner in which it is prepared among the foreigners are various: but in all probability it is not unmixed with things of poisonous quality. It is said that of late years, it has been clandestinely prepared by natives, by boiling down the juicy matter from the poppy; and that thus prepared, it possesses milder properties, and is less injurious without losing its soothing influence. To shut out the importation of it by foreigners, there is no better plan than to sanction the cultivation and preparation of it in the empire. It would seem right therefore to relax, in some means, the existing severe prohibitions, and to dispense with the close scrutiny now called for to hinder its cultivation. If it be apprehended, that the simple people may leave the stem and stay of life to amuse themselves with the twigs and branches, thereby injuring the interests of agriculture, it is only necessary to issue perspicuous orders, requiring them to confine the cultivation of the poppy to the tops of hills and mounds, and other unoccupied spots of ground, and on no account to introduce it into their grain-fields, to the injury of that on which their subsistence depends.

"9. All officers, scholars, and soldiers should be strictly prohibited and disallowed the smoking of opium. We find in the original memorial of Heu Naetse, the vice-president of the sacrificial court, the following observations: "It will be found on examination that the smokers of opium are idle, lazy vagrants, having no useful purpose before them. And though some smokers are to be found who have overstepped the threshold of age, yet they do not attain to the long life of other men. But new births daily increase the population of the empire, and there is no cause to apprehend a diminution therein. With regard to officers, civil and military, and to the scholars and common soldiers, the first are called on to fulfil the duties of their rank and attend to the public good; the others, to cultivate their talents and become fit for public usefulness. None of them, therefore, should be permitted to contract a practice so bad, or to walk in a path which will only lead to the utter waste of their time and destruction of their property." If the laws be rendered over strict, then offenders, in order to escape the penalty, will be tempted to screen one another. This, assuredly, is not the good plan as to relax the prohibitions, and act upon men's feelings of shame and self-condemnation. In the latter case, gradual reformation may be expected as the result of conviction. Hence the original memorial also alludes to a reformation noiselessly effected. The suggestions therein contained, are worthy of regard and of adoption. Hereafter no attention should be paid to the purchase and use of opium among the people. But if officers, civil or military, scholars, or common soldiers, secretly purchase and smoke the drug, they should be immediately degraded and dismissed, as standing warnings to all who will not arouse and renovate themselves. Orders to this effect should be promulgated in all the provinces, and strictly enjoined in every civil and military office, by the superiors on their subordinates, to be faithfully obeyed by every one. And all who, paying apparent obedience, secretly transgress this interdict, should be delivered over by the high provincial authorities to the Civil or Military Board, to be subjected to severe investigation.

The following has been kindly handed to us by a friend, and from it will be seen that Chinese tradesmen who have succeeded in establishing a name are subject to the same impositions as their brethren in Europe.

"Translation of a Bar Gold and Jewel Manufacturer's Card in which a Bar of Gold was enveloped.

"This shop was opened during the 5th Year of the Reign of Yungching, A. D. 1730, and has established for itself a never dying celebrity. The gauze it sells are genuine, and the prices true and fixed. It has followed an upright, faithful course, without ever resorting to deception. By reason of this, like a fleet horse, its renown has flown through every province. Already since its commencement has generation followed generation. But who would have supposed that now it has been discovered, shameless wretches, overstepping the bounds of propriety, have rashly assumed our sign, their sole aim being to obtain gain by deceit. Newly merchants have also ingeniously intriguing vagabonds, who select characters and phrases from our advertisements, or imitate our expressions, and fabricate goods resembling ours, of a cheap sort, which they dispose of to merchants, who are thereby deceived and swindled. Again, the better to carry out their false pretensions, they implicate, by borrowing the sound of our name. By such fraudulent knavery an hundred schemes are planned and executed. To annihilate these, the extreme of resentment and earnestness should be manifested. Heretofore an examination of such has been neglected, and for years they have been overlooked in the dark and muddy pool of passing events. But it having become too apparent and barefaced, information has been laid before the Government officers, that they may investigate and punish where it is deserved. Now, during the 23rd year of the reign (A. D. 1821) of Kea king and in the 4th moon, we adopted the Bamboo Scroll Card, which may be distinguished from all counterfeits. Hereafter goods not accompanied by this card, are base imitations. Therefore it is necessary, that all merchants who patronise our goods, should become acquainted with our card, and never forget our private names—Yih-me, Hoping, and Tih lung Wang ke, and the small seal at the side. Not any, are there, with this, but which put deception out of the question. It is real and sincere.

CANTON PRESS.

Saturday, 22th April.

Saturday, 30th April.—This day Capt. Elliot and the Dutch and American Consuls had a communication from the Yumchae again requiring of them to sign the Opium-bond of which the following is a translation.

Edict

Lin, high imperial commissioner and governor of Hookwang. Tang, a president of the board of war and governor of the two provinces Kwang tung and Kwangse, and E, vice president of the board of war and Lieutenant governor of Kwang tung, issue this Edict to the English Superintendent Elliot and the deputy Superintendent Johnston, the American Consul Snow, the Dutch Consul van Basel, and the foreigners of every country, let them make themselves fully acquainted herewith.

Whereas we, the high Imperial commissioner, the Governor, and the Lieutenant Governor, did receive the great august emperor's mandatory will, to interdict Opium, and to cut off the sources whence it comes, accordingly we gave commands to the said Superintendents and Consuls, by them to be enjoined on all the foreigners, to take the opium accumulated in the store ships and make an entire surrender of it; now it appears that, in obedience to those commands, the surrender is being made, evincing respectfully submission, worthy of praise.

Hereafter, for ever, foreigners will never more be allowed to bring Opium into this country. The decree is already passed, and if they do so, they shall be capitally punished, and their cargoes confiscated.

You, the English superintendent Elliot, have desired that warning may be given before executions, and now again declare that you will act in obedience to the law, the period being indulgently extended. This your statement seems reasonable; but as to the request that a period of five months be allowed for the Indian ships, and ten months for those direct from England, these periods are indeed too long.

Further it appears that the American Consul Snow also has declared that while residing here he always feels obligated to conform to the laws of the Empire, and that hereafter the merchants of his country, acting in obedience to the new regulations will not presume to traffic in Opium. This likewise seems perfectly proper. But he adds, if they bring any Opium to Canton, I will communicate to them the prohibitory regulations, requiring them to return to their country, which does not at all agree with what is said about acting in conformity to the law, for, if he announces to them the prohibitory regulations, how can he stop with merely ordering them to return to their own country?

The Dutch Consul van Basel, also, states that he has received the commands to give the bond, in terms like these:—After the autumn of this year, if any ships come to Canton, and on examination are found to have Opium on board, both ship and cargo shall be confiscated, and the parties left to suffer death, by the law of the country."* On this occasion he is ready to obligate himself that hereafter he will never trade in opium, and that according to the tenor of the edict he will report to the great officers of his government, that they may submit the case to their sovereign, this is nearly in accordance with what is required in the bond, but, then, in his address he speaks about the lives of his countrymen being involved, which is still inconsistent with what is reasonable. It should be known that this severity of the Celestial Empire's laws, extending even to capital punishment, is only in reference to the traffic in Opium. If therefore all the foreigners, in compliance with this, never bring any more Opium, then there can be no more violations of the law, and how, in that case, can there be any involving of life?

With reference to Elliot's request, the period ought to be changed and fixed at four months for the Indian ships, and at eight for the direct ships, at the expiration of which periods they must conform to the new regulations. If within these periods, they presume to bring Opium, they shall according to the existing laws, surrender it all to the Government, but the parties shall be freed from punishment and their other cargo from confiscation, this will be equitable and just.

Again, special and earnest commands are given in general to all foreigners, that, in accordance with the prescribed form, they all present bonds duly signed and attested, thereby evincing on the part of every one a mind respectfully submissive. The an honorable commerce will be lastingly continued. Let there be no obstinacy cherished, to their re injury. A special Edict.

Tsoukwang, 19th year, 9th moon, 6th day,
April 19th, 1839.

The Superintendent and Consuls have, we believe sent an answer stating that they can by no means sign the bond required of them.

Sunday, 31st April.—It is clear this day that up to the 18th 8500 chests have been delivered.

Monday, 32nd April.—This morning the linguists went round to the several houses to note down the inmates, in order to ascertain what number of servants is to be allotted to each individual, as in future only one Chinese servant will be allowed to each foreigner. It was also said this morning that the passage boats in front of the factories had been released, and were now allowed to proceed down the river—this it not, however, the case. Chinese will have information this evening of 10,000 Chests having been delivered.

Tuesday 23rd April.—We hear that up to the evening of the 19th 11,800 Chests were delivered and that deliveries for the present had been suspended by Mr. Johnston, waiting for directions from Capt. Elliot, the despatches of the latter not having reached the former (having probably been detained in time to avoid any more delay. Though the better half of the Opium placed at the Yumchae's disposal has now been delivered, the passage boats are not allowed to run, nor can any one yet leave Canton, and the old, and all but obsolete regulations about servants are again so strictly enforced, that great many of them are still absent, probably through fear of punishment from Mandarins; thus the fulfilment of the Commissioners promises as to the return of servants as soon as 5000 chests should have been delivered has been rendered partially nugatory, so that of the passage-boats to run after delivery of 10,000 chests altogether evaded. There is a rumour which is said to have taken its origin from the Hong merchants that it was the intention of the governors to keep as hostages eleven individuals until the whole of the Opium shall have been delivered—how far there may be any foundation for it is difficult to conjecture. Three lascars said to be taken at or near Choo chow foo, a city in this province but near the border of Fuh keen, were taken to the Consoo-house yesterday, and there examined. We have not heard what the result of the examination may have been, nor what ship they belong to.

Wednesday 24th April.—This morning despatches from Mr. Johnston, but of no later date than the 19th, were received; The Yumchae, hearing that H. M. S. Larne had returned to her anchorage at Chumpee, ordered her to go away, but Capt. Blake did not comply with these orders. It is also said that the commissioner requires that the Opium to be delivered up shall be discharged from 22 vessels in the bays to save information, contained it, instead of the fear that have hitherto come to Chumpee. We believe, to simplify deliveries, many vessels which had but small quantities preferred transshipping them outside on board vessels bound for Chumpee to going there themselves. These misunderstandings we hear have suspended the deliveries for a day or two, but intelligence has this day been received of their having been again resumed. The passage boats are however not yet allowed to run, and servants do not stay over-night in houses where the comprador is not furnished with chops from Macao and from the Kwang chow foo each as we published in last week's paper. This evening the Leun taou (Commissioner of grain), one of the great officers of the province, came to the front of the factories. He traversed the square in his chair followed by three officers on horseback, and a number of officials and servants on foot. He went up to the creek bounding the factories on the east, where he alighted from his chair, and returned on foot by the Dutch and British factories, opposite the gate of the latter of which the Hong merchants have, within the garden, constructed their guard room. They, having had early notice of the intended visit, mustered strong on the occasion, with robes of office, mandarin-caps etc. and assumed a most humble demeanour, with their hands folded on their breast when the great man passed.

Thursday, 25th April.—Nothing authentic heard from the coast.

Friday, 26th April.—No despatches have yet been received from Chumpee, and it is therefore not known with any degree of certainty what deliveries are proceeding. The latest letters from Superintendent has from Mr. Johnston are dated the 19th, and at that time the deliveries amounted as before stated to about 11,800 Chests. The Chinese will have information of more having been delivered, and this is probable, if the report be true that six other vessels have lately arrived at Chumpee to surrender their Opium. The tardiness with which advices from below reach Canton seems to justify the belief that delay is the Commissioner's present object; he is probably waiting for despatches from Peking, in answer to his informing his Government of Capt. Elliot's surrender of 11,000 Chests. A *first* express takes 15 days to go to Peking, and as many to return; the Opium having been given up on the 17th of last month, it follows that making allowance for some delay to prepare answers at Peking, these may be received by the Yumchae in three or four days. The three hongs whose detention at the Consoo-house is mentioned above, have been examined, and it appears that they belonged to one of the small vessels engaged on the coast, and they probably run away. They are we understand, to be delivered over to the care of the principal Parsee-house here.

Saturday morning 27th April.—Every thing remains as before—the boats are not allowed to run, and the factories are as strictly guarded as ever. The unseasonable weather we have experienced since Thursday night last, deserves notice. The day had been very fine, with the thermometer at about 84°, when at about 8 o'clock at night it began suddenly to blow hard from the northward; the gale continued all night, but moderated towards morning, producing a great change in the temperature, the glass falling to below 80°—the northerly wind prevailed all yesterday, and blew fresh again last night, and this morning whilst we are writing, at 8 A. M. the thermometer is as low as 56°.

Our journal of this week will be found void of important occurrences, but whilst our imprisonment lasts, we shall continue noting down the events of each day, considering it the manner the most likely to give a true picture of our situation.

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* We are informed that H. E. the Yumchae in recording this answer from the Dutch Consul, has quoted merely *part* of a sentence, the whole tenor of the Consul's despatch to the Commissioner being a decided refusal to sign the bond in question.

THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

STATEMENT,

Of Exports of Teas to Great Britain and the United States of America, since the 1st July 1836, up to this date.

	To G. Britain. Piculs	To U. States. Piculs
Pekien Bohea	504	
Canton Bohea	355	
Congo	1349961	
Caper	1986	
Souchong	5603	4341
Pouchong		1413
Campoi	392	
Hyson	1648	
Hongmuey		
Pekoe	3390	46
Orange Pekoe	5863	127
Black	180689	5927
Hyson	5899	2600
Young Hyson	3373	23123
Hyson Skin	3472	9020
Twankay	9625	
Gunpowder	3556	4618
Imperial	1832	3237
Total	208846	49023

Total of Black Tea to Gt. Britain lbs. 24091866
Total of Green Tea to Gt. Britain lbs. 3797600

lbs. 27819466

Total of Black Tea to United States lbs. 7802266
Total of Green Tea to United States lbs. 4819000

lbs. 5603066

Raw Silk shipped to Great Britain Piculs 9117

General Chamber of Commerce.

CAUTION.—Two valuable eight day Chronometers, one by French, and the other by Wyldenham, the first No. 4476, and the latter No 1262; and two small gold Watches, (one by McCabe, maker of the other unknown) having been intrusted by me to ROBERT EDWARDS who lately left China, to be sent to London for repair; and he not having accounted to me for one or either of them; the Public are hereby cautioned against purchasing said Chronometers and Watches as they are my property. JAS. P. STURGIS.

Canton, 24th January, 1839.

NOTICE—With reference to an advertisement in the Canton Press headed "Caution" and dated 24th January, we feel it our duty to notify publicity, as we have already represented to Mr. J. P. Sturgis personally, in November last; that we have been instructed by Mr. Robert Edwards, late of Canton, to dispose of the two Chronometers alluded to in that advertisement, in the event of the said Mr. Sturgis still retaining possession of a box of Dollars, the property of the said Mr. Edwards; the proceeds of the Chronometers to meet the value of the said box of Dollars, and the surplus, if any, to be handed over to the said Mr. Sturgis.

As the constituted attorneys of Mr. R Edwards, we have to state that the box of Dollars referred to herein is retained by the aforenamed Mr. Sturgis for an unacknowledged claim in 1833, which he has on Mr. Edwards; and further we know, that the watches mentioned in the said advertisement are not yet returned from England.

BOVET, BROTHERS & Co.

Canton, 31th January, 1839.

NOTICE.—Just Published and for Sale at the Canton Press Office. "The lasting resentment of Miss Kenou Lwan Wang" A Chinese tale, founded on fact; translated from the Original by Sloth. In one volume, on foolscap paper, price One Dollar.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that the Honourable Company's Treasury is closed against the receipt of Cash for bills on the Supreme Government of India.

(Signed) J. H. ASTELL,
W. T. TAYLOR.

Agents of the Honourable East India Company.

Canton 7th March 1839.

NOTICE.—Parties having claims on the proceeds of the Gold Leaf saved from the late Barque "Ruby," are requested to prefer their claims to the undermentioned Gentlemen:—J. Cullen, R. Davidson and Rustomjee Cowasjee, Esquires.

(Signed) J. RANDLE.
Commandre of the late Barque Ruby,

Calcutta, 17th October, 1838.

NOTICE.—Mr. Caeta Hilario de Azevedo has the pleasure of informing his friends and the Public in general that he has established himself at Macao as a general Agent to transact business on commission only.

F. H. D' AZEVEDO.

Macao, 7th March, 1839.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that the Partnership heretofore carried on by the Subscribers at Glasgow under the Firm of Alexander Wardrop & Co., and at Penang under that of Anderson, Wardrop & Co., was this day dissolved by mutual consent; and the said Alexander Wardrop is hereby authorised to dispose of the property and to receive and pay the debts of both Firms.

A. WARDROP,
W. ANDERSON.

Glasgow, 26th June, 1838.

WITH REFERENCE TO THE FOREGOING.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that the undersigned have received full and sufficient powers from the said Alexander Wardrop and William Anderson to receive all outstanding debts due by Parties in India to the latefirm of Anderson Wardrop & Co. and, if necessary to adopt legal measures for the recovery of the same.

WILLIAM WARDROP SHAW.
FRANCIS DUNNETT.

Penang, 4th January, 1839.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned beg to announce that they have this day commenced business as Commission Merchants and General Agents under the firm of Dunnett Shaw & Co., in connexion with Mr. John Buchan Junior of Glasgow who will conduct their business there under the firm of Buchanan & Co.

FRANCIS DUNNETT.
WILLIAM WAKDROP SHAW.

Penang, 21st September, 1838.

NOTICE.—The following Packages G W D & D & T S to order, landed in Parsees from London are unclaimed. The Consignees are requested to apply for delivery to

DENT & Co,

Canton, 9th March, 1839.

NOTICE.—The Business hitherto to conducted by me at Ampanan in the Island of Lombork, is from the 1st. January, 1839, carried on under the firm of John Burd & Co. Mr. Wms. Lange, who has been for many years residing on the Island, has been admitted a Partner in the concern, and all Commission orders for the purchase and shipment of Produce, will be punctually attended to. JOHN BURD.

Canton, 1st March, 1839.

NOTICE.—Mr. William Almack and Mr. T. J. Morrow, are authorized, individually, to sign our Firm by procuration.

JAMIESON & MOW.

Canton, 9th February, 1839.

NOTICE.—Bills on London at 6 months sight for sale by

F S. HATHAWAY.

Canton, 23th January, 1839.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The undersigned has been appointed Agent in Singapore for the sale of the works published by the "Society for the Diffusion of useful Knowledge" as also Agent for the sale of Chamber's Edinburgh Journal, and the other publications of Messrs W. and R. Chambers, Edinburgh. He has lately received copies of most of the above works, including *Penny Magazine, Penny Cyclopædia, Chambers Journal* etc. which are for sale at the London publishing prices, exchange at 4s 2d. per dollar, or 2 cents per penny. He will also be happy to receive orders for and undertakes to procure at the London publishing prices at the above exchange, *without any charge added*, any of the publications of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge and of Messrs W. and R. Chambers,—as any other works parties may wish to order, provided the price be paid at the time of ordering, or guarantee be given that the work or works will be received and paid for on delivery. On the arrival at Singapore of the works ordered, they will be handed over to such agents as the parties may appoint to receive them—or be forwarded direct by earliest opportunity, at the expense of the parties.

Orders in China may be left with Rev. E. C Bridgman, or J. R. Morrison Esq. Canton—and S. W. Williams Esq Macao—with whom Catalogues of the D. U. K. Society's publications may be seen. Catalogues may also be seen at the Morrison Education Society's Library, Canton—and at Macao.

J. H. MOOR

Singapore 20th October 1838.

NOTICE.—The very superior, new and fast sailing schooner "Paradox," lately arrived from Java, has spacious accommodations for Passengers, and is now put on the line of the Canton Packets. For passage or freight, apply at Canton to HOOKER & LANE.
at Macao

Canton, 15th November, 1838.

NOTICE.—Translations made at the Canton Press Office from and into the English, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese languages at twelve cents a line or where under seventeen lines at two Dollars for each translation.

NOTICE.—FOR SALE at the Canton Press Office, The Chinese Hong-merchants and their debts, price one dollar.
General Rates of Agency Commission in China; on English letter paper, price 10 cents.

NOTICE.

ORDERS for printing will be carefully attended to at the Canton Press Office, at the following charges;

for printing Bills of lading, Bills of exchange, Opium orders and boat notes } p 100 & 1
" Linguist reports, reports of Cargoes &c..... " " " 1. 50.
" Policies and folio pages. " " " 5.

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 Copies.

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL INSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above society can grant Policies on Goods payable in London, Calcutta, Bombay, or Canton.

MACVICAR & Co.

Canton, 6th October, 1838.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are authorized to grant Policies payable in Calcutta, London, Boston and Canton. A cash payment of five per cent on the amount of premium per each risk will be made to all parties giving risks to this office, and Policies are made payable at 30 days when the premium is paid in cash at a pro rata exchange, and at two months and longer periods when paid by a Bill on the same terms at which the Policy is payable. DANIELL & Co.

Agents in China, Asiatic Marine Ins. Office.

Secretaries in Calcutta Messrs. Fergusson Brothers & Co.
Agents in London Messrs. Forbes Forbes & Co.
" in Batavia Messrs. Wilson Smibbe & Co.
"

Canton, 9th November, 1838.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Subscribers are duly constituted and appointed Agents for this Company, and can grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta, Canton, Bombay, Madras, and elsewhere—on the conditions of five per cent on the amount of premium actually paid in.

Canton, January 6th 1838. WETMORE & Co.

FOR MANILA.

THE Spsh. Brig "Narcisa," Borrero, will be Peremptorily despatched for Manilla on the 30th inst. from Macao For freight apply to

JA: INNES.

Canton, 20th March, 1839.

FOR LONDON.

THE Reliance, 1515 Tons Register, Captain Thomas Marquis, now at Whampoa. For freight or Charter apply to Captain MARQUIS;
at Messrs. DENT & Co's.

Canton, 12th March, 1839.

FREIGHT TO LIVERPOOL.

THE fine Ship Tiger, 422 tons A. 1, Captain Titherington, has the principal part of her Cargo engaged, and will have immediate despatch. For freight apply to DENT & Co.

Canton, 20th February, 1839.

FOR HONG KONG, MACAO, THE STRAITS AND BOMBAY.

THE Ship L'Esperance, now lying at Whampoa will take freight for the above places and have an early despatch, apply to

S. VAN BASEL VOR LAER & Co.

Canton, 6th February, 1839.

FREIGHT TO LONDON.

THE Teak Ship Reiza, 602 tons B 1, Captain Lay, will have quick despatch. For freight apply to

DENT & Co,

Canton, 20th February, 1839.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE St. Vincent, Captain James Muddle. A1, 410 tons per register Apply to

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 3rd January, 1839.

WANTS A SITUATION.—An individual who has been in the trade at Canton for seven years; and understands book-keeping. For particulars apply to the Editor of the Canton Press.

FOR SALE.

SOME Superir French Claret of Balguerie & Co. at St. Julien, Chateau Latour &c. @ $ 7 per dozen also superior Dutch Cordials. Apply to

C. LLOYD.

No. 4 Imperial Hong.

FOR SALE

LAFITTE Claret in cases of one dozen each.

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 3rd January, 1839.

FOR SALE AT WHAMPOA.

A quantity of Kentledge, for particulars apply to MACVICAR & Co

Canton 12th January, 1839.

FOR SALE.

THE undersigned have just received an assortment of the following viz. Linen Damask, Napkins and Table Cloths, Colored Damask, Table Covers of newest patterns, Linen Ducks and Drill, Damask Counterpanes and Stripe Vesandon Ticks.

HOOKER & LANE.

No. 1 British Factory,

1st December, 1838.

ON SALE.

BEER in HOGSHEADS, just landed in good order. To be had at the Godowns of

BIBBY ADAM & Co

Canton, 7th September, 1838.

ON SALE.

At the Canton Press Office

THE second and third volumes of the Canton Press News Paper and Price Current, at 12 $ per file.

Bills of Lading, Blank Powers of attorney, Blank Respondentia Bonds Or, on orders, all neatly printed and for Europe paper.

also

Directions for using the Logarithmic Tonnage Rod, as invented by Mr. Stansbury,

At the price of 10 cents each, Statements of American Imports & Exports for 1837 & 38, and at 15 cents each, those together with British Imports & Exports on one sheet of Postpaper.

Linguists Reports.

TERMS

Of Subscription to the Canton Press and Price Current,
For one year payable in advance..... $ 12
For six Months..... " ..... $ 7
For three " ..... $ 4

Single numbers of the Canton Press and Price Current, may be had at the Office No. 2, British Factory, at 50 cents, and Price Currents at 10 cents each.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—

SAILED.—

Vessels laid on for London: Eliza, Perrock Hall, Ornell, for Leith, Isabella for Liverpool, Tigris; for Bristol, Inglebourough.

Latest Dates, from England, 6th November via Bombay. United States, 20th Oct. & Penang, Calcutta, 25th January & Ann. Bombay, 16th January via Calcutta. Singapore, 13th February & Ann. 23th January & Talbot. Manila, 5th March via Macao.

VESSELS EXPECTED.—Calcutta, Sprey, Bombay, Hellen, Emily Jane, Swan Castle, Mangalore, Tory.

SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

Vessel's Name.	Flag.	Commander.	Tons	Where from.	Consignees.
Canada	Ameri.	Hicks		Liverpool	Wetmore & Co.
Covington	"	Holbrook		Liverpool	Wetmore & Co.
Horatio	"	Howland		Liverpool	F. S. Hathaway.
Eliza	British	Lay	602	Calcutta	Dent & Co.
Reliance	"	Marquis	1515	Madras	Capt. Marquis.
L'Esperance	Dutch	Lindstedt		Batavia	S.van Basel for Laer &Co.
Orwell	British	Collard		Madras	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Parrock Hall	"	Canney		Bombay	Turner & Co.
Van Couver	Ameri.	Hallet		Boston	Russell & Co.
Girard	"	Drinker		Philadelphia	F. H. & J. Tiers.
Tigris	British	Titherington	422	Liverpool	Dent & Co.
Inglebourough	"	Buckle		Liverpool	Fox Rawson & Co.
Rosalind	"	Crouch		London	Turner & Co.
St. Vincent	"	Muddle	410	London	Lindsay & Co.
Isabella	"	Robertson		Leith	Jardine Matheson & Co
Francis Stanton	Ameri.	Lafavour	392	Manila	Russell & Co.
Niantic	"	Griswold		Newyork	"
George IV	British	Drayner		Batavia	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Ld. Wm. Bentinck	"	Stanley	560	Sydney	J. Thacker.
Trusty	"	Jamieson		Lambock	"
Premier	"	Ware		London	Dent & Co.
David Scott	"	Spence		Calcutta	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Orixa	"	Agar		Liverpool	Turner & Co.
Elizth. Buckham	British	Scott		Penang	Macvicar & Co.
Anne Jane	"	Stubbs		Liverpool	Bell & Co.

VESSELS OUTSIDE.—*Jane, Lord Amherst, Ayrshire, Psyche, Hercules, Austen, Col. Young, Jordine, Lintin, Mermaid, Isabella, Anna, Milbrest, Rose, Governor Findlay, Rose, Morris, Terrasie, Pearl, Corsair, Thistle, Lambton, Atheron, Virginia, Manhasset, Henry Clay, Percie, Ganges, John Gilpin, Rogarell, Lady Hayes, Rowan, Robert Fulton, Hercules, Mahomedie, Pandora, Indus, Lady Grant, H. M. S. Larne, Exchange, Red Rover, Ariel, Rob Roy, Ann, Nymph, Pegue, Syed Khan, Hannah, Carnatic, Talbot, Nemisabet, Naples, Mangalore, Manly, Favorite.*

THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

Abreviations (Pl.) Pecul. (Cy.) Catty. (Pce.) Piece. (Pr.) Pair. (Cht.) Chest. (Yrd.) Yard. (*) Spanish Dollars. (T) Tael (M.) Mace. (Cn.) Candarin. (Ch.) Cash. Common Weights. 16 Taels, 1⅓ lb. avoir. 1 Catty.—100 Catties 133⅓ lb avoirs, 1 Pecul.—16 Pls. 80 Cys, 1 Ton.—64 Cys, 1 Cwt.—½ Cy. 1 lb.—Money weight.—10 Cash. 1 Candarin.—10 Candarin, 1 Mace, 1 Tael.—1 Tael, 500 Grains Troy.—1 Spm. dollar 7 Mace 1 cn 7 ch.

VOL. 4. No. 34. Canton, Saturday, 27th April, 1839. No. 190.

IMPORTS.

	PER.	PRICES.	REMARKS.
COTTON MANUFACTURES.			
Cambrics - - 40 yds. - b	P.	$ 3. a 4	
Chintzes - - 28 „ - in	„	3 a 5	
Handkfs. Monteiths scarlet -	„	1.75 a 2.	dull.
„ „ blue -	„	1.25 a 2	
Long-cloths white 40 yds. 36 in	„	3½ a 4½	
„ „ 80 „ - -	„	7½ a 9.	
„ grey - 40 „ 38 in	„	3½ a 4.	Large stock
„ „ - 60 „ 38 in	„	5½ a 6.	
„ „ - 80 „ 38 in	„	7. a 9.	
Am. brown Cots. 30 „ 36 in	„	2.10 a 2.50	
Cotton yarn Nos. 14 @ 28	P.	22 a 30	Large stock and little demand.
„ „ „ 30 @ 32	„	30 a 36	
Calcutta - - „ 18 @ 24	„		None.
WOOLLENS.			
Broadcloth Es. Sup' 60@62 in	Yrd.	90 a 2 80.	
„ Span' Stripes 60@62 in	„	1.20 a 1 40.	
„ Supers - 58@60 in	„	80 a 90.	
„ Worsters - -	„	60 cts.	
„ Worleys - 54 yds. in	Pc.	11 a 11½	No sale.
„ Sup' Selct. Cutgs large	Pc.	30 a 40.	Cts. dull.
Flannel - - - -	rd.	15 a 20.	
Cambletts, double 55 yds. 30 in	Pc.		
Fine singles - - - -	„	20 a 22.	dull.
Second - - - -	„		
Dutch - - 40 yds. 33 in	„	22 a 24	
„ - - 40 „ 28 „	„	20 a 22	
Bombazets - - - -	„	7 a 8	
Longells scarlet - - - -	„	10 a 10½	
Assorted colors - - - -	„	8½ a 9½	
Woollen yarn - - - -	„	70 a 90	Limited demand.
COTTON.		Tael.	
Bengal old or inf'. - - -	P.	8 7 a 10 8	
„ sup'. and fine - -	„		
Bombay old or inf'. - -	„	7. a 9.3	
„ sup'. and fine - -	„		
Madras - - - - -	„	7.5 a 10.	
Manila - - - - -	„		None.
METALS.			
Copper Shea's. 16 oz. @ 32 oz.	P.	$ 34½	
„ S. American slab -	„	29.	None.
„ nails assorted - -	„	40.	
„ old - - - -	„	18.	
Lead English Pig - - -	„	6 a 6½	
„ Spanish „ - - -	„		
Iron Bar 1 @ 3 in - - -	P.	3½ a 4	
„ Rod ½ @ in - - -	„	4½ a 5	Very small stock.
„ Nailrod ½ and under	„		
„ Hoop. - ½ @ in - -	„	4½ a 5	
„ Scrap - - - -	„	1. a 1.20	Not Saleable.
Steel English - - - -	„		
„ Swedish - - - -	Tub	4½ a 5	Small stock.
Spelter English - - - -	P.	5½ a 5½	
Tin Plates - - - - -	Box	8½ a 9	Little demand.
Quicksilver - - - - -	P.	87	Nominal.
SHOTS Rabbit - - - -	100	60. a 65.	
Beaver - - - - -	each	4. a 6.	
„ Fox - - - - -	„	1. a 1.15.	
Otter-Sea - - - - -	„	40. a 55	
„ „ tails - - - -	„	2.50 a 3	
„ Land - - - -	„	5. a 7.	
Seal - - - - - -	„	2. a 2.50	
OPIUM Patna old 1836	Ch.		
„ „ „ 1837	„		
„ „ new	„		No trade.
Benares old - 1837	„		
„ new - - -	„		
Malwa old - - - -	„		
„ new - - - -	„		
Turkey - - - - -	P.		Little demand.
RICE Bengal - - - -	„	None.	
„ Java - - - -	„	1.80 a 1.60	
„ White table - - -	„		
„ Manila - - - -	„	1.80 a 1.60	
STRAITS PRODUCE &c			
Bird's nest, fine white - -	Cy.	30.	
„ „ inf'. - - -	„	11. a 16.	
„ „ black - -	„	1½ a 3.	No demand.
Bees Wax - - - - -	P.	26. a 28.	
Betel nut - - - - -	„	4. a 4½	
Cloves Mauritius 32 @ 34	Cy.	34.	Molucca.
„ Mother - - - -	„	10. a 12.	Overstocked.
Camphor Baroos - - - -	Cy.	6. a 25.	
Gambir - - - - -	P.	2½. a 3.	
Mace - - - - - -	„		
Nutmegs - - - - -	„		
Pepper - - - - -	„	6½ a 6¾	
Rattans - - - - -	„	3. a 3½	In demand.
Tin Banca - - - - -	„	22.	
„ Singapore &c. - - -	„	21.	First quality.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Amber large 1st quality	C.	3. a 13.	
„ small fragments - -	„	90 cts a 1½	
Asafœtida - - - - -	P.	4½.	
Bichdemar - - - - -	„	6. a 25.	
„ good - - - -	„	25. a 36.	
Cochineal - - - - -	„	180. a 220.	
Coral large beads or pieces	C.	.....	
„ fragments - - -	P.	40. a 50.	
Cow Bezoar - - - - -	C.	16. a 25.	No demand.
Cudbear - - - - -	P.	12.	
Cutch Pegue - - - - -	„	4. a 4½.	
Elephants Teeth or Ivory	„	70. a 100.	
„ „ cuttings - -	„	60. a 65.	
Fish-maws - - - - -	„	25 a 55.	
Flints - - - - - -	„	40 cents	
Ginseng crude - - - -	„	65.	
„ clarified. - - - -	„	90	
Mother of Pearl Shell - -	„	9. a 10.	
Myrrh - - - - - -	„	3. a 4.	
Olibanum - - - - -	„	3½. a 8.	Large stock.
Putchuck - - - - -	„	13 a 16	Little demand.
Rose Maloes - - - - -	„		
Saltpetre at Lintin - - -	„	4½ a 5.	
Shark's fins - - - - -	„	15. a 30.	
Smalts - - - - - -	„	40. a 55	Limited demand.
Stock fish - - - - -	„	3½. a 4.	Large stock.
Thread Gold and Silver -	Cy.	32 a 35	Large stock.
Wood Ebony Mauritius - -	P.	2.	
„ „ Ceylon - - -	„	3.	dull.
„ Sandal Indian - - -	„	14 a 20	
„ „ Timor - - -	„	8 a 12.	
„ „ Sand' Islands - -	„		
Sapan. - - - - -	„	1.30	

EXPORTS.

	WT. in T.	PRICE	REMARKS.
SILK MANUFACTURES.			
Camlets blk. 18 yds. by 24 in	30	$ 12	
„ col'd „ „ by „	28	13.	
Hkfs. 4-4 black Levantine fringed	17	5.20. a 6.50	
„ 7-8 „ „	15	4.50 a 5.60	
Hkfs. 7-8 cross barred - -	11	5.50 a 6.	
„ Sarsnet, Nankin silk			
„ Canton - - -	—	5.20	
Hkfs. white Pongee 32 40	18	6.30	
„ „ „ 30 „	16	5.80	
„ figured „ 32	20	8.10 a 8.50	
„ „ „ 30 „	18	7.20 a 7.50	
Levantines col'd 30 yds. 24	24	11.50	
„ „ 30 „ 29	32	15. a 15.50	
„ black „ „ 24 „	27	11.	
„ „ „ 29 „	30	14. a 15.	
Satins Levantines 30 29	33	14.50 a 15.	
„ „ „ 24 „	30	13.	
Lutestrings mixt 18 „ 24	18	6.70	
„ black „ „ 29	28	9.50 a 9.75	
Pongees white 30 „ 30	30	10.	
„ „ 30 „ 29	29	9.75	
„ „ 30 „ 28	32	11.	
„ Szechuen 19 „ 19	27	3.00 a 3.75	
Sarsnets black N. 30 „ 29	27	9 70	
„ „ C. „ „ 29	25	8	
„ „ „ „ 29	22	7.	
„ white 60 „ 29	34	14 25 a 14.5	
„ colored 30 „ 29	21	11.80 a 12.	
„ crossbarr'd „ 24	18	9.20 a 9.30	
Satins black 18 „ 29	44	15 a 15.20	
„ „ 18 „ 29	36	11. a 11.50	
„ colored 18 „ 29	33	16.	
„ high „ 18 „ 29	38	17.	
„ damasked crimson	38	17 a 17.50	
„ „ colored	38	16. a 16.50	
Senshaws Nank. blk 29 29	40	14.50	
„ „ colored „ „	33	13.50	
„ „ „ 29 „	36	16 20	
„ Canton black 29 „	33	8.90 a 9.40	
Sewing silks assort. colors. 1st	Pl.	440 a 450	
„ „ black - - -		395.	
Shawls crape 7-4 embrd. -	7	3.40	According to embroidery.
„ „ 55 @ 58 in -	5½	2.90	
„ 8-4 Satin figd. 63 -	5	1.80	
„ 7-4 „ „ 56 -	4	1.50	
„ „ damasked silk 54 @ 57	4	1.85	
Water silks col'd. 18 y. 29 in	32	14.50 a 15	
BLACK TEAS.	Pl	Tael.	
„ Bohea Canton - -	„	None.	
„ Fokeen - - -	„		
„ Congou Souq. k'd. -	„	18 a 30	
„ Bl. Lf. & Pek. k'd.	„		
„ Campoi - - - -	„		
„ Souchong - - -	„	36 a 42	
„ Hung muey - - -	„	22 a 32	
„ Pekoe - - - -	„	40 a 62	No fine remaining.
„ Ning Yong - - -	„	19 a 20	
„ Ankoi - - - -	„	15	
„ „ Pouchong - -	„	18 a 20	
„ Orange Pekoe - -	„	20 a 40	
„ Caper - - - -	„	20 a 22	
GREEN TEAS.			
„ Twankay - - - -	„	20 a 31	
„ Skin - - - - -	„	19 a 30	
„ Hyson - - - - -	„	38 a 70	Canton Tea.
„ Young Hyson - - -	„	28 a 42	20 a 21
„ Imperial - - - -	„	42 a 65	30 a 32
„ Gunpowder - - -	„	45 a 68	30 a 32
RAW SILK. Canton No. 1	„	T. 280	
„ „ „ 2	„	270	
„ „ „ 3	„	250 a 255	
„ „ „ 4	„		
„ „ „ 5	„		
Nankin Tsatlee - - - 6	„	510 a 520	
„ Taysaam - - - -	„		
SUGAR RAW. Canton 1st	„	T. 5.3	
„ „ 2d.	„	4.8 a 5.	
„ Pingfa - - - -	„	6.2	
„ Candy Canton - -	„	6.6 a 6.8	
„ „ Chinchew - -	„		
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Alum - - - - - -	„	1.85 a 1.95	at Macao.
Aniseed star - - - -	„	10½	
Camphor - - - - -	„	53 a 54	
Cassia at Whampoa	„	10. a 10½	
„ Lintin - - - -	„		None.
„ buds - - - -	„	14 a 15	
Canes bamboo - - - -	1000	10 a 14	
„ Wangees - - -	„	7 a 12	
China Root - - - - -	Pl.	3½	
Cubebs - - - - - -	„	17 a 18	
Dragon's blood - - - -	„	80 a 100	
Galangals - - - - -	„	3½ a 3¾	
Gamboge - - - - - -	„	65 a 70	None good.
Glass beads - - - - -	„	17 a 22	
Glue - - - - - -	„	9 a 11	
Ginger in Jars - - - -	Case	5 a 5½	
Hartall or Orpiment - -	Pl.	13 a 16	
Lead white - - - - -	„	9 a 10	
„ red - - - - -	„	10	
Mo. of Pear' Shells Sculoo large	Pl.		
„ blue edged small	„		No demand.
Musk warranted - - - -	Cy.	45 a 60	
Nankeens, blue 10½ yds. 13 in	100	90	
„ 9½ yds. 12 in - - -	Pc.	85	
„ Canton made - - -	„	79	
„ „ large - - - -	„	82	
„ „ small - - - -	„	65	None.
Yellow yds. in 1st. st.	„	79 a 80	
„ „ „ 2d. „	„	66 a 70	None.
„ „ „ 3d. „	„	36	
„ small „ „ - -	„		
„ white „ „ - -	„	55 a 83	Wanted
Oils Aniseed - - - -	Cy.	1.10 a 1.20	
„ Cassia - - - -	„	1.65	
Rhubarb - - - - -	Pl.		None.
„ Dutch cut - - -	„		
Soy in Jars - - - -	Case	5 a 8	
Tobacco in baskets - - -	Pl.	14 a 18	
Tortoiseshell - - - -	P.		
Turmeric - - - - -	„		
Vermillion 40 catties - -	Box.	76	

N. B. OF IMPORTS ALL DUTIES ARE PAID BY THE PURCHASER, AND OF EXPORTS BY THE SELLER. BOATHIRE IS PAID BY THE SELLER.

NOTE. Opium can only be delivered at Lintin &c. where also higher prices are obtainable for *Camblets, Saltpetre, Ginseng* and other Goods, on which the duties at Whampoa are high. [illegible] at Lintin &c. to other Vessels, bound to Whampoa, and thereby avoid Port Charges. The ship proceeds outside, and River Freights, are various and high.—Small invoices of *Wine, Beer, Pickles &c. Confectionery Stationery, Cutlery, Crockery ware, &c.*, for foreigners consumption, are sold at Auction duty paid.

Note. Alum, and *Cassia* are procurable cheaper at Lintin, Macao, &c; and *Raw Silk, Silk* piece goods &c., are sometimes shipped thro' the latter Port to avoid double duties, chargeable on those goods, if more than 100 Peculs are required for the ship when at Whampoa.

RATES OF INSURANCE AT CANTON.

On first class vessels in the 10th Canton and Union Offices of China, & various Agents of Offices established in Calcutta and Bombay.

GOODS	TREASURE		GOODS	TREASURE
Bombay			Singapore	1 ½
Ceylon	2½	2	Manila	1 ½
Madras			Mallacca	1
Calcutta			Penang	1½ 1
Rangoon			Batavia	
Mauritius			Gt. Britain via Sg	3 2½
Australia			„ direct	2½ 2
Sand. Islands			France	2½ 2

Hol or Hamburg .. 3 3½
Spain or Portugal.. 3 3½
America U States .. 2½ 2
Chili or Peru .. .. 3 „
Mexico ..... 3 „
E.coast of China .. 1 pm.
Lintin &c..... ½ do.

Note. Above rates are from 25th Oct. to 20th April annually: during remaining 6 months the premiums are somewhat higher. Risks on Boats are $ 9 per Cent per annum, $ 4½ for 6 months, $ 2½ for 3 months and $ ¾ per month.

The Local Insurance Offices grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta and Bombay, or in Canton.

WHAMPOA PORT CHARGES, &c.

1st class ves. measg.	1600 cubits & upwards pay	0.7874236 of a Tl. per cubit.	
2nd „ „	1200 do. & under 1600 „	0.7221091	„ „
3rd „ „	under 1200 do.	0.5062341	„ „

N. B. The cubit is 14⅓ inches: measurement is taken on each entry of the vessel with cargo (except Rice) and is from the Foremast to the Mizen mast, or tiller head in Brigs; and across at the main mast; these are multiplied together for the above products—The largest class pay from $ 4300 to $ 4320; 2d class from $ 3700 to $ 3780; 3rd class from $ 3700 and under. The Comprador Present Fee is paid by all vessels 1600 Taels or $ 2225. Linguists fees $ 1734 and Comprador's fees $ 50. Also Pilotage $ 60, inwards and outwards the same. A sum of from $5 @ 600 is also usually required by the Hong-merchant, for securing a Cargo-ship, to defray fees and charges usually incurred by him. On French and other Foreign vessels the charges are slightly varied. The several fees paid to the Hoppo &c. on Rice laden ships amounting to $ 939.80., by a decision of the General Chamber of Commerce, are to be considered a charge on the vessel, as also the sum of $ 250 paid to the Linguists—making the whole charge on a Rice-ship, $ 1189.50—besides Pilotage inwards and outwards.

RATE OF EXCHANGE AND PRICE OF BULLION.

	s. d.	
On London or Liverpool, 6 months sight private Bills	5.	
Government Bills 10 @ 30 days	4.10.	
United States Bank Bills 6 months sight	5.	
Bills under advances made on goods by the E. I. Company's Agents.	Nom.	
E. I. Company's Agents Bills on Calcutta 30 ds. sight C. Rs. 220 @ 222.		
E. I. Directors Bills 60 ds. sight, and private 30 ds. C. Rs. 222.		
Private Bills, on Bombay, „ Co's. Rs.		

Gold, 98 a 100 touch, in lauras $ 23.75 per Tael weight.

Sycee at Lintin &c. large Ingots 97 a 99 touch 7 per Cent premium.		very scarce.
„ „ „ „ „ small 96 a 98 „	6½ per Cent „	
Spanish Dollars Pillar Ferdinand,	„ „ 1 per Cent „	
„ „ „ Old Carolus IV.	„ „ 3 @ 4 per Cent „	Nominal.
South American Republics	„ „ par.	

Freight to London, Liverpool, &c. per Ton. 50 cub: feet £ 4.10 Nominal.
„ to foreign Europe, American and British Ships, none. „ „
„ to United States, American Ships Per Ton. 40 cub. feet. „ „ 25 $

DELIVERIES OF OPIUM AT LINTIN.

FROM 1ST APRIL 1838 TO 28TH FEBRUARY 1839.

	IN FEBRUARY.			FROM APRIL TO JANUARY INCLUSIVE.		
	Chests.	Price.	Value in Dollars.	Chests.	Value in Dollars.	Stand 1st March.
Patna ..... old.	3					140
„ ..... new	193			5,912	3,054,900	1670
Benares ..... old				1,776	857,000	170
„ ..... new	2					406
Malwa	39			7,533½	4,339,048	6102
	63½			15,121½	8,250,028	10,388

Total of deliveries in the 11 months beginning 1st of April 15,185½ chests.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

Since the stoppage of the trade we have not altered our quotations, which must however be considered as altogether nominal.

THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 4. No. 35. Canton, Saturday, 4th May, 1839. No. 191.

ART. II. *Ophthalmic Hospital at Canton: the ninth report, being for the quarterly term ending December 31st, 1838.* By the Rev. P. PARKER, M. D. From the Chinese Repository for March.

To the friends and supporters of the Medical Missionary Society in China, the following report will afford new pleasure. It evinces the steadily advancing influence and importance of the Society's operations. The growing confidence reposed by the people in the skill of the foreign surgeon has been strongly displayed in the degree of the loss of limbs—although this is so greatly opposed to their prejudices, as well as to their principles, that the body, received perfect in form from one's parents, should be committed to no less perfection of form to its lost resting place in the womb of earth. A Chinese female (the first, so far as we know, at least in modern times) has submitted to the amputation of her right arm; and four others have undergone extirpation of their breasts, on account of cancerous disease to an advanced stage.—Their increasing reliance on the western physician's knowledge of disease and its cures has been shown, in the reception of an unusually large number of official persons, some of them men of high station.

Among these may be mentioned Wang, acting judicial commissioner of this province, who was first upon the commercial house of one of the hong merchants. The chief object of this gentleman was to be enabled to re-appear, and report of himself to his superiors, that want of health might not stand in the way of his promotion. He was immensely corpulent, and his chair was carried by four bearers (the number allotted to his rank), with an equal number of supporters. His complaint was hemiplegia. His desires were very moderate: it would entirely satisfy him if he could but walk twenty rods, and be enabled to go through the requisite ceremonies of kneeling and bowing in the presence of superiors. As he is still under treatment, the particulars of his case will be given hereafter. Another visitor of rank was Lew, the chief magistrate of the district in which the factories are placed, and the officer, consequently, who appeared as acceptably to foreigners—to disperse the mob collected before the factories—on the memorable 12th of December, when a little longer delay might have placed the lives and property of foreigners in imminent jeopardy. The application of this officer is especially interesting, as, from his situation, he is the proper authority to take cognizance of the hospital, had it fallen, as an innovation, under the displeasure of the local government. But by personally received aid from it, and by speaking of it in terms of commendation to his friends, he is virtually sanctioning it, and giving it influence among the people, by whom it is extensively known that through it he has been essentially benefitted. His nephew and several of his friends have also been received as patients, and some are still under medical treatment. In case of Lew, I will be likewise introduced Hingna, a footsoog or colonel, who had recently been in command of the forces stationed in defence of the capital of Kwangse, and was then on his way to Peking. This officer was suffering from rheumatism: as he did not return a second time, he was probably compelled to continue his journey to Peking sooner than he had at first anticipated. One other officer may here be named—*Low*, sungsze (a civilian, whose function is nearly that a European aid-de-camp) to the governor of these provinces. Unlike the others just mentioned—who have preferred their requests for medical attendance through Howqua, or some other of the Hong merchants, and have arranged to be seen at the commercial houses of those gentlemen, in preference to coming with the multitude to the hospital—this officer came to the institution, and on one occasion remained to witness the operations that were being performed. He was much interested to see the depression of a cataract, to hear the patient, who had been blind for several years, exclaim, immediately on the removal of the needle, 'I see light,' and to observe her count, in a minute after, the fingers held up before her. He was particular in his inquiries, wishing to know how long she had been blind, if much harm would not follow the operation, &c. On his return, a w. h after, he found the patient had already been discharged, not the slightest inflammation having followed, and her sleep of night not having been in the least degree disturbed.

These encouraging circumstances are not interesting, it ought not to be supposed that all prejudice is yet overcome. Instances to the contrary occasionally occur. At the particular desire of a friend, a brother of one of the Hong merchants, who was considered dangerously ill, requested to be attended, at his own house. He was found very sick, but apparently not beyond the power of European medicine to recover. A favorable prognostic was given, which had the undesirable effect of encouraging him to try native remedies still longer. The danger of a day's delay was pointed out: it might involve fatal consequences: it would be the height of folly to defer calling a fire-engine to a burning house until after all other means of extinguishing the flames should be first tried—an argument likely to be well understood by a Chinese: but remonstrances were in vain. "The foreigner's prescription," said the sufferer, "I cannot read, and how can I know what he is giving me." It is in accordance with Chinese habits to see the prescriptions of their own physicians, many of men acquainted with books, many have studied the different medical theories that are upheld among them, and pretend to some knowledge of the pulse, the distance of which affords diagnosis, and the appropriate remedies. Yielding to his prejudices, the patient, after trying a little longer his own physicians, died a victim to his folly. Just before his death, he desired the foreign physician to be again called in, but it was then too late.

The first instance of death, supervening upon an operation, the circumstances of which will be hereafter given, has occurred during the past term, and the result also illustrates the degree of confidence that generally exists. The husband was asleep by the patient's side when she died. On being informed of her decease, he pointed upward, saying, "*heaven has determined it,*" and so far from regretting the operation, he justly remarked, "she would not have lived so long as she has done, but for the medicine and care she has received at the hospital." A similar event in any European hospital could not have been attended with less unpleasantness, or have been better understood. The same operation, too, has since been submitted to with all the confidence and cheerfulness manifested at previous ones.

The expenses for the term have been as follows:—

Rent of hospital	$125
Board, fuel, &c.	109
Native assistants	78
Medicines, &c.	14.50
	326.50

During the months of *July*, August, and September, the hospital was closed and under repair, and that at Macao was meanwhile opened, as shown by the Report of that hospital already published.

The patients that have been admitted during the term are 505; the aggregate since the opening of the institution is 4309.

Latest Europe News.

From the Englishman Extraordinary 24th Feb.

The Overland Mail has at length arrived, bringing intelligence to the 26th December. We extract the notice of its arrival from the Bombay papers, and reprint such parts of our London *Extras* as time will permit.

Aden fell to our arms on the 19th ultimo after a sharp conflict and some loss of life. We shall give the whole particulars in our morning's paper.

Sir James Carnac had been sworn in as Governor of this Presidency, and was to leave England in January. Mr. Martin T. Smith succeeds him in the Directorship; and Sir Erskine Deakin had announced himself as a candidate for Bombay.

The East India Company have given notice that they have determined to suspend their payments to China after the next season, 1839-40, reserving to themselves the option of resuming it, should circumstances render it expedient to do so. They have also determined to limit the remittances through China in the season 300,000£.

OVERLAND DISPATCHES.—On Thursday afternoon a messenger arrived at the East India House with the Company's dispatches only, down to the 1st Nov. from Bombay, bringing confirmation of the anticipated movements of the army, which were in actual progress

This dispatch was brought by the *Hugh Lindsay* steamer, which left Bombay on the 1st Nov., and arrived at Suez on the 24th; it afterwards reached Alexandria on the 29th, and was taken on the 4th Dec. by H. M. steamer *Phœnix* in Malta, from whence it has been brought by an express messenger.

The public letters, therefore, cannot be expected until the 21st instant, except those transmitted *via* Marseilles, which must be received on the 17th or 20th instant.—*Atlas, Dec. 22.*

(From the Bombay Gazette Extra, Feb. 15.)

The intelligence by the English steamer is up to 26th Dec., and three days later *via* France. The day the *Atalanta* left, a French mail 13 days later was due at Suez, but from some cause, as yet unknown to us, it did not reach in time, and as the vessel had waited for several days longer than the appointed time, Captain Lowe did not think himself justified in delaying her any longer. Mr. Waghorn had relays of camels posted on the desert, which would have conveyed his portion of the mail to Suez in 54 hours after its arrival at Alexandria: and it is much to be regretted that the gentleman's efforts were not attended with success. To show the zeal of Mr. Waghorn's agent in Egypt, we subjoin the following note on the subject to the address of an officer of the *Atalanta*.

"I write you in haste, by express *Courier*, which starts now at 11 o'clock *to ride hard* and be with you at dawn of day to morrow morning, to inform you, that by a letter from Alexandria to Colonel Campbell from Mr. Thurburn, the French Steamer, due on 21st *had not arrived up to master*' but was of course hourly expected.—I regret this contretemps, but as our *courier* between this and Alexandria, and our relays on the desert are placed, I shall run the Mail (come when it will) so fast as I can to Suez, even if I knew you were off—I hope that Captain Lowe will wait a few hours, and the moment it comes, there will be no delay in Egypt. The French Steamer should have come in yesterday, and the Mail is due here to night. It shall go on *instanter*, so for heaven's sake wait a few hours.

The weather at Alexandria was bad. It blew a gale by the last accounts, and the probable cause of the non appearance of the French Steamer on the 24th is that on a lee shore he did not like to run at the close of the day, but would keep a good offing all night, and run in at daylight on the 25th.

Depend on my sending the mail if I get it, and *if I hear of delay you shall be informed if I send you 50 couriers.*

MONEY MARKET AND CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Monday Evening, Dec. 23.—Some notice has been drawn in the city to the circumstance that the French Minister of Commerce has addressed to the commercial chambers of all the French ports, a circular, stating that a letter, dated Bombay, informed him 'that most English houses there addressed urgent demands to England for an early supply of provisions; but that he gave to the French houses this early intimation, that they might send them out before the supplies from England can arrive there.

This circular letter of the French Minister was written the day that the mail from Bombay, by way of Alexandria and Marseilles, arrived at Paris, and it has been remarked upon it as very unlikely that such a letter should have been written from a French house at Bombay to a mercantile house in France, because it is improbable that a French house should know that most English houses have sent such orders home for corn a named articles; and, if it were so, a mercantile house in France is not likely to have gone to the Minister of Commerce with the letter, that he might issue a circular to encourage speculations which the house would naturally wish to make itself, with as little competition as possible.

Hence the conclusion arrived at is, that the French Minister must have read the contents of the English letters from Bombay passing through Paris to England, and also that the letters from England to the East Indies are made the same use of. This view of the case is strengthened by the fact, that the French Government, as part of the arrangements under discussion for the communication with India, refuse to allow sealed bags under special messengers to pass through their country. Hence the merchants express their fears, that if the English Government will not indeed freely on this condition and not enter into any arrangement without it, they will deliver the interests of the English traders into the hands of their French rivals.

It is to be hoped that the suspicion so expressed may prove to be without foundation, but, having once arisen, it cannot be too publicly stated, and the French, who are never deficient in susceptibility on the score of character, may at once set the matter at rest by pointing out the source of the information conveyed to the Minister of Commerce.

A slight improvement upon the last quotations may be noticed in the funds to day, and Consols closed at 93⅞ ⅞. The same days post they have merely oscillated between 93⅝ and ⅞. Bank Stock was 202½ to ⅔; India Stock, 261½ to 2½. Exchequer-bills, 68s. to 67s. premium.

The speech of the Queen of Portugal had the effect of causing a small advance in Portuguese securities. The 5 per cents, were 20, buyers at one time, but receded to 20¼ to ⅜; the 3 per cents, 12¾ to ⅞; Spanish Active, with the May coupons, 16¼ to ⅜; Dutch stocks were rather better, the 2½ per cents, being 54¼ to 5⅝; the 5 per cents, 100⅝ to ¾; Belgian improved to 99½ to ¾; Brazilian was 76¾ ¾; Mexican, 29 to ⅜; Columbian, 23¼ to ⅜.

On the 5th instant, a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when Sir James Rivett Carnac, Bart., was appointed Governor of the Presidency of Bombay.—On the 19th, another Court was held, when Sir James was sworn in to his new office. He afterwards dined with the Court at the London Tavern, when the Directors, were honoured with the company of her Majesty's Ministers and several other distinguished personages.

On the 12th instant a ballot was taken at the East India House for the election of a Director in the room of Sir J. R. Carnac, Bart, who has disqualified. At six o'clock the glasses were closed and delivered to the scrutineers, who reported the election had fallen on Mr. M. T. Smith.

The Indian Steam Ship Company have announced that their first vessel, the *India*, will be launched on the 3rd of January next, and is ready to be taken in to the Thames by the middle of April. The vessel is building by Messrs. Scott and Sons, and the engines by Messrs. Scott and Sinclair, of Greenock. She is of 1200 tons burden, with accommodation for eighty cabin passengers, and 400 tons of goods. She is provided with a *safety* apparatus, and built with two strong bulk-heads of plate-iron across the engine-room, in order to confine accidental fire, and prevent a leak sprung in one division from spreading to another. It is also announced, that another vessel of 1500 tons burden is on the stocks and that a third will be ready within 10 months, and that three more are about to be commenced. With this number of vessels, it is expected that twelve voyages home will be performed in each year; allowing fifty-five days to accomplish the distance from Plymouth to Calcutta by the Cape of Good Hope.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

France.

Dec. 8.—Mr. Somers, M. P., was condemned in the Chamber of Correctional Police at Paris, on the 4th instant, to two years' imprisonment, and a fine of 100 francs, for an alleged outrage upon Mr. Beaumont, in the garden of the Tuileries, a next time since. Mr. Somers, in a letter addressed to the editor of the *Times*, on Saturday, alleges that he had a right to defend himself to the allegations of Mr. Beaumont's counsel, but that he was not allowed to bring it forward. He promises to appeal to the British public, from whom he anticipates a verdict of approval.

We learn by the Paris papers of Thursday that the command of the National Guard of Paris, and the rest of the Department of the Seine, is conferred on Marshal Gerard.

The Opposition journals continue to talk angrily against the prospective performances of Guizot, Thiers, and Odillon Barrot in the Chambers. There are, as usual, reports that Dupin will not be allowed to take the Presidential chair in the Chamber of Deputies without opposition; and Guizot himself has been mentioned as a candidate, in order to lead him aside to the Burtmainton by the Ministry, and rejected.

Dec. 14.—There has not been much of interest in the late French papers; the tone of the Paris press has, however, assumed a hostile character towards England. The *Courrier Francais* says openly, that 'France is no longer on the same terms with England that she was six months ago' The ostensible cause for this change is the refusal of the British Government to unite with France in refusing to settle the Belgian question on the new basis,—namely, that Limburg and Luxemburg shall be united to Holland, and a large deduction made from the share of the Hollando-Belgic debt formerly allotted to Belgium. But Leopold and his people wish to retain the territory and be excused from the payment of the money also; and Louis Phillipe sounds the demand of his son-in-law. The reason why, on this occasion, England if not willing to co-operate with France, may be twofold. Belgium, though now ruled by a monarch friendly to England, must always be much under French influence; and its actual incorporation with France is known to be a favorite object of French ambition. To strengthen Belgium, therefore, might be to aggrandize France; whereas there is nothing to apprehend from Holland, which might be again, as it was formerly, a useful ally against France. Another reason for the apparent estrangement between the French and English Governments is the suspicion, not unfounded, that Louis Phillipe has been negotiating with the Emperor of Russia, and urging him to annoy England in the East.

Such is the gossip of the political salons; but that there is ill-will between *the people* of the two countries, says the *Spectator*, we do not believe, or that a serious quarrel is likely to arise. There may be much diplomatic snarling, but nothing worse.

Dec. 18.—The principal matter referred to in the French journals and correspondence is 'the growing indiscretion of the clergy,' and some of its probable consequences. It will be seen that in two remarkable instances, in parts of France greatly distant from each other—that is, in Champagne and in Auvergne, the clergy had incurred popular displeasure: in the one case by their intolerance and uncharitableness; in the other, by presuming to make an invidious comparison between Napoleon and Pope Pius VII. In the former the doors of the church were closed against the remains of a person of some note—Count Montlosier—a man notorious for the profound 'Catholicity' of his opinions, but who some how or other had incurred the displeasure of the more rigid professors of that faith. The interference of the authorities and of the highly respectable friends of the deceased, prevented any unpleasant incident, but the affair appears to have created a great sensation.

The Paris papers of Sunday bring, we regret to say, intelligence that the state of health of the Duchess Alexander of Wurtemberg, late Princess Marie of Orleans, had become so alarming that the Duke de Remours proceeded on Monday to Pisa, whither she had been removed from Genoa, the air of which place had had a bad effect upon her complaint—consumption.

Dec. 20.—The King of the French opened the session of the Chambers on the 17th inst. The papers, as might be expected, are occupied almost exclusively with the Speech, which the opposition papers pronounce to be insignificant, unmeaning, and untrue—it is at all events very dry—unless perhaps and more than ordinarily ambiguous on various points of foreign policy. There is not a single material allusion to Oriental affairs throughout. The Address on the address to it, is not expected, for they must be prepared before the Speech. Private letters state that the speech produced little or no impression in the Chamber or among the public.

Spain.

Dec. 8.—Another Spanish Ministry is announced in the last accounts from Madrid. It consists of the following persons:—The Duke of Gor, as by Minister of Foreign Affairs; M. Arrazandeta, Minister of the Interior; M. Gorostiza, Minister of Justice; General Alaiz, Minister of War; M. Primo de Rivera, Minister of Marine.

The Finance department, the most arduous and important of all, is not filled up. The Ministry is called 'Moderado,' and will receive the support of Martinez de la Rosa. The Queen Regent, where she decided on making the appointments definitively, secured the acquiescence of a majority of the Cortes.

The intelligence from the east of war continues chiefly of accounts of massacres. Cabrera and Van Halen continued to slaughter their prisoners, but avoided a decisive encounter.

The Madrid papers state that the insurrection of Seville was at an end, that the supreme junta had been dissolved, and order restored, owing to the firmness displayed by General Chacon, who was preparing to march against them the day it left 5,000 men. Brigadier San-juanena entered Seville on the 23rd, and took the command of the province in the name of the Queen. A message from the President of the Council, announcing that her Majesty had directed an inquiry to be instituted into the conduct of Generals Narvaez and Cordova, was communicated to the Chamber of Deputies on the 26th. The Chamber was to appoint a committee to examine into the nature of the charges brought against them, and decide whether the Government should be authorized to prosecute them.

Dec. 10.—The news from Spain is not important. Mendizabal had delivered a speech in the Cortes in favor of an union of the Liberal of all shades. A Ministry supported by such a combination would, he said, be supported by European capitalists, and have abundance of money. He entered into a long statement to prove that the resources of the country were fully equal to discharge the demands upon it, and to furnish security for fresh loans.

Matters do in Rome is very unpopular in Madrid. A few nights ago, a party sang 'Die Protestant' under his window, as a hint to prepare himself for another world.

Russia and Turkey.

The *Augsburg Gazette* points attention to the progress of the English towards the Red Sea. According to that journal, the English 'were daily extending their sway along the coast of Arabia,' and had made two settlements on the Abyssinian coast; the ultimate object being the conquest of Egypt. England, however, has too much on hand in America and India, just at present, to undertake new conquests in Africa.

Dec. 17.—In a Trebizonde correspondence, quoted by the *Commerce*, we find an account of a letter of the 21st ultimo, from Constantinople, which states positively that Russia had disembarked Abaska of the corps of 16,000 men, who had previously covered the coast of that province, and who had been conveyed with the utmost expedition to Odessa on board six ships of the line and another vessels, the number of which was daily increasing in the Black Sea, through the unexampled activity which prevailed in the docks of Sebastopol.

A letter of the 21st ultimo from Constantinople states that the Queen Dowager of England was expected there, and that apartments were preparing for Majesty's residence at the British embassy. The Turkish fleet had re-entered the Dardanelles and proceeded to Constantinople.

French and English journalists or correspondents concur in representing the style in which the Turkish fleet came to make off Topkhane on the 20th ultimo, as infinitely more remarkable and orderly than was ever before accomplished by Mussulman sailors. This improvement in skill and discipline is of course due to the presumed exertions of British officers. The correspondent of the *Morning Herald* says that Commodore Parker, Capt. Mansell, and Captain Walker came up with the Capudan Pasha, and received marked attentions to Constantinople.

'It is even rumoured,' he adds, that the latter may stay here for the present, and become the virtual commander of the fleet; but nothing on that head has, I believe yet been determined on. With proper instructors the Turks will soon become admirable sailors. They are very quick at imitating, and learn almost faster than they can be taught. Hitherto they have had no officers worthy the name. It was but lately that a captain of a splendid 74, was observed, with all his lieutenants, holystoning the quarter deck barefoot and toutless.' The Turkish squadron has already been taken into the arsenal, and is being dismantled, apparently for the winter.

Canada.

Dec. 10.—The Great Western arrived in Kings-road, Bristol, on Friday evening the 7th instant, at twenty minutes past eight o'clock, having left New York, at half past 4 P. M., of the 23rd ultimo. She had a very rough passage out at home, and sustained considerable damage on her outward voyage. She brought 87 passengers, including Mr. A. Mail'and, the bearer of Government despatches, and Mr. James Christie and Mr. Hannae, attaches of Lord Durham. There is no political news relative to the United States, but some important intelligence from Canada. The rebels are beaten at all points. Mr. Ellice has been released and is coming home in the Roscius. They write from New York on the 22nd November.—'The Patriot force who were in the Windmill at Prescott have either been taken or killed. The Governor of Upper Canada has ordered the prisoners (122) to be tried by court-martial, and their sentence to executed immediately, and, as most of them are citizens of the United States, we are in daily expectation of hearing that they have all been hung. Whilst we must all regret the shedding of so much blood, nothing but summary proceedings on the part of the British authorities will put a stop to similar attacks from the lawless population on our side. The notorious Bill Johnston has been arrested for these atrocities, at Oghdensburgh. It is with pleasure I inform you that the utmost harmony exists between the British and American officers on the frontier, and the acts of our misguided citizens who have invaded Canada are universally reprobated by all those who have the least claim to any respectability.'

Dec. 12.—The last *Gazette* supplies us authentic accounts of the affair at Prescott, from the despatches of Sir John Colborne, Colonel Young, and Colonel Dundas. Colonel Young (in Sir John Colborne's despatches this officer is called 'Major,' but he designates himself 'Colonel,') states the amount of the entire band who attempted to land on the Canadian shore at 800, but says that only 400 took possession of the windmill and adjacent buildings. These men had chosen their position well, and their 'rifle fire' was 'particularly true and steady.' The British killed and wounded were forty-five, including among the former two Lieutenants, and among the latter two Lieutenants and an Ensign. Officers most expect to be 'picked off' by the American riflemen. No service will make such room for promotion as that in which the British troops have been lately engaged on the frontier of Upper Canada. Thirty-two sympathizing prisoners were taken and two of their 'Generals,' Phillips and Brown, were killed. These particulars refer to the affair of the 13th, which ended in Colonel Young's retreat after a very gallant attempt to dislodge the invaders. The Colonel himself acknowledges his failure in these words—'Finding, after a constant firing for hours from the armed steam boats and musketry, that no impression could be made on the building, I considered it more prudent to draw off the troops at three P. M., leaving strong pickets to prevent the escape of those in the buildings until the assistance of the heavy guns could be procured.' The operations made in these accounts of Colonel Young's own wound.

On the 14th November, Colonel Dundas reached Prescott from Kingston, with 'four companies of the Eighty third Regiment, two 18 pounders, and a howitzer.' He took up his position about 400 yards from the windmill, and with his field pieces 'opened with good effect' upon the stone building near the mill, whilst Captain Sandon, with two 18 pounders in two gun-boats fired upon it from the water. After this operation had lasted about an hour, a white flag was hung out from the building, and its occupants, surrendered themselves unconditionally to Colonel Dundas. There were 109 altogether, of whom 16 were wounded. The Militia scoured the country around, and made several prisoners; of whom the principal was a Polish officer calling himself General Van Sault, whom Colonel Dundas believes to have been their leader. The windmill was then occupied by the British troops, and the other buildings were destroyed. An American newspaper says that 'if the Patriots are saved alive, they owe it to the British Regulars.' The animosity of the Canadian Loyalists against the 'Patriots' and their abettors, is fierce; and Sir John Colborne states distinctly, that if, the disgraceful proceedings on the American frontier cannot be guarded against by the American Government it will soon become impossible *to prevent acts of retaliation on the part of the population of Upper Canada.*' If such acts of reraliation be commenced, the power of the American Government to restrain the marauders will be much lessened; and perhaps the inclination, supposing it to exist at present, will not be increased. In the mean while, however, President Van Buren has issued a proclamation condemning in very strong language the attacks upon Upper Canada, and warning American citizens that they cannot be protected by their own Government against the punishment of their nefarious proceedings. The complete failure of the attempted invasion, the hostility of the great majority of the Canadians in the Upper Province, and the utter inability of the disaffected to second them, will probably have more effect in preventing future expeditions than the lectures and warning of President Van Buren.

The Polish officer, whom Sir John Colborne calls Van Sault, is believed to be the same as Van Shoultz; and if so, he was a Russian, commissioned by the Czar to go to New York, and, under the disguise of a Pole, engage Polish refugees in this country to join the Canadian insurgents. Money to defray the cost of passage and equipment in the United States was freely offered; but the man acted his part badly, and the Poles were informed of his real character by one of their brethren in New York.

This was not the only way in which the Russian Emperor's desire to aid the Canadian insurgents was exhibited. The *Commerce* Paris paper states, on the authority of a letter from St. Petersburgh, that,

'At the late celebration of the Emperor's birthday at New Archangel (the capital of the Russian colonies in North America,) Admiral Count Kuprenman, the Commander-in-chief of the Russian naval forces of that station, gave a splendid banquet, at the close of which a *collection was made for the 'unfortunate Patriots of Canada.*' This collection, which was to some sort official, and to which everybody present, without exception, eagerly contributed, produced nearly 2,000 francs, (1121. sterling, and *was forwarded to its destination by Admiral Kupreswoman himself.*'

Dec. 17.—By the packet-ship Roscius, which arrived at Liverpool on Saturday in 18 days from New York, we have received the papers of that city to the 27th ultimo, and those of Canada to later dates. The latter, however, add very little to the information received a week ago.

Dec. 21.—New York papers of the 1st instant, brought by the packet ship 'Cambridge' have reached town from Liverpool. They do not contain much additional information from Canada. The steamer 'Liverpool,' which left on the 6th instant, has also arrived. M. Papineau had publicly declared his disapprobation of the recent rebellious movements in Canada.

Dec. 7.—Sir William Molesworth has addressed a letter to his constituents, in which he says, 'the opinions that I have formed after much and careful reflection, and the information that I have received within the last few months with regard to Canada, make me believe, that when Lord Durham shall lay his plan before the two Houses of Parliament, I, for one, shall be able to give them my most cordial support; and that all real Liberals will be equally able to rally round the Noble Lord and with justice acknowledge him to be their leader.'

Fifty-six of the principal banking firms in London have addressed a memorial to Mr. Spring Rice against the proposed delivery of letters on Sunday at the General Post-office. They state that 'the quiet and domestic comfort which they, their clerks and dependents have hitherto derived from the rest of Sunday, has been mainly secured to them by the total cessation of business at the London Post-office on that day.' 'They feel assured that if the practice of delivering any letters on Sunday is commenced, the Post office will soon be open as much on that day as others.

Dec. 8.—*The Times* of this morning says, 'We learned in the afternoon of yesterday, that Lord Durham had arrived in the town. Whether or not, there are rumours abroad that he will have (in some quarters it was said that he will by suffered to have) no communication with her Majesty's Ministers before the meeting of Parliament, when his Lordship is to make good his case against Ministers, and the Ministers are to make good their case against Lord Durham, and so they are to devour each other like the pair of Irish cats. Impeachments are said to be talked of, and cross impeachments, in the course of which there will, no doubt, be plenty of of recrimination on both sides; but whether any really useful light is to be thrown upon the subject by either party, is a point beyond our prescience.'

Dec. 12.—A claim made upon the Texan Government by some English merchants is creating considerable interest amongst the commercial community. In the latter part of last year some British merchant ships were captured in the Gulf of Mexico by Texan cruisers acting against the Mexicans, and the vessels, after a detention of some time, were ultimately released. In one of these cases, it seems, that of the Eliza Russell, this detention produced most injurious consequences, for the loss of time incurred having brought on the stormy season, the vessel was nearly wrecked, and was so much damaged that she could not proceed on the voyage to Laguna, for which she was engaged for a cargo of logwood. The injury sustained in the gale was estimated 1,000*l.*, and the charterers had besides brought an action against the owners for non-fulfilment of contract, and stated the damage at 500*l.* A claim for compensation has been made against the Texan Government, who have admitted the claim and promise satisfaction, but declare themselves unable from want of funds to make payment. The parties have since laid the case before Government with a request for interference, so as to compel the Texans to indemnify them for the losses sustained, and it has been referred to the Judge-Advocate for an opinion.

Dec. 13.—Her Majesty held a Privy Council yesterday afternoon at Windsor Castle. At the Council the appointment of Lieutenant-General Sir John Colborn, G. C. B., in the room of the Earl of Durham, was confirmed.

The consolidation of the General and Treasury Post receiving-houses has taken place. This is a vast improvement on the old system, and a saving to the public both of time and expense. Formerly, persons wishing to post a letter for the General Post-office had often to walk a quarter of a mile, or put it into the Twopenny Post-office, increasing the charge twopence, or pay the postman one penny for each letter after five o'clock. At present all the receiving houses are placed on the same footing except three, one in Oxford Street, another in Cornhill, and a third at Charing Cross' where postpaid letters cannot be received'

Dec. 18.—The Westminster Reform Association proposed a complimentary address to Lord Durham a few days ago, which after some not very complimentary discussion about his Lordship, was ultimately agreed upon at the meeting, and a deputation appointed to wait upon him with it. The papers of this morning publish Lord Durham's reply to the Secretary of the Association refusing to receive the deputation, or accept the address:—'I should have been proud,' writes the Lordship,' to receive the address itself, expressive as it is of principles in which I entirely concur, if I had had no cognizance of the proceedings of the meeting at which it was adopted; but these having been reported to the public, I feel it my duty to state, that they entirely preclude me from receiving the deputation to which you refer—The chairman was chosen unanimously, and the meeting voted him their thanks. He called upon them to forget strong opinions on the subject of Canada, in order to consider whether they could 'make use of' me for the furtherance of their own objects. Other speakers were even more candid in the avowal of their insincerity. Dr. Wade said, that 'as an advocate of universal suffrage' he was perplexed; for he did not see how he could support an address to one who advocated household suffrage. Yet he did support that address; and on the ground, as he declared, that I could be made use of as a steppingstone for the advantage of the Radical party. These sentiments, and the purposes implied by them, when viewed in conjunction with the address, appear to have been cordially approved.—I have cited the above passage in order that there may be no sort of misapprehension as to my reasons for declining to receive the address. I lay aside, as of no importance, all that passed at the meeting, which might be considered personally injurious to me, and confine myself to the manifest contradiction between the purport of the address and the objects of the meeting. The address says one thing, the meeting intended another; and the whole of the proceedings, taken as one act, abounds in evidence of gross insincerity.'

Dec. 19.—In last night's *Gazette* is published in full the Convention of Commerce and Navigation now finally concluded between Great Britain and Turkey.

Liverpool papers announce the arrival on Monday evening of the Captain Ross,' which left Quebec on the 22nd November. She landed 34 prisoners implicated in the first rebellion in Canada. Eleven were in irons, among whom was Parker of whom so much was heard in former outbreaks. They were conveyed in the prison van to the borough gaol, accompanied by well armed officers. On the passage they had made an attempt to overpower the crew and escort, and to seize the ship, but were soon disarmed and locked with heavy irons.

It is said that the above prisoners, or the majority of them, are to be transported for life to New South Wales, where, we make no doubt, they will be subjected to hard labour at least, or whatever degree of corporal restraint and punishment, is assigned to the worst class of criminals. On looking over the names of these rebellies, we cannot find among them all that of a single French Canadian, and therefore, as it is pretty well understood that the British inhabitants of both provinces were almost to a man staunch and loyal subjects, we must, in the absence of more detailed information, conclude that the bulk of this cargo of prisoners are nothing more nor less than republican pirates, who invaded Canada for the sake of robbery, and employed for its accomplishment the machinery of murder, and who by all laws, human and divine, have forfeited their lives to the executioner.

Java.

From the following statement, taken from the Javasche Courant, of tonnage employed annually by the Dutch Handels Maatschappy, it will be seen how immensely the trade of that society has encreased within the last 14 years, the whole shipping now employed by them being about 80,000 tons in year, a Dutch last being nearly equal to two English tons.

Year	Number of Ships	Tonnage
1824	8	1692 lasts
1825	30	5570 "
1826	28	5916 "
1827	45	10281 "
1828	54	13500 "
1829	45	10000 "
1830	45	11400 "
1831	43	10600 "
1 32	49	12440 "
1833	55	13762 "
1834	80	21385 "
1835	92	24450 "
1836	98	32633 "
1837	129	44270 "

Siamese Policy.—A report has been for some time current in the place, that the export of cattle from the Siam states has been prohibited. We know not what degree of credit may be attached to this report. If true, we cannot but look on it as a consequence of the policy hitherto adopted towards the Burmese. The tameness with which we have put up with all the insults heaped on us by the present Burmese court is very likely to have given rise to the idea in Siam, that we dare not engage in hostilities to support our honor or even to retain the provinces we have conquered. Under such circumstances, cattle imported from countries under Siam, would fall a prey to the Burmese, and perhaps, afford them the means of extending their conquests. There is nothing "contre" in this supposition. The Siamese are just as ignorant as their neighbours of our real power and resources. Their good will towards us has been hitherto sustained by the idea of our power and their detestation of the Burmese. If by our pacific policy we weaken the former, it is natural they should think it time to look out for themselves, and be prepared to receive their old enemies. Dr. Richardson's mission will, we hope, have the effect of putting matters to rights, should it prove to be the case that our ability to support our just rights doubted. As he quitted this on the 18th he may except to reach Bankok on the 10th prox. if his progress is unimpeded by the frontier Siamese officers. On a former occasion, when Lieutenant Leslie was deputed to Siam by Major General Sir A. Campbell, that officer was not allowed to go beyond the frontier town of Kamhoori, where he was kept in a state approaching to confinement, till a reply to the General's letter was received from Court. This, however, was almost immediately after the close of the Burmese war, when Siam must naturally have been extremely jealous of our intention and could hardly be expected to give us the credit of fixing ourselves quietly in these provinces, without desiring to extend our bounds—she must surely however be convinced by this time, that we are a very quiet and harmless people, so long as we are left alone, but she may have stared not a little to find that even when stirred up with no very delicate hand, we have remained passive and immovable. Who knows but that she may be dreaming herself of giving a helping hand towards stirring the inert mass that takes it so quietly, and so far from resenting it, sends a special envoy with handsome presents to beg it may not be so annoyed, and when that envoy and his presents are slighted rejected, and are treated with the utmost contempt, still desires him to wait cap in hand, and weary the ears of its bully with solicitations to desist; We certainly do cut a most contemptible figure in those parts just now, and every account from Amarapoora serves to add to our disgrace. There is one comfort, however, that the scene of what we are to submit to, must now be very soon reached, and so far the intelligence from the Burmese Capital is of interest.—*Moulmein Chronicle, December 26.*

New York.

The arrival of the Great Western is looked for with unusual interest. If she sailed on the 27th ultimo, she has been out seventeen days. The steamer Liverpool, it is understood, was detained. No operations to any extent will be made in cotton until the advices by these steamers are received. But little is done is Foreign Exchanges, calculating on remitting by these steamers.

Stocks, it will be seen, have recovered a little today. Good stocks are firm and high, while the fancies have been on the decline.

The subscription to the Guardian Fire Insurance Company is filling up rapidly. We understand that Mr. George Johnston, the former president, declines, and Mr. Henry Rankin, the former president of the Globe Insurance Company, will be placed at the head of the institution.

Letters from the South state that the prospect of the sugar crop is good,—all now depends on the frost. Unless the cane should be injured by an early frost, there is no question the planter will reap a rich reward for his labors. In Cuba the grinding will be unusually late, and the planters apprehend a short crop.

The report of the suspension of the Montreal Banks has advanced the rate of discount to 10 per cent. There are, however, but few bills in circulation in this city.

But little doing in Foreign Exchanges. The Bank of the United States is the great drawer, quoting rates at steady at 109½ on London, and 5.20 on Paris. It is believed that as soon as Southern bills begin to make their appearance freely, that Exchange on Europe will decline. There is no alteration whatever in Domestic Exchanges, they stand just as they did a week ago.

The report that the Brandon Bank has reduced its circulation to a million and a half would be very acceptable news if it came in an authentic shape. There is a large amount of these securities in this city, which are selling at all prices, from 40 to 50 per cent. discount.

We learn that there has been very severe weather at the West. The canal will close, beyond all question, very shortly. The millers, we understand, have ceased to make any further shipments from Rochester, and they are withholding their purchases of wheat in consequence of the high rate demanded.

We learn that John Delafield, and a number of other gentlemen, intend establishing a bank under the General Banking Law, with a capital of one million dollars. The bank is to be called the "New York Banking Company."

Land Sales.—The sales of public lands in Wisconsin have been postponed till the 18th of February, 1839.

The New York American speaking of Mr. Swartwout:—"It is understood, that under a comprehensive power of attorney left behind him, the whole property, of every sort, of Mr. Swartwout has been conveyed to the Government. Process, it is also said, is, or is about to be, issued against his sureties, whose bonds amount to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. All these together will not, we fear, fall far short of the amount said to be missing."

The Star says:—"It is known that every dollar received by the Collector, and every bond in his possession is charged to his account and when the bond is paid and the money drawn for, he is credited the amount. An immense number of bonds in possession of the late Collector yet unpaid is charged to him and we have understood, what is a common occurrence, that he retains in his possession a sum to meet the result of certain U. S. suits now pending against him. We are aware of the fact that Mr. Swartwout entered into large speculations of real estate, coal and copper mines, &c &c which, by the derangement of the currency and exchanges, have not realized the anticipated profits. This property he has on hand, and is now employed in England in efforts to sell, besides other pecuniary operations. On the final settlement of his accounts we do not believe he will fall short 200,000, and he has property to a half a million to meet it. He is expected back in a few days, and we are satisfied that the Government, and his sureties will experience no loss in the sequel,

"We believe that large amounts, on account of the Government of Texas, were accepted and paid by Mr. Swartwout, every dollar of which is safe, and we also know the fact that so far from considering himself a defaulter or attempting to quit the country he actually considered himself worth a million and a half of dollars when he sailed for England."

CANTON PRESS.

Saturday, 4th May.

Saturday 27th April.—The delays in the deliveries continue owing to the Yam-chae's insisting on all the ships coming to Chumpee at once, he says that the Opium ought to be delivered from on board of 72 different ships, and there having been so few hitherto is glazing over matters; he therefore has stopped the deliveries for the present. We hear this day of the arrival of the *Cowasjee Family* from Calcutta, middle of March and Singapore 5th April, (she left the Pilot on the 15th March, and arrived at Macao on the 24th instant) The *Ardaseer* and *Francis Smith*, from this had arrived at the latter port. The second Calcutta sale had averaged 750 Rupees. The war in Afghanistan was at an end, the protege of the Company, Shah Soojia, being quietly seated on the throne of Cabul. A civil war had broken out in Burmah, and a war with that country was therefore not so immediately looked for. The *Sparke* with the December overland mail had left Calcutta a few days before the *Cowasjee*, and may therefore be daily expected. The American Ships of war *Columbia* and *John Adams* had left Singapore for China five days before the *Cowasjee* came away.

A Wei-yuen (deputed officer) has been sent by the Yam-chae to obtain from Capt. Elliot through the Hong merchants, answers to a string of questions he has brought, and this evening Howqua was until a late hour with the Superintendent.

Sunday, 28th April.—The cold weather which we noticed in our last paper continues, and fires have again become necessary. The Hong merchants were with Capt. Elliot several times this morning, and it is said that near 14,000 chests have now been delivered. Most servants have, except to a few houses, returned, though, where there are no regular coopradores, they still sleep outside. According to new regulations, or to old ones revived, they all dress like Coolies, that is in dark blue Cotton—they are not allowed to dress in silk.

Monday, 29th April.—Some papers giving English news brought by the *Cowasjee Family*, up to the 26th Dec. have been received. A paper has been kindly lent us from which we have made copious extracts. From them it will be seen that disturbances have again broken out in Canada but have been quelled. Lord Durham was in England, but apparently not successful in mustering a strong party. Affairs look very warlike in Europe, and it seems the general opinion that Constantinople is now the immediate aim of the Russians. Austria has a strong army of observation near the Russian frontier, and the Turkish ships are commanded by British naval officers.

The American frigate *Columbia*, Commodore Reid, has arrived at Macao where the *John Adams* is also expected in a few days. Deliveries have again

gone on, and up to the 26th we hear that 13,700 chests were surrendered, and the quantity would have been larger but for the tardiness with which the Opium-ships arrive at Chumpee.

Tuesday, 30th April.—The quantity delivered, officially known is 13,800 chests, and there is a pause at present, owing we believe to no Opium-ships having lately arrived at Chumpee. Two more are however, we hear, daily expected when we suppose the deliveries will go on again. The state of the weather, which is very rainy and boisterous, may also retard operations. The Commissioner and Viceroy are living on shore in Anson's bay where a shed or tent has been erected for their accommodation. The Hoppo has returned to Canton some days since.

Wednesday 1st May.—No more vessels have been heard of as having arrived at Chumpee.

Thursday 2nd May.—It is said this morning that accounts have been received from Macao, according to which the Governor there had received a communication from the Yum-chae requiring of him to deliver a certain quantity of Opium (it is said 3000 chests) to the Mandarin at Casa brancs, promising the continuance of the Imperial favor if this demand is complied with, but threatening with the cutting off all supplies in case of refusal. On the 30th of last month the senate were to take this communication into consideration. We are informed that there is no Opium whatever now at Macao. The American frigate had exchanged the customary salute with the forts at Macao, and the Commodore is said to have paid a visit to the Governor. Five or six Opium-ships from the coast have arrived and deliveries will probably be going on again, as soon as they get to Chumpee. The *John Barton* from Liverpool 18th December is reported in. The last accounts from England mention the arrival there on December 3rd, of the *Anna Maria*, 21st, *Red Rover*, 22nd, *Earl Balcarras*. The *John Dugdale* for Manila sailed from Liverpool on the 6th.

Friday 3d May.—We have been favored with the loan of some slips from late American papers, and recopy the report of the New-york money market. From the same source we see the cargoes of the *Chandler Price*, the *Liberty* and the *Southerner* advertised for public sale on the 20th, 22d and 16th November.

Saturday Morning, 4th May.—It was known yesterday that the *Mahomed's* had arrived at Chumpee, and that deliveries were going on again, and the total quantity in the hands of the Chinese up to the 2d May is about 15,200 Chests. According to the Yumchae's promise the trade was to open after the delivery of this quantity, and it now remains to be seen whether this promise will be forgotten like that concerning the passage-boats. There is no change whatever in the guard stationed near the Factories, and the communication with the backstreets is still cut off, as well as that with Macao and the outside shipping, the only opportunity of sending letters since the stoppage of the trade, which has now lasted upwards of 6 weeks, having been when Mr. Johnston left this for Macao. If, as expected, some other vessels have arrived at Chumpee by this time, the quantity promised to the Chinese will be completed within a few thousand chests. The arrival of the *John Adams*, Amer. Sloop of war, at Macao, is reported.

Our journal of occurrences for the past week is very scanty—but we hope in the next to be able to report some progress in the prospect at least of our early liberation from imprisonment.

STATEMENT,

Of Exports of Teas to Great Britain and the United States of America, since the 1st July 1838, up to this date.

	To G. Britain. Piculs	To U. States. Piculs
Fokien Bohea	504	
Canton Bohea	335	
Congo	1349861	
Caper	1986	
Souchong	5603	4341
Pouchong		1413
Campoi	392	
Arkoi	693	
Hongmuey	1942	
Pekoe	3390	46
Orange Pekoe	5863	127
Black	180689	5927
Hyson	5899	2600
Young Hyson	3573	23123
Hyson Skin	3472	2630
Twankay	9625	
Gunpowder	3536	4416
Imperial	1832	3337
Total	208646	48023

Total of Black Tea to Gt. Britain lbs. 24091866
Total of Green Tea to Gt. Britain lbs. 3727600
lbs. 27819466

Total of Black Tea to United States lbs. 790266
Total of Green Tea to United States lbs. 4812800
lbs. 5603066

Raw Silk shipped to Great Britain Piculs 2117
General Chamber of Commerce.

NOTICE.—Just Published and for Sale at the Canton Press Office. "The lasting resentment of Miss Keaou Lwan Wang." A Chinese tale; founded on fact; translated from the Original by Sloth. In one volume, on foolscap paper, price One Dollar.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that the Honourable Company's Treasury is closed against the receipt of Cash for bills on the Supreme Government of India.

(Signed) J. H. ASTELL,
W. T. TAYLOR.
Agents of the Honourable East India Company.
Canton 7th March 1839.

NOTICE.—Mr. Felix Hilario de Azevedo has the pleasure of informing his friends and the Public in general that he has established himself at Macao as a general Agent to transact business on commission only.

F. H. D' AZEVEDO.
Macao, 7th March, 1839.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that the Partnership heretofore carried on by the Subscribers at Glasgow under the Firm of Alexander Wardrop & Co., and at Penang under that of Anderson, Wardrop & Co., was this day dissolved by mutual consent; and the said Alexander Wardrop is hereby authorised to dispose of the property and to receive and pay the debts of both Firms.

A. WARDROP.
W. ANDERSON.

Glasgow, 26th June, 1838.

WITH REFERENCE TO THE FOREGOING.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that the undersigned have received full and sufficient powers from the said Alexander Wardrop and William Anderson to receive all outstanding debts due by Parties in India to the late firm of Anderson Wardrop & Co. and, if necessary to adopt legal measures for the recovery of the same.

WILLIAM WARDROP SHAW.
FRANCIS DUNNETT.

Penang, 4th January, 1839.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned beg to announce that they have this day commenced business as Commission Merchants and General Agents under the firm of Dunnett Shaw & Co., in connexion with Mr. John Buchan Junior of Glasgow who will conduct their business there under the firm of Buchanan & Co.

FRANCIS DUNNETT.
WILLIAM WARDROP SHAW.

Penang, 21st September, 1838.

NOTICE.—The following Packages G W D & D & T S to order, landed in Premises from London are unclaimed. The Consignees are requested to apply for delivery to

DENT & Co,

Canton, 8th March, 1839.

NOTICE.—The Business hitherto conducted by me at Ampanan is the Island of Lombock, is from the 1st January, 1839, carried on under the firm of John Burd & Co. Mr. Mens. Lange, who has been for many years residing on the Island, has been admitted a Partner in the concern, and all Commission orders for the purchase and shipment of Produce, will be punctually attended to.

JOHN BURD.

Canton, 1st March, 1839.

NOTICE.—Mr. William Almack and Mr. Y. J. Merrow, are authorized, individually, to sign our Firm by procuration.

JAMIESON & HOW.

Canton, 9th February, 1839.

NOTICE.—Bills on London at 6 months sight for sale by

F. S. HATHAWAY.

Canton, 25th January, 1839.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The undersigned has been appointed Agent in Singapore for the sale of the works published by the "Society for the Diffusion of useful Knowledge" as also Agent for the sale of Chamber's Edinburgh Journal, and the other publications of Messrs W. and R. Chambers, Edinburgh. He has lately received copies of most of the above works, including *Penny Magazine, Penny Cyclopædia, Chambers Journal* etc. which are for sale at the London publishing prices, exchange at 4s 2d. per dollar, or 2 cents per penny. He will also be happy to receive orders for and undertakes to procure at the London publishing prices at the above exchange, *without any charges added*, any of the publications of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge and of Messrs W. and R. Chambers,—as any other works parties may wish to order, provided the price be paid at the time of ordering, or guarantee be given that the work or work[illegible] received and paid for on delivery. On the arrival at Singapore of the works ordered, they will be handed over to such agents as the parties may appoint to receive them—or be forwarded direct by earliest opportunity, at the expense of the parties.

Orders in China may be left with Rev. E. C Bridgman, or J. R. Morrison Esq. Canton—and S. W. Williams Esq Macao—with whom Catalogues of the D. U. K. Society's publications may be seen. Catalogues may also be seen at the Morrison Education Society's Library, Canton—and at Macao.

J. H. MOOR

Singapore 29th October 1838.

NOTICE.—The very superior, new and fast sailing schooner "Paragon," lately arrived from Java, has spacious accommodations for Passengers, and is now put on the line of the Canton Packets. For passage or freight, apply at Canton to HOOKER & LANE.
at Macao

Canton, 15th November, 1838.

NOTICE.—Translations made at the Canton Press Office from and into the English, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese languages at twelve cents a line or where under seventeen lines at two Dollars for each translation.

NOTICE.—FOR SALE at the Canton Press Office, The Chinese Hong-merchants and their debts, price one dollar.
General Rates of Agency Commission in China; on English letter paper, price 10 cents.

NOTICE.

ORDERS for printing will be carefully attended to at the Canton Press Office, at the following charges;

for printing	Bills of lading, Bills of exchange, Opium orders and boat notes	₱ 100 & 1
"	Linguist reports, reports of Cargoes &c.	" " " 1. 50.
"	Policies and folio pages.	" " " 5.

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 Copies.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are authorised to grant Policies payable in Calcutta, London, Batavia and Canton. A cash payment of five per cent on the amount of premium per each risk will be made to all parties giving risks to this office, and Policies are made payable at 30 days when the premium is paid in cash at a *pro rata* exchange, and at two months and longer periods when paid by a Bill on the same terms at which the Policy is payable.

DANIELL & Co.
Agents in China, Asiatic Marine Ins. Office.

Secretaries in Calcutta Messrs. Fergusson Brothers & Co.
Agents in London Messrs. Forbes Forbes & Co.
" in Batavia Messrs. Wilson Smiths & Co.

Canton, 9th November, 1838.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Subscribers are duly constituted and appointed Agents for this Company, and can grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta, Canton, Bombay, Madras, and elsewhere—parties contributing business to the office, will be entitled to a return of five per cent on the amount of premium actually paid in.

Canton, January 4th 1838. WETMORE & Co.

FOR MANILA.

THE Span. Brig "Narcisa," Borrero, will be Peremptorily despatched for Manila on the 30th inst. from Macao. For freight apply to

JA: INNES.

Canton, 20th March, 1839.

FOR LONDON.

THE Reliance, 1515 Tons Register, Captain Thomas Marquis, now at Whampoa. For freight or Charter apply to Captain MARQUIS,

at Messrs. DENT & Co's.

Canton, 12th March, 1839.

FREIGHT TO LIVERPOOL.

THE fine Ship Tigris, 422 tons A. 1, Captain Titherington, has the principal part of her Cargo engaged, and will have immediate despatch. For freight apply to DENT & Co.

Canton, 26th February, 1839.

FOR HONG KONG, MACAO, THE STRAITS AND BOMBAY.

THE Ship L'Esperance, now lying at Whampoa will take freight for the above places and have an early despatch, apply to

S. VAN BASEL TOE LAER & Co.

Canton, 8th February, 1839.

FREIGHT TO LONDON.

THE Teak Ship Eliza, 682 tons A. 1, Captain Lay, will have quick despatch. For freight apply to

DENT & Co,

Canton, 20th February, 1839.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE St. Vincent, Captain James Muddle. A1, 410 tons per register Apply to

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 3rd January, 1839.

WANTS A SITUATION.—An individual who has been in the trade at Canton for seven years; and understands book-keeping. For particulars apply to the Editor of the Canton Press.

FOR SALE.

SOME Superio French Claret of Balouerie & Co. as St. Julien, Chateau Latour &c. @ ₱ 7 per dozen also superior Dutch Cordials. Apply to

C. LLOYD.
No. 4 Imperial Hong.

FOR SALE

LAFITTE Claret in cases of one dozen each.

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 3rd January, 1839.

FOR SALE.

THE undersigned have just received an assortment of the following viz. Linen Damask Napkins and Table Cloths, Colored Damask, Table Covers of newest patterns, Linen Ducks and Drills, Damask Counterpanes and Stripe Verandah Tick.

BOOKER & LANE.

No. 1 British Factory,
1st December, 1838.

ON SALE.

BEER in HOGSHEADS, just landed in good order. To be had at the Godowns of

BIBBY ADAM & Co.

Canton, 7th September, 1838.

ON SALE.

At the Canton Press Office

THE second and third volumes of the Canton Press Newspaper and Price Current, at 12 ₱ per file.

Bills of lading, Blank Powers of attorney, Blank Respondentia Bonds Opium orders, all neatly printed and on Europe paper.

also

Directions for using the Logarithmic Tonnage Rod, as invented by Mr. Stanbury.

At the price of 10 cents each, Restrictions of American Imports & Exports for 1837 & 38, and at 15 cents each, these together with British Imports & Exports on one sheet of Parchment.

Linguists Register.

TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press and Price Current,
For one years payable in advance..... ₱ 12
For six Months..... ₱ 7
For three ..... ₱ 4

Single numbers of the Canton Press and Price Current, may be had at the Office No. 3, British Factory, at 50 cents, and Price Currents at 10 cents each.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—

SAILED.—

Vessels laid on for London: *Eliza, Parrock Hall, Orwell*, for Leith, *Isabella*; for Liverpool, *Pigot*; for Bristol, *Inglethorpe*.

Latest Dates, from England, 6th November via Bombay. Ditto Ditto, 20th Oct. ₱ Pekong. Calcutta, 29th January ₱ Ann. Bombay, 10th January via Calcutta. Singapore, 13th February ₱ Ann. 20th January ₱ Telbot. Manila, 5th March via Manila.

VESSELS EXPECTED.—Calcutta, *Syria, Bombay, Hutton, Shelly Jane, Sister Castle, Hougtoo, Tory.*

SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

Vessels Name.	Flag.	Commander.	Tons	Where from.	Consignees.
Canada	Ameri.	Hicks		Liverpool	Wetmore & Co.
Covington	"	Holbrook		Liverpool	Wetmore & Co.
Horatio	"	Howland		Liverpool	F. B. Hathaway.
Eliza	British	Lay	682	Calcutta	Dent & Co.
Reliance	"	Marquis	1515	Madras	Capt. Marquis.
L'Esperance	Dutch	Lindstedt		Batavia	S. van Basel toe Laer &Co.
Orwell	British	Collard		Madras	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Parrock Hall	"	Canney		Bombay	Turner & Co.
Van Couver	Ameri.	Hallet		Boston	Russell & Co.
Girard	"	Drinker		Philadelphia	F. H. & J. Tiers.
Tigris	British	Titherington	422	Liverpool	Dent & Co.
Ingleborough	"	Buckle		Liverpool	Fox Rawson & Co.
Rosalind	"	Crouch		London	Turner & Co.
St. Vincent	"	Muddle	410	London	Lindsay & Co.
Isabella	"	Robertson		Leith	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Francis Stanton	Ameri.	Lefavour	300	Manila	Russell & Co.
Niantic	"	Griswold		Newyork	"
George IV	British	Drayner		Batavia	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Ld. Wm. Bentinck	"	Stockley	500	Sydney	J. Thurlow.
Trusty	"	Jamieson		Lombock	"
Premier	"	Were		London	Dent & Co.
David Scott	"	Spence		Calcutta	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Orixa	"	Agar		Liverpool	Turner & Co.
Elizth. Buckham	British	Scott		Penang	Mariene & Co.
Anne Jane	"	Stubbs		Liverpool	Bell & Co.

VESSELS OUTSIDE.—*Jane, Lord Amherst, Aurelia, Psyche, Hercules, Austen, Col. Young, Jardine, Linlin, Mermaid, Isabella, Anna, Mithras, Rota, Governor Findlay, Rose, Mazie, Trenate, Pearl, Corsair, Thistle, Lambton, Attaran, Virginia, Maximien, Henry Clay, Persia, Omega, John Gibbs, Rupersell, Lady Hayes, Roman, Robert Fulton, Herodot, Mahomedie, Panama, Indus, Lady Grant, H. M. S. Larne, Exchange, Red Rover, Ariel, Rob Roy, Ann, Nymph, Peggy, Syed Khan, Hannah, Carnatic, Talbot, Nantasket, Nepius, Mangalore, Manly, Favorite.*

THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

Abreviations (Pl.) Pecul. (Cy.) Catty. (Pce.) Piece. (Pr.) Pair. (Cht.) Chest. (Yrd.) Yard. ($) Spanish Dollars. (T.) Tael. (M.) Mace. (Cn.) Candarin. (Ch.) Cash. Comml. Weights. 16 Taels, 1⅓ lb. avdp. 1 Catty.—100 Catties 133⅓ lb avdp, 1 Picul.—16 Pls. 80 Cys, 1 Ton.—24 Cys, 1 Cwt.—¼ Cy. 1 lb.—Money weight.—10 Cash. 1 Candarin.—10 Candarin, 1 Mace, 1 Tael.—1 Tael, 800 Grains Troy.—1 Spnsh. dr 7 Mace 1 cn. 7 ch.

VOL. 4. No. 35. Canton, Saturday, 4th May, 1839. No. 191.

IMPORTS.

	PKG.	PRICES.	REMARKS.
COTTON MANUFACTURES.			
Cambrics - - 50 yds. - in	Pcs	$ 3. a 4	
Chintzes - - 28 „ - in	„	2 a 3	
Handkfs. Monteiths scarlet -	„	12½ a 2.	dull.
„ „ blue - -	„	1.95 a 2	
Long-cloths whites 24 yds. 36 in	„	5½ a 6½	
„ „ 30 „ - „	„	7½ a 9.	
„ „ grey - 40 „ 38 in	„	5. a 6.	Large stock
„ „ - 40 „ 36 in	„	5½ a 6.	
„ „ - 30 „ 38 in	„	7. a 8.	
Am. brown Cots. 30 „ 36 in	„	2.10 a 2.50	
Cotton yarn Nos. 16 @ 22	Pl.	22 a 30	Large stock and
„ „ „ 30 @ 32	„	30 a 36	little demand.
Calcutta - - 16 @ 24	„		None.
WOOLLENS.			
Broadcloth Es. Sup'. 60@62 in	Yds	90 a 2.80.	
„ Span. Stripes 60@62 in	„	1.20 a 1.40.	
„ Supers - 58@60 in	„	80 a 90.	
„ Worsters - -	„	60 cts.	
„ Worleys 28 yds. in	Pcs	11 a 11½.	No sale.
„ Sup. Sclet. Cutgalarge	Pl.	30 a 60.	Cts. dull.
Flannel - - -	yd.	15 a 20.	
Cambleen, double 28 yds. 30 in	Pcs		
Fine singles - - -	„	20 a 22.	dull.
Second - - - -	„		
Dutch - - 40 yds. 33 in	„	22 a 24	
„ - - 40 „ 28 „	„	20 a 22	
Bombazets - - -	„	7 a 8	
Longells scarlet - - -	„	10 a 10½	
Assorted colors - - -	„	8½ a 8¾	
Woollen yarn - - -	„	70 a 90	Limited demand.
COTTON.		Tael.	
Bengal old or inf'. - -	Pl.	8.7 à 10 8	
„ sup'. and fine - -	„		
Bombay old or inf'. - -	„	7. a 8.2	
„ sup'. and fine - -	„		
Madras - - - - -	„	7.5 a 10.	
Manila - - - - -	„		None.
METALS.			
Copper Shee'ts, 16 oz. @ 32 oz.	Pl.	$ 34½	
„ S. American slab - -	„	30.	None.
„ nails assorted - -	„	40.	
„ old - - - -	„	18.	
Lead English Pig - - -	„	6 a 6½	
„ Spanish „ - - -	„		
Iron Bar 1 @ 3 in - - -	„	3½ a 4	
„ Rod ½ @ in - - -	„	4½ a 5	Very small stock.
„ Nailrod ¼ and under -	„		
„ Hoop - ½ @ in - -	„	4½ a 5	
„ Scrap - - - -	„	1. a 1.20	Not Saleable.
Steel English - - - -	Tub	4½ a 5	
„ Swedish - - - -	Pl.	4½ a 4¾	Small stock.
Spelter English - - - -	Box	3¾ a 3	
Tin Plates - - - - -	Pl.	8¾	Little demand.
Quicksilver - - - - -	Pl.	80	Nominal.
SKINS Rabbit - - - -	100	80. a 85.	
Beaver - - - - - -	each	4. a 5.	
„ Fox - - - - -	„	1. a 1.15.	
Otter-Sea - - - - -	„	40. a 55	
„ „ tails - - - -	„	2.50 a 3	
„ Land - - - - -	„	5. a 7.	
Seal - - - - - -	„	2. a 2.50	
OPIUM Patna old 1836	Ch'.		
„ „ „ 1837	„		
„ „ new	„		
Benares old - 1837	„		No trade.
„ new - - - -	„		
Malwa old - - - - -	„		
„ new - - - - -	„		
Turkey - - - - - -	Pl.		Little demand.
RICE Bengal - - - -	„	None.	
„ Java - - - - -	„	1.80 a 1.60	
„ White table - - -	„		
„ Manila - - - -	„	1.60 a 1.60	
STRAITS PRODUCE &c.			
Bird's nest, fine white - -	Cy.	50.	
„ „ inf'. - - -	„	11. a 16.	
„ „ black - - -	„	4½ a 5.	No demand.
Bees Wax - - - - -	Pl.	28. a 29.	
Betel nut - - - - -	„	4. a 4½.	
Cloves Mauritius 22 @ 24	„	24.	Molucca.
„ Mother - - - -	„	10. a 12.	Overstocked.
Camphor Barocs - - - -	Cy.	6. a 25.	
Gambir - - - - - -	Pl.	2½. a 3.	
Mace - - - - - -	„		
Nutmegs - - - - - -	„		
Pepper - - - - - -	„	6½ a 6¾.	
Rattans - - - - - -	„	2. a 3½.	In demand.
Tin Banca - - - - -	„	22.	
„ Singapore &c. - - -	„	21.	First quality.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Amber large 1st quality - -	Cy.	8. a 12.	
„ small fragments - -	„	20 cts a 1½.	
Asafœtida - - - - -	Pl.	4½.	
Bichlemar - - - - -	„	6. a 24.	
„ good - - - - -	„	25. a 36.	
Cochineal - - - - -	„	180. a 220.	
Coral large beads or pieces -	Cy.		
„ fragments - - - -	Pl.	40. a 80.	
Cow Bezoar - - - - -	Cy.	16. a 25.	No demand.
Cudbear - - - - - -	Pl.	12.	
Cutch Pegue - - - - -	„	4. a 4½.	
Elephants Teeth or Ivory -	„	70. a 100.	
„ „ cuttings - -	„	60. a 65.	
Fish-maws - - - - -	„	25 a 55.	
Flints - - - - - -	„	40 cents.	
Ginseng crude - - - -	„	65.	
„ clarified. - - - -	„	90	
Mother of Pearl Shell - -	„	9. a 10.	
Myrrh - - - - - -	„	3. a 4.	
Oilbanum - - - - - -	„	3½. a 8.	Large stock.
Putchuck - - - - - -	„	15 a 16	Little demand.
Rose Maloes - - - - -	„		
Saltpetre at Lintin - - -	„	6½ a 8.	
Shark's fins - - - - -	„	15. a 30.	
Snails - - - - - -	„	60. a 65.	Limited demand.
Stock fish - - - - - -	„	3½. a 4.	Large stock.
Thread Gold and Silver - -	Cy.	23 a 25	Large stock.
Wood Ebony Mauritius - -	Pl.	2.	
„ „ Ceylon - - -	„	3.	dull.
„ Sandal Indian - - -	„	14 a 20	
„ „ Timor - - -	„	9 a 12.	
„ „ Sandal Islands - -	„		
Sapan. „ - - -	„	1.60	

EXPORTS.

	WT. in T.	PRICE	REMARKS.
SILK MANUFACTURES.			
Camlets blk. 18 yds. by 24 in	20	$ 12	
„ col'd „ „ by „	20	13.	
Hkfs. 6-4 black Levantine	17	6.20. a 6.50	
„ fringed			
„ 7-8 „ „ - -	15	6.50 a 8.50	
Hkfs. 7-8 crom barred - -	11	5.50 a 6.	
„ Sarsnet, Nankin silk			
„ „ Canton - - -	—	5.20	
Hkfs. white Pongee 22 in	18	6.20	
„ „ „ 20 „	16	5.80	
„ figured „ 22	20	6.10 a 6.50	
„ „ „ 20 „	18	7.20 a 7.50	
Levantines col'd 30 yds. 24 „	24	11.50	
„ „ 30 „ 22 „	32	15. a 15.50	
„ black „ „ 22 „	27	11.	
„ „ „ 20 „	30	14. a 15.	
Nattos Levantines 30 22 „	34	14.50 a 15.	
„ „ „ 24 „	30	15.	
Lutestrings mixt 18 „ 24 „	18	6.70	
„ black „ „ 22 „	22	9.50 a 9.75	
Pongees white 30 „ 30 „	20	10.	
„ „ 30 „ 28 „	22	9.75	
„ „ 30 „ 26 „	22	11.	
„ Sarcheen 18 „ 18 „	27	8.60 a 8.75	
Sarsnets black N. 30 „ 22 „	27	9 70	
„ „ C. „ 22 „	25	8.	
„ „ „ 20 „	25	7.	
„ white 60 „ 22 „	24	14.25 a 14.5	
„ colored 30 „ 22 „	21	11.50 a 12.	
„ crossbarr'd „ 24 „	18	9.20 a 9.30	
Satins black 18 „ 22 „	44	15 a 15.50	
„ „ 18 „ 20 „	26	11. a 11.50	
„ colored 18 „ 22 „	23	16.	
„ high „ 18 „ 20 „	26	17.	
„ damasked crimson „	28	17 a 17.50	
„ „ colored „	28	16. a 16.50	
Senshaws Nank. blk 22 22 „	60	14.50	
„ „ colored „ „	33	15.50	
„ „ „ 19 „	36	16.20	
„ Canton black 22 „	33	8.90 a 9.40	
Sewing silks assort. colors. lot	Pl.	460 a 480	
„ „ black - - - -		285.	
Shawls crape 7-4 embrd. -	7	3.40	According to
„ „ 55 @ 58 in -	44	2.90	embroidery.
„ 6-4 Satin figd. 65 -	6	1.80	
„ 7-4 „ „ 56 -	6	1.80	
„ damasked silk 54 @ 57	4	1.85	
Water silks col'd. 18 y. - 20 in	20	14.50 a 15	
BLACK TEAS.	Pl	Tael.	
„ Bohea Canton - -	„		None.
„ Pekoe - - -	„		
„ Congou Souq. k'd. - -	„	18 a 20	
„ Bl. L.f. & Pek. k'd.	„		
„ Campoi - - - -	„		
„ Souchong - - - -	„	36 a 42	
„ Hung muey - - -	„	22 a 28	
„ Pekoe - - - -	„	40 a 62	No fine remaining.
„ Ning Yong - - -	„	19 a 20	
„ Anhoi - - - -	„	15	
„ „ Pouchong - -	„	18 a 20	
„ Orange Pekoe - -	„	20 a 40	
„ Caper - - - -	„	20 a 22	
GREEN TEAS.			
„ Twankay - - - -	„	20 a 21	
„ Skin - - - - -	„	19 a 20	
„ Hyson - - - - -	„	28 a 70	Canton Tea.
„ Young Hyson - - -	„	22 a 60	20 a 21
„ Imperial - - - -	„	48 a 65	28 a 29
„ Gunpowder - - -	„	55 a 68	30 a 32
RAW SILK. Canton No. 1	„	T. 980	
„ „ „ „ 2	„	970	
„ „ „ „ 3	„	950 a 955	
„ „ „ „ 4	„		
„ „ „ „ 5	„	510 a 550	
Nankin Tsatlee - - - 6	„	T. 5.3	
„ Taysam - - - -	„	5.8 a 5.	
SUGAR RAW. Canton 1st.	„	6.8 a 6.8	
„ „ „ 2d.	„		
„ Pingfa - - - -	„		
„ Candy Canton - - -	„	1.95 a 1.85	at Macao.
„ „ Chinchew - -	„	10½	
MISCELLANEOUS.		32 a 34	
Alum - - - - - -	„	10. a 10½	
Aniseed star - - - -	„		
Camphor - - - - -	„		None.
Cassia at Whampoa - -	„		
„ Lintin - - - -	„	14 a 15	
„ buds - - - - -	„	7 a 12	
Canes bamboo - - - -	1000	10 a 14	
„ Wangees - - - -	„	3½	
China Root - - - - -	Pl.	17 a 18	
Cubebs - - - - - -	„	60 a 100	
Dragon's blood - - - -	„	3½ a 3½	
Galangale - - - - -	„	65 a 70	None good.
Gumboge - - - - - -	„	17 a 22	
Glass beads - - - - -	„	9 a 11	
Glue - - - - - - -	„	5 a 5½	
Ginger in Jars - - - -	Cases	13 a 16	
Hartall or Orpiment - - -	Pl.	9 a 10	
Lead white - - - - -	„	10	
„ red - - - - -	„		
Mo. of Pearl Shells Sealoo large	Pl.		
„ blue edged small	„		No demand.
Musk warranted - - - -	Cy.	65 a 80	
Nankeens, blue 10½ yds. 13 in	100	90	
„ 22 yds. 19 in - - -	Pc.	88	
„ Canton made - - -	„	72	
„ „ large - - - -	„	80	
„ „ small - - - -	„	65	None.
Yellow yds. in 1st. st.	„	72 a 80	
„ „ „ 2d. „	„	66 a 70	None.
„ „ „ 3d. „	„	58	
„ small „ „	„		
„ white „ „	„	55 a 58	Wanted.
Oils Aniseed - - - - -	Cy.	1.10 a 1.20	
„ Cassia - - - - -	„	1.63	
Rhubarb - - - - - -	Pl.		None.
„ Dutch cut - - - -	„		
Soy in Jars - - - - -	Case	8 a 9	
Tobacco in baskets - - -	Pl.	14 a 15	
Tortoiseshell - - - -	P.		
Turmeric - - - - - -	„		
Vermillion 20 cattie - - -	Box	75.	

N. B. OF IMPORTS ALL DUTIES ARE PAID BY THE PURCHASER, AND OF EXPORTS BY THE SELLER. BOATHIRE IS PAID BY THE SELLER.

Note. Opium can only be delivered at Lintin &c. where also higher prices are obtainable for Cambaia, Sciapore, Ginseng and other Goods, on which reduction at Whampoa are high.—Ships with Rice, Cotton, &c. to complete their Cargoes at Macao or tranship their Cargoes, at Lintin &c. to other Vessels, forward to Whampoa, and thereby avoid Port Charges. The ship pays outside, and Boat Freights, are various and high.—Small invoices of Wine, Beer, Pickles & Confectionery Stationery, Cutlery, Crockery ware, &c., for foreigners consumption, are sold at Auction duty paid.

Note. Alum, and Cassia are procurable cheaper at Lintin, Macao, &c.; as Raw Silk, Silk piece goods &c., are sometimes shipped there the latter Port to avoid double duties, chargeable on these goods, if more than 100 Peculs are required for the ship when at Whampoa.

RATES OF INSURANCE AT CANTON.

On first class vessels in the 10th Canton and Union Offices of China, & various Agents of Offices established in Calcutta and Bombay.

GOODS TREASURE		GOODS TREASURE		GOODS TREASURE
Bombay - - -		Singapore - - -	1 ½	Hol. or Hamburg - - 3
Ceylon - - -		Manila - - -		Spain or Portugal - - 3
Madras - - -		Mallacca - - -		America U States - - 3½
Calcutta - - -	2½	Penang - - -	1½ 1	Chili or Peru - - 3
Rangoon - - -		Batavia - - -		Mexico - - - 3
Mauritius - -		Gt. Britain via Sg	3 2½	Coast of China - 1 p
Australia - -		„ direct - - -	2½ 2	Lintin &c. - - - ½
Sand. Islands -		France - - -	2½ 2	

Note. Above rates are from 20th Oct. to 20th April annually; during remaining 6 months the premiums are somewhat higher. Rates on Bombay are $ 5 per Cent per annum, $ 2½ for 6 months, $ 2½ for 3 months or $ 1 per month.

The Local Insurance Offices grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta and Bombay, or in Canton.

WHAMPOA PORT CHARGES, &c.

1st class ves. measg. 1600 cubits & upwards pay 0.7874756 of a Tl. per cubit
2nd „ „ „ 1200 do. & under 1600 „ 0.7221091 „ „
3rd „ „ „ under 1200 do. 0.5663561 „ „

N. B. The cubit, is 14¼ inches; measurement is taken on each entry of the vessel with cargo (except Rice) and is from the Foremast to the Mizen mast or tiller head in Brigs; and across at the main mast; these are multiplied together for the above products—The largest class pay from $ 4300 to $ 4500 2d class from $ 3700 to $ 3780; 3rd class from $ 3700 and under. The Chop fee or Present Fee is paid by all vessels 1600 Tons or $ 2322. Linguist's fee $ 173½ and Comprador's fees $ 50. Also Pilotage $ 60, inwards and outwards the same. A sum of from $ 5 @ 600 is also usually required by the Hong-merchant, for securing a Cargo-ship, to defray fees and charges usually incurred by him. On French and other Foreign vessels the charges are slightly varied. The several fees paid to the Hoppo &c. on Rice laden ships amounting to $ 239.80., by a decision of the General Chamber of Commerce, are to be considered a charge on the vessel, as also the sum of $ 120—paid to the Linguist—making the whole charge on a Rice-ship, $ 1189.80—besides Pilotage inwards and outwards.

RATE OF EXCHANGE AND PRICE OF BULLION.

	s. d.
On London or Liverpool, 6 months sight private Bills	4.
Government Bills 10 @ 30 days	4.10.
United States Bank Bills 6 months sight	2.
Bills under advances made on goods by the E. I. Company's Agents.	Nom.
E. I. Company's Agents Bills on Calcutta 30 ds. sight C. Rs. 220 @ 222.	
E. I. Directors Bills 60 ds. sight, and private 30 ds. C. Rs. 220.	
Private Bills, on Bombay, „ Co's. Rs.	

Gold, 98 a 100 touch, in leaves $ 23.75 per Tael weight.
Sycee at Lintin &c. large ingots 97 a 99 touch 7 per Cent premium. } very small „ 96 a 98 „ 6½ per Cent „ } scarce.
Spanish Dollars Pillar Perdiscuel, „ 1 per Cent „ } Nominal.
„ „ Old Carolus IV. „ 3 @ 4 per Cent „
South American Republics „ par.

Freight to London, Liverpool, &c. per Ton. 50 cub: feet £ 4.10 Nominal.
„ to foreign Europe, American and British Ships, none.
„ to United States, American Ships Per Ton. 40 cub. feet. — $ 25

DELIVERIES OF OPIUM AT LINTIN.

FROM 1ST APRIL 1838 TO 30TH FEBRUARY 1839.

	IN FEBRUARY.			FROM APRIL TO JANUARY INCLUSIVE.		
	Chests.	Price.	Value in Dollars.	Chests.	Value in Dollars.	Stock 1st March.
Patna ..... old.	3					
„ ..... new	19½			5,812	3,654,920	
Benares ..... old						
..... new	2			1,776	987,920	
Malwa	39			7,533½	4,326,840	
	63½			15,121½	8,968,920	

Total of deliveries in the 11 months beginning 1st of April—15,121½ chests.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

Since the stoppage of the trade we have not altered our quotations, which must however be considered as altogether nominal.

THE CANTON PRESS

EXTRAORDINARY.

CANTON, SUNDAY, 5TH MAY, 1839.

Thursday, 18th April.—This day Capt. Elliot and the Select Committee Consuls had a communication from the Tsunchae again requiring of them to sign the Opium-bond of which the following is a translation.

Edict

Lin, high imperial commissioner and governor of Hookwang, Tang, a president of the board of war and governor of the two provinces Kwang tung and Kwangse, and K. vice president of the board of war and Lieutenant governor of Kwang tung, issue this Edict to the English Superintendent Elliot and the deputy Superintendent Johnston, the American Consul Snow, the Dutch Consul van Basel, and the foreigners of every country, let them make themselves fully acquainted herewith.

Whereas we, the high Imperial commissioner, the Governor, and the Lieutenant Governor, did receive the great august emperor's mandatory will, to interdict Opium, and to cut off the sources whence it comes, accordingly we gave commands to the said Superintendents and Consuls, by them to be enjoined on all the foreigners, to take the opium accumulated in the store ships and make an entire surrender of it; now it appears that, in obedience to these commands, the surrender is being made, evincing respectfully submission, worthy of praise.

Hereafter, for ever, foreigners will never more be allowed to bring Opium into this country. The decree is already passed, and if they do so, they shall be capitally punished, and their cargoes confiscated.

You, the English superintendent Elliot, have desired that warning may be given before executions, and now again declare that you will act in obedience to the law, the period being indulgently extended. This your statement seems reasonable; but as to the request that a period of five months be allowed for the Indian ships, and ten months for those direct from England, these periods are indeed too long.

Further it appears that the American Consul Snow also has declared that while residing here he always feels obligated to conform to the laws of the Empire, and that hereafter the merchants of his country, acting in obedience to the new regulations will not presume to traffic in Opium. This likewise seems perfectly proper. But he adds, if they bring any Opium to Canton, I will communicate to them the prohibitory regulations, requiring them to return to their country, which does not at all agree with what is said about acting in conformity to the law, for, if he announces to them the prohibitory regulations, how can he stop with merely ordering them to return to their own country?

The Dutch Consul van Basel, also, states that he has received the commands to give the bond, in terms like these:—After the autumn of this year, if any ships come to Canton, and on examination are found to have Opium on board, both ship and cargo shall be confiscated, and the parties left to suffer death, by law of the country."* On this occasion he is ready to obligate himself that hereafter he will never trade in opium, and that according to the tenor of the edict he will report to the great officers of his government, that they may submit the case to their sovereign, this is nearly in accordance with what is required in the bond, but, then, in his address he speaks about the lives of his countrymen being involved, which is still inconsistent with what is reasonable. It should be known that this severity of the Celestial Empire's laws, extending even to capital punishment, is only in reference to the traffic in Opium. If therefore all the foreigners, in compliance with this, never bring any more Opium, then there can be no more violations of the law, and how, in that case, can there be any involving of life?

With reference to Elliot's request, the period ought to be changed and fixed at four months for the Indian ships, and at eight for the direct ships, at the expiration of which periods they must conform to the new regulations. If within these periods, they presume to bring Opium, they shall according to the existing laws, surrender it all to the Government, but the parties shall be freed from punishment and their other cargo from confiscation, this will be equitable and just.

Again, special and earnest commands are given in general to all foreigners, that, in accordance with the prescribed form, they all present bonds duly signed and attested, thereby evincing on the part of every one a mind respectfully submissive. Then an honorable commerce will be lastingly continued. Let there be no obstinacy cherished, to their own injury. A special Edict.

Taoukwang, 19th year, 3th noon, 6th day,

April 19th, 1839.

The Superintendent and Consuls have, we believe, sent an answer stating that they can by no means sign the bond required of them.

Sunday, 21st April.—We hear this day that up to the 18th 8500 chests have been delivered.

Monday, 22nd April.—This morning the linguists went round to the several houses to note down their inmates, in order to ascertain what number of servants is to be allotted to each it being said that in future only one Chinese servant is to be allowed to each foreigner. It was also said this morning that the passage boats in front of the factories had been released, and were now allowed to proceed down the river—this it not, however, the case. Chinese will have information this evening of 10,400 Chests having been delivered.

* We are informed that H. E. the Yumchae in recording this answer from the Dutch Consul, has quoted merely *part* of a sentence, the whole tenor of the Consul's despatch to the Commissioner being a decided refusal to sign the bond in question.

Tuesday 23rd April.—We hear that up to the evening of the 19th 11,800 Chests were delivered, and that deliveries for the present had been suspended by Mr. Johnston, waiting for directions from Capt. Elliot, the despatches of the latter not having reached the former (having probably been detained) in time to avoid any more delay. Though the latter half of the Opium placed at the Yumchae's disposal has now been delivered, the passage boats are not allowed to run, nor can any one pass down Canton, and the old, and all but obsolete regulations about servants are again so strictly enforced, that a great many of them are still absent, probably through fear of punishment from Mandarins; thus the fulfilment of the Commissioners promises as to the return of servants so soon as 5000 chests should have been delivered has been rendered partially nugatory, and that of the passage-boats to run after delivery of 10,000 chests altogether evaded. There is a rumour, which is said to have taken its origin from the Hong merchants, that it was the intention of the government to keep as hostages eleven individuals until the whole of the Opium shall have been delivered—how far there may be any foundation for it is difficult to conjecture. Three lascars said to be taken at or near Chuenchow foo, a city in this province but very near the border of Fohkien, were taken to the Canton-house yesterday, and there examined. We have not heard what the result of the examination may have been, nor what ship they belong to.

Wednesday 24th April.—This morning despatches from Mr. Johnston, but of no later date than the 19th, were received; The Yumchae, hearing that H. M. S. Larne had returned to her anchorage at Chumpee, ordered her to go away, but Capt. Blake did not comply with these orders. It is also said that the commissioner requires that the Opium to be delivered up shall be discharged from 22 vessels that he says to have information, contained it, instead of the few that have hitherto come to Chumpee. We believe, to simplify deliveries, many vessels which had but small quantities preferred transshipping them outside on board vessels bound for Chumpee to going there themselves. These misunderstandings we hear have suspended the deliveries for a day or two, but intelligence has this day been received of their having been again resumed. The passage boats are however not yet allowed to run, and servants do not stay over-night in houses where the comprador is not furnished with chops from Macao and from the Kwang chow foo such as we published in last week's paper. This evening the Lean taou (Commissioner of grain), one of the great officers of the province, came to the front of the factories. He traversed the square in his chair followed by three officers on horseback, and a number of officials and servants on foot. He went up to the creek bounding the factories on the east, where he alighted from his chair, and returned on foot by the Dutch and British factories, opposite the gate of the latter of which the Hong merchants have, within the garden, constructed their guard-room. They, having had early notice of the intended visit, mustered strong on the occasion, with robes of office, mandarin-caps etc, and assumed a most humble demeanour, with their hands folded on their breasts when the great man passed.

Thursday, 25th April.—Nothing authentic heard from the coast.

Friday, 26th April.—No despatches have yet been received from Chumpee, and it is therefore not known with any degree of certainty how deliveries are proceeding. The latest letters the Superintendent has from Mr. Johnston are dated the 19th, and at that time the deliveries amounted as before stated to about 11,800 Chests. The Chinese will have information of more having been delivered, and this is probable, if the report be true that six other vessels have lately arrived at Chumpee to surrender their Opium. The tardiness with which advices from below reach Canton seems to justify the belief that delay is the Commissioner's present object; he is probably waiting for despatches from Peking, in answer to his informing his Government of Capt. Elliot's surrender of 20,283 Chests. A *fire* express takes 15 days to go to Peking, and as many to return; the Opium having been given up on the 27th of last month, it follows, that making allowance for some delay to prepare answers at Peking, these may be received by the Yumchae in three or four days. The three lascars whose detention at the Consoohouse is mentioned above, have been examined, and it appears that they belonged to one of the small vessels engaged on the coast, and they probably run away. They are, we understand, to be delivered over to the care of the principal Parsee-house here.

Saturday morning 27th April.—Every thing remains as before—the boats are not allowed to run, and the factories are as strictly guarded as ever. The unseasonable weather we have experienced since Thursday night last, deserves notice. The day had been very fine, with the thermometer at about 82°, when at about 9 o'clock at night it began suddenly to blow hard from the northward; the gale continued all night, but moderated towards morning, producing a great change in the temperature, the glass falling to below 60°—the northerly wind prevailed all yesterday, and blew fresh again last night, and this morning whilst we are writing, at 8 A. M. the thermometer is as low as 58°

Our journal of this week will be found void of important occurrences, but whilst our imprisonment lasts, we shall continue noting down the events of each day, considering it the manner the most likely to give a true picture of our situation.

Saturday 27th April.—The delays in the deliveries continue owing to the Yum-chae's insisting on all the ships coming to Chumpee at once; he says that the Opium ought to be delivered from on board of 20 different ships, and these having been so few hitherto is glossing over matters; he therefore has stopped the deliveries for the present. We hear this day of the arrival of the *Cowasjee Family* from Calcutta, middle of March and Singapore 5th April, (she left the Pilot on the 15th March, and arrived at Macao on the 26th instant) The *Ardasser* and *Francis Smith*, from this had arrived at the latter port. The second Calcutta mail had averaged the Ranees. The war in Afghanistan was at an end, the protege of the Company, Shah Soojs, being quietly seated on the throne of Cabul. A civil war had broken out in Burmah, and a war with that country was therefore not so immediately looked for. The *Argo* with the December overland mail had left Calcutta a few days before the *Cowasjee*, and may therefore be daily expected. The American ships of war *Columbia* and *John Adams* had left Singapore for China five days before the *Cowasjee* came away.

A Wei-yuen (deputed officer) has been sent by the Yum-chae to obtain from Capt. Elliot through the Hong merchants, answers to a string of questions he has brought, and this evening Howqua was until a late hour with the Superintendent.

Sunday, 28th April.—The cold weather which we noticed in our last paper continues, and firm have again become customary. The Hong merchants were with Capt. Elliot several times this morning, and it is said that some 14,000 chests have now been delivered. Most servants have, except to a few houses, returned, though, where there are no regular compradores, they still sleep outside. According to new regulations, or to old ones revived, they all dress like Coolies, that is in dark blue Cotton—they are not allowed to dress in silk.

Monday, 29th April.—Some papers giving English news brought by the *Cowasjee Family*, up to the 26th Dec. have been received. A paper has been kindly lent us from which we have made copious extracts. From them it will be seen that disturbances have again broken out in Canada but have been quelled. Lord Durham was in England, but apparently not successful in mustering a strong party. Affairs look very warlike in Europe, and it seems the general opinion that Constantinople is now the immediate aim of the Russians. Austria has a strong army of observation near the Russian frontier, and the Turkish ships are commanded by British naval officers.

The American frigate *Columbia*, Commodore Reid, has arrived at Macao where the *John Adams* is also expected in a few days. Deliveries have again gone on, and up to the 26th we hear that 13,700 chests were surrendered, and the quantity would have been larger but for the tardiness with which the Opium-ships arrive at Chumpee.

Tuesday, 30th April.—The quantity delivered, officially known is 13,800 chests, and there is a pause at present, owing we believe to no Opium-ships having lately arrived at Chumpee. Two more are, however, we hear, daily expected when we suppose the deliveries will go on again. The state of the weather, which is very rainy and boisterous, may also retard operations. The Commissioner and Viceroy are living on shore in Anson's bay where a shed or tent has been erected for their accommodation. The Hoppo has returned to Canton some days since.

Wednesday 1st May.—No more vessels have been heard of as having arrived at Chumpee.

Thursday 2nd May.—It is said this morning that accounts have been received from Macao, according to which the Governor there had received a communication from the Yum-chae requiring of him to deliver a certain quantity of Opium (it is said 2000 chests) to the Mandarin at Cass brances, promising the continuance of the Imperial favor if this demand is complied with, but threatening with the cutting off all supplies in case of refusal. On the 30th of last month the senate were to take this communication into consideration. We are informed that there is no Opium whatever now at Macao. The American frigate had exchanged the customary salute with the forts at Macao, and the Commodore is said to have paid a visit to the Governor. Five or six Opium-ships from the coast have arrived and deliveries will probably be going on again, as soon as they get to Chumpee. The *John Horton* from Liverpool 18th December is reported in. The last accounts from England mention the arrival there on December 3rd, of the *Anna Maria*, 21st, *Red Rover*, 22nd, *Earl Balcarras*. The *John Dugdale* for Manila sailed from Liverpool on the 6th.

Friday 3d May.—We have been favored with the loan of some slips from late American papers, and recopy the report of the New-york money market. From the same source we see the cargoes of the *Chandler Price*, the *Liberty* and the *Southerner* advertised for public sale on the 20th, 22nd and 16th November.

Saturday Morning, 4th May.—It was known yesterday that the *Mahomoodie* had arrived at Chumpee, and that deliveries were going on again, and the total quantity in the hands of the Chinese up to the 3d May is about 15,500 Chests. According to the Yumchae's promise the trade was to open after the delivery of this quantity, and it now remains to be seen whether this promise will be forgotten like that concerning the passage-boats. There is no change whatever in the guard stationed near the Factories, and the communication with the backstreets is still cut off, as well as that with Macao and the outside shipping, the only opportunity of sending letters since the stoppage of the trade, which has now lasted upwards of 6 weeks, having been when Mr. Johnston left this for Macao. If, as expected, some other vessels have arrived at Chumpee by this time, the quantity promised to the Chinese will be completed within a few thousand chests. The arrival of the *John Adams*, Amer. Ship of war, at Macao, is reported.

Our journal of occurrences for the past week is very scanty—but we hope in the next to be able to report some progress in the prospect at least of our early liberation from imprisonment.

Saturday, 4th May, 1839.—After the above was in press, Howqua, we understand, called on H. M. Superintendent to inform him that the trade would forthwith be partially reopened, and that any one who liked might leave Canton, with the exception of 16 individuals, whose names will be found below in one of the communications from the Hong merchants to Mr. Wetmore, these names being addressed to that gentleman, probably as having been Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, whose functions for the present are suspended. In the evening Capt. Elliot received an official communication from the Kwang-chow-foo, and of which an abstract was circulated for general information; the edict, as well as Capt. Elliot's circular referring to it will be found below, confirming what Howqua had reported before, and requiring the formal sign of the 16 individuals, through some then 14,000 Chests have been delivered, and though in the Yumchae's former promises nothing is to be found of such reservations.

Sunday 5th May.—The deliveries we understand are going on at Chumpee, and it is expected that about 17,000 chests* will now be in possession of the Chinese. In the meanwhile the guard of soldiers in front of the factories has been withdrawn, and the boats outside have a less regular and more cordon. though some order of distribution among them may still be observed, no doubt to watch appinet any foreigners clandestinely leaving. Seventy Coolies are also retained in the square to watch the 16 foreigners, of whom none, if their names are correctly translated, are out in Canton. It is said that Chinese to take Cargo will be given tomorrow, and that such ships as have accomplished their lading will obtain passports without delay. Meanwhile the ships-boats that have been despatched hence with their crews ever since the stoppage of the trade are not allowed to leave, and the permission for some ships to sail will thereby in a manner be rendered nugatory. The Passage-boats are however, we are told, positively to sail with letters and passengers in the morning to morrow. The boat bulge of whose impended demurrage we published about six weeks ago the correspondence that passed between the Chamber of Commerce and the authorities, was broken up this day in the presence of the Kwang-hoop and Namhoy-yuen. We may also mention that about mid day this day several high Mandarins appeared in the square to give orders for the Coolie-guard to be withdrawn, which was accordingly done as already related. We hear this day of the arrival below of the *Fury*, *Cambrian*, *Pilgrim*, *Sabine*, and *Perdrix*. The *Edmonstone* from Calcutta is also reported in at Macao 3rd May. No Passage boats from below have yet arrived, and no letter bags by the numerous arrivals have consequently been received.

OPENING OF THE TRADE.

From the Kwang chow Foo, communicating the Commands of the Commissioner and Governor, for reopening the Trade.

"It is on record that when the English Superintendent Elliot represented that he would deliver 20,283 Chests of Opium, I, the High Commissioner determined on certain terms: one being, that when one half should be delivered, a measured permission should be given for the passage boats to apply for passes and run to and fro. To this effect commands were given to the said Superintendent that he might act accordingly.

"Recently, when the amount received approached a half, we, the Commissioner and the Governor, had prepared instructions for allowing the communication by passage boats. But Johnston suddenly desired to stop the deliveries, with the design of coercing us. We for this reason withheld the before-prepared instructions, and did not issue them.

"It now appears again that he has hastened up several vessels, which have consecutively made delivery. It behoved us, in accordance with the previous declarations, to give a measured permission to the passage boats, upon examination, to run to and fro, also to remove the guards from the foreign factories, and at the same time to permit the opening of the holds for trade.

"The said Superintendent Elliot, although he himself represented that he should wait the completion of this matter before he should go down to Macao, yet now that the boats can run, he may be allowed to pass to and fro as usual, to enable him to call together with more celerity, and to give such orders and make such arrangements as from time to time may be called for.

Those of the foreigners who have been long in the habit of dealing in opium, sixteen in number, as by the annexed list, must still be temporarily detained in the foreign factories, waiting until the whole matter is entirely completed, when they will have permission to leave. This is in accordance with the force of the terms "measured permission" in the former declaration.

"But at the time when the Boats leave Canton, if officers be not appointed to proceed to the front of the foreign factories, and there, with the Hong merchants under their direction, take cognizance of

* The quantity actually delivered is, to hour, 16702 chests.

each by name, it is to be apprehended that these sixteen persons may get on board the Boats, and unknown take themselves away from Canton. We therefore instruct the expectant Sub-Prefect Le Sieh, together with the Kwangchow Hoo or Brigadier, to give previous orders to the Hong merchants, that they enjoin it on the foreigners, to give them prior notice of the time of any boat leaving Canton, that they may report to the officers aforesaid. These are then to proceed in person to the place where the boats are anchored, and to ascertain what number of persons are on board, and what are their names and surnames; and are to direct the Hong merchants to take cognisance of them severally. If there be not among them any of the sixteen named, they shall then give to the boat a sealed passport, to be shown for examination at the various custom-houses that it shall pass.

"This sealed passport shall be printed according to the form herewith transmitted, and sealed with the seal of the Kwang chow foo, the blanks being filled up at the time. The officers aforesaid must by all means faithfully examine, and must permit no confusion or escape, whereby they will render themselves heavily culpable. The Kwang chow hee too must give directions to all the forts and other places of defence to pay obedience.

"We further proceed to issue these commands, requiring the Kwang chow foo immediately to take with him the magistrates of Nanhae and Pwanyu, and to require the original merchants, Howqua Senior, &c., to act in accordance herewith, and immediately to remove all the vessels surrounding the foreign factories.

"The boats registered under the designation obedient, are to have a measured permission to run to and fro, still being subjected to examination at the custom-house stations.

"The ship Esperance at Whampoa, which has already applied for a Port Clearance to return home, and the Captain of which, Linstedt, is now in the foreign factories at Canton, may at once make application to the Hoppo, to give permission for him to leave Canton and take his departure.

"All the cargo ships at Whampoa are permitted to open their holds for trade. Those that being already fully laden, have made application through the security merchants for their Port clearances, are permitted to obtain the same on representation to the Hoppo, that they may be enabled to set sail and return home.

"As to all the foreign merchant ships arrived in the outer waters, they must wait till this matter is brought to a conclusion, when on examination they will be directed to enter their names, and proceed to Whampoa.

"The registered boats—proceeding from Whampoa to Canton must still be subjected to careful examination by the military guard at the two posts Eeshanee, and Tawang haou, on the way up. And if they have contraband articles, or weapons, or gunpowder or board; must be immediately driven back, and instant report made, in order that examination may be made and measures taken.

"Let the tenor of these commands be also declared to Elliot, that he knowing may act accordingly. Be urgent and speedy." *(Promulgated 4th May, 1839.)*

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Canton, 4th May, 1839.

In the present state of circumstances the Chief Superintendent is not in a situation to do more than refer Her Majesty's Subjects for general guidance to His Public Notice dated at Macao on the 23rd March last.

He need hardly observe, however, that it is His purpose to remain in Canton till His public obligations to this government are fulfilled, and He will afford the best information in His power of the probable period of His departure from time to time.

Parties will therefore be pleased carefully to regulate their proceedings accordingly.

There is a part of the public paper promulgated this evening (not desirable to advert to particularly) which need give no uneasiness.

He hopes it will be felt that the circumstances shall be suitably arranged at the proper moment.

(Signed) EDWARD ELMSLIE,
Secretary and Treasurer to the Superintendents.

From the Hong Merchants
To Mr. Wetmore.

We beg to inform you that we have received permission from Government for the licensed passage boats to run to and from Canton as usual. The names and number of passengers and crew of each boat must be entered in her license ere she will be permitted to start.

The small unlicensed boats of Canton and Whampoa cannot for the present be allowed to come and go; but when the Opium deliveries are completed we will apply to Government for the requisite commands and inform all the foreign merchants thereof for their obedience.

It is for this we write and trusting you enjoy good health, we remain,

The HONG MERCHANTS.

May 4th, 1839.

From the Hong Merchants
To Mr. Wetmore.

We beg to inform you that we have received orders from Government to allow the licensed passage boats to come and go (as usual.)

The following new regulations must be observed by all foreigners leaving Canton in these boats; viz —An officer will be deputed to examine these ere they will be permitted to start; and on arrival at the several Forts and Custom House stations they must also report themselves to be examined. A Wei-yuen will come out every day to ascertain the number of boats about to leave, and the hour of their dispatch, so that when he shall come to superintend their examination, there may be no delay. The names and number of the passengers and crew of each boat must be inserted in the license, and a list thereof must be previously handed in, that the requisite entries may be made. Hereafter no boat will be allowed to carry guns or ammunition, or lead-ballast, as stones will fully answer the purpose.

It is for this we write and with compliments remain.

The HONG MERCHANTS.

May 4th, 1839.

A List

Of the 16 foreign merchants who, for the present, are not allowed by Government to leave Canton by the passage boats:—

Dent,	Dadabhoy,	Henry,
Young-tem,*	Framjee,	Ilbery,
A. Matheson,	Heerjeebhoy,	Stanford,
D. Matheson,	Bomanjee,	Ken-ant,*
Matheson,	Green,	
Inglis,	Daniell,	

From the Hong Merchants
To Mr. Wetmore.

Arespectful communication.

We have just received instructions from Government to forbid foreigners, for the present, going outside of Old China Street; when the Opium is all delivered they will be permitted to pass by and out as usual.

We therefore write this to inform the foreign merchants of all nations for their obedience.

With compliments we remain.

The HONG MERCHANTS.

May 5th, 1839.

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* These two names can only be guessed at from their sound as expressed in Chinese.

THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 4. No. 26. Canton, Saturday, 19th May, 1839. No. 182.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The undersigned has been appointed Agent to Singapore for the sale of the works published by the "Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge" and also Agent for the sale of Chambers's Edinburgh Journal, and the other publications of Messrs W. and R. Chambers, Edinburgh. He has lately received copies of most of the above works, including *Penny Magazine*, *Penny Cyclopedia*, *Chambers Journal* etc. which are for sale at the London publishing prices, exchange at 4s 2d. per dollar, or 2 cents per penny. He will also be happy to receive orders for and to forward to procure at the London publishing prices of the above exchanges, without any charge added, any of the publications of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge and of Messrs W. and R. Chambers,—as any other works parties may wish to order, provided the price be paid at the time of ordering, or guarantee be given that the work or works will be received and paid for on delivery. On the arrival at Singapore of the works ordered, they will be handed over to such agents as the parties may appoint to receive them—or be forwarded direct by earliest opportunity, at the expense of the parties.

Orders in China may be left with Rev. E. C. Bridgman, or J. R. Morrison Esq. Canton—and S. W. Williams Esq Macao—with whom Catalogues of the D. U. K. Society's publications may be seen. Catalogues may also be seen at the Morrison Education Society's Library, Canton—and at Macao.

J. H. MOOR

Singapore 29th October 1838.

FOR SALE.

A FEW 3 dozen Cases of very fine CHAMPAGNE Just landed from the "Premier" from London.

Price $ 18 per dozen.

FOX, RAWSON, & Co.

Canton, 7th May, 1839.

FOR SALE.

SOME Superir FRENCH CLARET of Salgueirie & Co. as St. Julien, Chateau Lafeur &c. @ $ 7 per dozen also superior DUTCH CORDIALS. Apply to

C. LLOYD.

No. 4 Imperial Hong.

FOR SALE

LAFITTE CLARET in cases of one dozen each.

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 3rd January, 1839.

FOR SALE.

THE undersigned have just received an assortment of the following viz. LINEN DAMASK, NAPKINS and TABLE CLOTHS, COLORED DAMASK, TABLE COVERS of newest patterns, LINEN DUCKS and DRILL, DAMASK COUNTERPANES and STRIPE VERANDAH TICK.

HOOKER & LANE.

No. 1 British Factory,
1st December, 1838.

ON SALE.

BEER in HOGSHEADS, just landed in good order. To be had at the Godowns of

BIBBY ADAM & Co.

Canton, 7th September, 1838.

NOTICE.—JUST PUBLISHED and for Sale at the Canton Press Office. "The lasting resentment of Miss Kenou Lwan Wang" A Chinese tale, founded on fact; translated from the Original by SLOTH. In one volume, on foolscap paper, price One Dollar.

NOTICE.—Translations made at the Canton Press Office from and into the English, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese languages at twelve cents a line or where under seventeen lines at two Dollars for each translation.

NOTICE.—FOR SALE at the Canton Press Office, The CHINESE HONG-MERCHANTS AND THEIR DEBTS, price one dollar,
GENERAL RATES OF AGENCY COMMISSION IN CHINA; on English letter paper, price 10 cents.

NOTICE.

ORDERS for printing will be carefully attended to at the Canton Press Office, at the following charges;

for printing Bills of lading, Bills of exchange, Opium orders and boat notes } @ 100 $ 1
" Linguist reports, reports of Cargoes &c..... " " " 1. 50.
" Policies and folio pages. " " " 1.

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Single numbers of the Canton Press and Price Current, may be had at the Office No. 5, British Factory, at 30 cents, and Price Current at 10 cents each.

ART. V. *Injunction from the governor, and lieut.-governor, to the territorial commissioner and others, in reference to the anticipated arrival of the imperial commissioner.* From the Chinese Repository for March.

On the 23rd of January 1839, a dispatch was received from the Board of War, giving conveyance to the subjoined imperial edict, delivered to the Inner Council on the 31st of December, 1838.

"Let Lin Tsihsun, governor of Hookwang, and ex-officio director of the Board of War, be invested with the powers and privileges of an imperial commissioner; and let him, with all speed, proceed to Kwangtung, to make inquiry, and to act in regard to the affairs of the sea-ports. Let also the whole naval force of the province be placed under his control. Respect this."

On the same day (23rd January), arrived also a communication from the General Council, of the following address and tenor.

"To the governor of the two Kwang, Tung, and the lieut.-governor of Kwangtung, E. On the 3rd of January, we received the annexed imperial edict:

"'The daily increasing prevalence of the use of opium, and the constantly augmenting lure arising from the vast profits, have infected beyond the seas, hosts of lustful people, who greedily pursue Us in numbers, to the destruction and ruin of our people and treasure. Thus it appears with true purport of heart, under inquiry and due to each matter. But an evil practice, so long and deeply rooted, is not, it must be feared, to be at once wholly eradicated. If this source of the evil be not closely ascertained, how can we hope that the stream of pernicious consequences shall be stayed?

"'We recently expressed it to be our pleasure, that Lin Tsihsun, the governor of Hookwang, should repair with speed to the provinces of Kwangtung, to make inquiry and to act in regard to the affairs of the sea-ports, and that he should be invested with the powers and privileges of an imperial commissioner, and should have the whole naval force of the province placed under his control. Lin Tsihsun, on his arrival at Canton, will of course exert his utmost strength in inquiring and acting, in obedience to our supposed pleasure, with the view of thoroughly removing the source of this evil.

"'But the buildings in which the opium undergoes preparation, the smuggling vessels in which it passeth, and the shops opened for its sale, or for habituation to the use of it, with the hongs and other such establishments, will still be thoroughly uprooted as they shall, from time to time, and in one place after another, be brought to light. Let Tang Tingchang and Elemg arouse, then, all their servants, and persevere in the work of investigating and putting measures in operation, to annihilate and, Let them not in any degree become remiss, neither let them entertain any vain anticipations of ease, nor stiff less harbor any desire to evade or to transfer their duties.

"'Tang Tingchang holding, however, the entire sway over two provinces, a multitude of affairs must press upon him. Should the special responsibility of making inquiry and adopting measures to arrest the importation of opium and the exportation of pure silver, be also laid on him, it may be feared, that, in giving attention to one duty, he may be distracted from others, and that he will thus be prevented from applying his whole mind and strength to the extirpation of this evil. It is for this reason We have commissioned Lin Tsihsun to go and take on him the special management of the matter. It will be the duty of all to apply their efforts with increasing diligence and ardor to cast down every wall of separation, fulfilling with earnestness each his own particular duties, and uniting together in whatever requires combination of counsel and action, reporting conjointly to Us. Let them henceforth embrace every practicable measure, vigorously to redeem their foregone negligence. It is our full hope, that the long-indulged habit will be forever laid aside, and every root and germ of it entirely eradicated. We could fain think that our ministers will be enabled to ascertain each and all of the remora from China the dire calamity. Let these our commands be made known to those concerned. Respect this."

"In obedience to these imperial desires, we, the ministers of the council, address to you this communication."

The above documents having been received by us, the governor and lieut.-governor,—while, on the one hand, we forward copies of them to the several commanders of divisions of the naval forces, to be made known by them to the commanders of squadrons, and of vessels, subordinate to them,—while also we direct the hong merchants, Woo Shaouyung and his fellows, to pay respectful obedience,—and while further we instruct the colonel in command of the central regiments of our own respective battalions, to consult together immediately, and within three days, without fail, to present to us lists of the number of military troops (or aids-de-cap) and bushiho (or orderlies), who shall be appointed to attend (on the imperial commissioner), together with their names,—while effecting these several objects, we, at the same time, forward a copy to the territorial and financial commissioner, that he may act in accordance with the sovereign's commands, and they, in concert with the judicial commissioner, the treasurer of the gabel, and the commissary, make the arrangements generally known, for the obedience of all. And in reference to the approaching visit of the high imperial commissioner to Canton, to make inquiry and act in regard to the affairs of the sea-ports, let these officers give their immediate attention to the following questions, viz.—What chief of the ships of war of the naval force on the coast of Canton? In case he should require to go in person in view the three divisions—central, eastern, and western—of the naval force on the coast, What portions are of most importance? And in what naval vessels will it be fitting for him to embark? What number of attendant officers, civil servants and clerks, should be appointed to form his suite; and from what offices should they be chosen? Let them answer these questions jointly, and attribute their deep penance, for our revisal, lists, comprising the names of such officers as should be so appointed.

M.

Miscellaneous.

It is some time since we were able to mention our graphic contemporary, H. B.; but we must to-day notice the four sketches he has published this week.

The first of them, *Impatience to a Post*, is a facsimile of Lord Brougham's proposed celebration of the Coronation of Queen Victoria—but not the trial positively postponed to another day the pleasurable excitement of the noble Ex-Chancellor. It represents Lord Brougham, with Mr. Charles Phillips, the Barrister, to a post, fishing at some place to which his Lordship is supposed to have betaken himself, after Lord Russell refused him leave at Cuddesdon. The first of his Lordship's line is perpendicular; the fish don't bite; and the learned Lord observes,—"Though I have been trying all kinds of bait lately, gudgeons are not as they used to be, and I can scarcely get a nibble." His companion replies—"All parties, I suppose, to the spread of Useful Knowledge." The portraits, especially Lord Brougham's, are excellent; and the sketch, though slight, is good.

Another sketch.—A New Picture of La Belle Assemblée presents to our view the Duke of Wellington conducting Marshal Soult to Lord Hill. The French Marshal and the English Commander of the forces are shaking hands. Soult says—"Je vous remercie enfin, mon, qui si cours si long temps aprés vous." A good deal of "observer surprise" is expressed in Lord Hill's countenance; Wellington himself looks, as usual, as a Frenchman can look when nothing requires; and in the Duke of Wellington's face are manifest astonishment, admiration, and amusement. This sketch is very nicely drawn.

The third sketch—*Jonah*—is also a faithful record of a recent historical event. Her Majesty's ship, *The College*, is caught in a hurricane; "the enemy winds" (Lords Brougham, Lyndhurst, &c.) "do blow;" furiously; breakers are dashing over the ship's sides; poor little Lord John Russell is letting himself in the most for safety; Lords Melbourne and Lansdowne, to lighten the ship, or to appease the winds and waves, are throwing overboard Jonah, the unfortunate First Lord of the Admiralty Lord Minto; for whom Lord Duncannon and dear Uncle are making a show of compassion, by casting hold of his feet, but rather with the intended effect of letting him down gently, than preventing his going. The Duke of Wellington, as the great levitation, is swimming in the sea ready to pounce, pounce, and rescue, the devoted Jonah, from the watery grave to which his colleagues have consigned him. Lord Glenelg is very properly up to the "Admiralty" business, and would be for taking hold of the naval people in particular this choice of a favorite.

The last, but not the least, in growth as it is by far the best of the four, is entitled *Dog Nerves*. Its applicability is so striking that we need not say, nay, need not hint who the Nurses, or who the Children are. The maternity, the motherly care, tahen of Queen Victoria's Ministry, by the two chiefs of the Conservative Opposition, has been so great and so frequent, that "all who run may read" (without reading) it, who they are that form the *dramatis personæ* of this sketch.

It is replete with meaning; it is full of marrow; it is "fat with facts"—as dear Uncle said, when he pushed into the Queen's Speech at the opening of the Session, the paragraph containing the announcement of his late treaties with *Sultans* and *Pera*!—It is, in fact, an epitome of the *Misery of Punishment* and *Bonnard's Dundee*, during the whole Session.

An unhappy-looking little mannikin, wanted emergency size, but still to a bit, and cap, and bow, and feathers, and short clothes, and with a rattle in his hand, and shoes to suit any further, is in the arms of a powerful stout-built nurse, who says to Johnny—"Really, my little gentleman, small as persons for your years, it is not a little burdensome as them to be supporting you this hot weather."

What is this groups, but a graphic paraphrastic Parliamentary report of what occurred every day? And of what occurred no longer since than Thursday last—when Lord John Russell attempted to palliate the ungovernable of himself and the ministry, in omitting the *Appropriated Clause*, by acknowledging that they were forced they could not carry it; and leaving it behind him, jumped plump into the arms of Sir Robert Peel for support?

A little behind this groups is another, composed of a rather older, or at any rate rather larger, and Lamb-like, or Sheepish-looking boy, carrying a hoop in his hand, and catching hold of the gown of a very respectable elderly nurse, for protection; to whom he says—"These naughty boys are throwing stones at me again," and who replies to him—"Take hold of *me*, my dear, and don't mind them."

What, too, is this but an honest transcript of an every day original? Who does not remember Lord Melbourne's remarkable exclamation, when Lord Brougham and Lord Lansdowne were pitching and hobbling him about the Peerage, and he dubbed the united Whig-cabinet pair of quarrelsome—"Oh, how I wish the Dons were here; then you wouldn't serve me so!"

Behind their second grotipe is a tiff. Two boys, of about the same age, are running after the sheepish boy, who has caught hold o his nurse's gown. One of these boys is pelting after him, and says—"Oh, see how he runs to his mammy, for protection." The other boy is stooping down to pick up a stone, and says—"I must have another fling at him."

Now again, what is this but an almost verbatim report of Lord Brougham's observation, in the celebrated Berkeley debate, which procured for poor Lord Mahon the immortal sobriquet of Jonah—that "whenever Lord Melbourne was in need, he found a friend indeed" in the Duke of Wellington; and of Lord Lyndhurst's statement on another occasion that "he would return to the stands"

Except Lord Lyndhurst's—to whose there is a very general opinion that H. B. never does justice—and Sir Robert Peel's, all the portraits in this sketch are very good. Even Lord Melbourne's, to which some persons have taken reasonable objection; for his Lordship's face is varied from the spectator, and towards his Lordship's opponent, or "saviour," as Lord Brougham hails his Grace, and the likeness, in that position, is good. In general, as well corporeal peculiarities, the admirable design of Lord John Russell would not have disgraced Lawrence.

This appeals requisite, excellent, and go on full chords, of *Dog Nerves*, will do H. B.'s reputation service; and, unless we much mistake, the term "dry-nursing" will become a most appropriate political *jeu*.—*John Bull.*

Lincolnshire Poulterers.

Many a housekeeper raises at the present day to the united humanities, who, whether his household be small or numerous, and no matter what his religious and political persuasion, is constantly with inexpressible anxiety, and a most overwhelming sense of responsibility, upon the look out for the Christmas goose or Michaelmas duck. Our friend is seen with unbecoming zeal and unbecoming eagerness, his eyes rolling together with unspeakable power, his cheek inflamed by the protuberance of powerful digestion, his form seen rising horizontally. But upon the table, and his housekeeping pursuits appear at length satisfied. The chicken, he pronounces and says I can see that from bottom, while the goose is under inspection; turning decisively round into the direction of the cook, he gives the most positive instructions touch their chins, with a view to the preservation of the breast-bone; touch them with the thumb nearest his shoulder, and the paralizing impression (I speak by him the fiend) while in serious debate the wife and children sit patiently watching his countenance and listening to the utterance of the bright lights, and the brisk carving-knife and fork of the aforesaid implement; and finally, though the fat of the goose and bacon on the table, as if it were alive, as if it were growing out of the dish, and into the human like a stream of lava [illegible] and [illegible] I say again, so relieve to the juicy manner in his bosom, upon this dismal tragedy that I will here present the reader.

At all of which the said housekeeper, when I pictured on the premises, two hundred and fifty years ago, in the county of Lincoln, Lincolnshire, and of the hundred, also another, on that day devoted to fun. The said three were all plucked, trussed, and laid in order ready roasting on an oaken dresser, which, the first and entire apartment by an entire door through the back part of the house, presented by a series of wicker gates, to the place of general [illegible] already referred to, and also by partitions with two other chambers, in one of which the goose were hissing, and in the other stripped of their feathers. In the first of the two latter chambers, three boys were employed. The first boy, by virtue of his office, drew the geese from the [illegible] from the guard geese into a low pound of his own owner of the goose, and into the [illegible] hatch, were usually dismayed on such days as he went to go to the depot and return. The second boy, though in point of fact he acted the part of a bluggeon, did anything more than, taking both [illegible] and [illegible] afterward pen, prepare it for operation. To this end, by a dexterous twist, he unscrewed together the pinions of the bird behind its back, and I stood the legs to one of which he [illegible] of the [illegible] from the ground destined the [illegible] a low bench adjacent on the front to catch the blood. The third boy's business was simple and sanguinary,—merely that of cutting throats. Of this rather unlucky, though necessary business, the unfortunate birds had not only [illegible] across the windmill of the goose [illegible] gave way the ghost, but on the one had passed his fingers through the feathers of the whole devoted and [illegible] and on the other had [illegible] and [illegible] line was occasionally dotted with the flying [illegible] frequently observers and in despite of his best efforts, he captured a flapping from a gory nose, or a tingling stream of blood spirted in his eye; whereat his countenance would glean with a [illegible] expression of alarm and surprise; he would then compose the limbs of his victims with a [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] as they showed by distortion, or their eyes by glazing, a disinclination to believe decently. Afterwards, he allowed every person to go out of the world in the best manner it could.

So soon as a goose appeared thoroughly dead, its legs were disengaged from the strap to which they were tied together, when the distant bird was seized out of the chamber of death, through a small square window or aperture, that communicated with the [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] one [illegible], upon low seats, [illegible] in a cloud of dust and down, and up to their hips in feathers; where with alacrities they were covered with such profusion, that among the eight individuals, it was difficult at first sight to point out which was the woman. These people were paid for their labour, as I was told, at the rate of a shilling a score, whence each is able to earn twenty and upwards a day. Their wages to date at the present period, are reported they have power to pluck, to earn into no longer shillings a day. An adept as I could judge, a goose was plucked naked as a cradle in about a minute, whereupon a plump fat bird at all events every forty or fifty seconds from either one or other of the operators, was pushed heavily on the dresser. Then the artists, as most [illegible] are daily, vigorously pursued their work, while the naked [illegible] of cells immediately ripped from their [illegible] [illegible] like the crackling of a faggot in a baker's oven, or twigs snapped in twain by a rusty donkey, as he bursts through a thicket.

Each goose as soon as plucked was plunged by the plucker, as I have before observed, upon the dresser. Hence it was removed by the next performer into the first outer apartment already mentioned, and from the [illegible] it incidentally treated and disposed on the shelves.

After witnessing the various operations now described, I paid a short visit to the premises in the rear of

these apartments, where a small steam-engine is continually kept at work in the double operation of grinding meal for the geese's food, and stirring and pounding the same into a compost together with potatoes. Three men, moreover, in the yard adjoining, cap green as high as their waistbands, were hard at work loading carts with shovels from a large heap containing at least a dozen waggon loads of pure good manure.

The result we saw will, I trust, have formed an idea of a London goose-farm of considerable extent, although, on the one hand, there are others I believe considerably more extensive. From hence the geese are dispatched regularly to the London market, packed in baskets containing twenty-five birds each, of which baskets twenty-five also make a waggon load,—in weight, supposing each goose on an average to weigh eleven pounds, upwards of three tons. The waggons are forty-eight hours on the road, and the passengers, on their arrival, consigned to salesmen, are disposed of to the poulterers. *Memoranda by Sir George Head.*

Scenes in Spain.

A PASSAGE IN THE LIFE OF THE RENOWNED DON JOSE.

"It was not a very long while before the hand of Don José was broken up, that one night, on the road between Seville and Cordova, we fell in with a caballero, well mounted, riding with extraordinary speed, and attended by three persons, mounted and armed as well as himself. Drawn up to the number of eight or ten across the high road, each of us with his carbine to his shoulder, to pass us, or to encounter us, were equally out of the question.

"'Buenos dias, senor, with a good grace,' said the lieutenant, 'and it will be late for them; we want, but thy money; after spending a night with us thou shalt pursue thy journey.'

"'For the love of God, in the name of the most blessed Virgin, and of all the saints,' said the caballero, 'do not detain me. I am rich; my money I will willingly give; but what can it serve thee to detain me on my journey? Do I speak with the lieutenant? Is it not so?' and the lieutenant immediately conducted the stranger to Don José, who with myself and the rest of the band, had remained at a little distance.

"'Senor,' said the caballero, 'although I address a bandit chief, I address one who has at least the reputation of gentleman; doing just as you do, I am told.'

"'And you probably think, senor,' said Don José, 'that it is neither just nor kind to make free with his purse, which is none of the lightest.'

"'The question of justice we shall not debate,' said the caballero; 'I do not complain of the loss of my purse, but of the loss of my time,—in making free with which, no advantage can accrue to Don José,—for I take it for granted, it is him whom I address.'

"'Sir, me,' said our lieutenant, 'that time is of value to you, and I promise not to encroach upon it.'

"'I have a sister,' said the caballero, 'young and beautiful, who is beloved by a noble of Andalusia, to whom she was once betrothed. My father disapproved of the marriage, because he wished her to marry the Captain-General of Andalusia.'

"'Don Mendizabal de Zaliva,' interrupted Don José.

"'The same,' said the caballero.

"'Better marry the Devil at once,' said Don José; 'she shall not marry the Captain-General.'

"'Well, my sister chose the veil in preference; and was sent by my father to the convent of Santa Clara, at ——. This day her noviciate expires; and to-morrow she will be lost to us all. Yesterday, it was the will of God that my father should die. I am now my sister's legal guardian; and if I am able to reach —— by sunrise to-morrow, I can assert my right, and with her own consent, claim her.'

"'She shall marry the caballero yet,' said Don José, 'if he be worthy of her.'

"'He is worthy of her,' said the stranger.

"'Does she love him?' again demanded our chief.

"'She did love him, as he deserved to be loved,' said the caballero; 'and though, being destined for the veil, she could not avow her affection, I am sure she loves him still.'

"'Senor,' said Don José, 'I will not only permit thee to pursue thy journey, but will even assist thee in thy object.'

"'I am grateful for the offer,' said the caballero; 'but it is unnecessary that I should accept it. All I ask is, leave to pursue my journey.'

"'Thou art mistaken, friend,' said Don José, 'in imagining the object is now so easy of accomplishment. True it is, indeed, that as the brother of the novice, her father being dead, the right to claim her is yours; but the right extends but to the term of the noviciate. If once the vow be pronounced, it is irrevocable. Think ye, that upon your assertion that her father is dead, they will give her up? they will say, 'prove thy right first:' from her, all will be concealed; and long before it be possible for thee to prove thy right;—nay, my belief is, that then with hardly half an hour to the convent gate, before thy sister will be compelled to pronounce her vow. I am resolved,' said Don José, in his own impetuous way, 'that she shall never take the veil; but come,—'tis already past midnight; mount, young gentleman, and do not spare the horses; ours will keep pace with them,' and before another five minutes had elapsed, the caballero and his attendants, followed by Don José and all his troops, were on the road to ——, the ground ringing beneath the hoofs of our horses.

"The sun had some time risen, when we clattered through the village of ——, and came to a halt before the gate of the Convento de Santa Clara.

"'Now,' said Don José, addressing the caballero, 'try if they will give thee up thy sister.'

"Having knocked at the gate, the caballero was admitted alone. I have no means of knowing what followed; but a short time only had elapsed, when he returned to us.

"'Well, senor,' said Don Jose, 'what success?'

"'As you predicted,' said he; 'they refuse to give me my sister, or even so much as to allow me to see her. 'We have no proof,' say they; and besides it is with her own consent that she takes the veil; and without her consent, no one can claim her.'

"'There's no time for anything but acting,' said Don José; 'I'll lay a duro or two, the ceremony's already begun; and unless we make speed, we'll have to restore thy sister shorn of her locks? come,' added our chief, addressing me, 'step from thy saddle on the wall, and open the gate for us!' and before the words were well out of his mouth, I had stepped on the wall,—dropped on the other side, and was stoutly engaged with two or three friars, who interposed themselves betwixt me and the gate; but in a trice, I was joined by several of our band, who had followed my example; and in another minute, the whole troop was drawn up within the court.

"The Abbess, a dignified old woman, now appeared on the steps that led to the inner door; and walking across the court, was beginning to address our band, when Don José interrupting her, said 'Madam, I am Don José, there are my people: you have heard of me before; lead us into the convent, and conduct hither the sister of this caballero;' but without waiting for her answer, Don José, motioning to me to follow him, walked past the abbess, and straight into the convent; and there, sure enough, found everything as Don José had predicted. The ceremony had already begun; the novice, not yet indeed divested of her locks, and still wearing her noviciate habit, stood, ready to pronounce the oath that would have separated her from the world. The priest stood ready to administer it. If not really be believed, that our entrance changed the face of affairs.

"'What is thy sister's name?' whispered Don José to the caballero.

"'Inez,' replied he; and Don José, then walking straight up to the novice, and putting aside the numerous arms that would have intercepted him, 'Inez,' said he, at the same time beckoning to the caballero to advance, 'dost thou know this caballero?'

"'Monstrous profanation!' exclaimed the abbess.

"'Back!' roared the priest; 'it is with her own consent that the novice, Inez, assumes the veil; who dares—?'

"'Inez,' said the caballero, 'is it with thy consent that thou takest the veil?' and at the same moment that he put the question, he laid forward one of those individuals who accompanied him in the capacity of attendants; and he, throwing back his cloak, displayed the rich dress of a noble.

"Never before was there seen so deep a blush on the cheek of a novice, as that which overspread the cheeks of Inez, and she would have fallen to the ground, had not her brother encircled her with his arm.

"'Lead the way to the chapel,' said Don José, pushing the priest before him.

"'O Dios!' said the priest, holding up both his hands.

"Inez, too modestly and timidly hung back, when her brother, addressing her, said 'Inez, my sister, thy noviciate is ended; God has given to me the guardianship of my sister; I restore thee to the world with thine own consent; and with thine own consent entrust thy happiness to one who knows the value of that which is confided to him;' and he, leading the now pale, trembling, and beautiful novice, while Don José followed the priest, all stood before the altar.

"It is not necessary that I should relate what followed; you can imagine the sequel; the novice became a bride; and thus the object of our interference was accomplished. This, you will allow, was a good deed; but it is only one, of hundred instances I could give, of such actions performed by the unfortunate Don José. *Inglis's recent rambles in La Mancha.*

Filial piety of the Chinese. Min Tsze Keen was a disciple of Confucius, and remarkable for his filial piety. His own mother being dead, his father married another wife, who bore him a son, still an infant.* His father was a coachman by profession, and Min Keen used to accompany him to learn the noble science of the whip, or as others say, he used to push his father about in a sort of burley or wheelbarrow. One day his father seeing the poor boy shivering with cold, said to him, "why child, "you have got on a nicely cotton-wadded gown, how "comes it that you look as cold as an icicle?"—but looking more narrowly he saw that his dress was merely stuffed with straw and leaves, his stepmother having deprived him of the cotton to give it to her own child. His father got into a great rage and wished to put his wife outside of the house for her partiality and injustice, but Min Tsze Keen with tears in his eyes implored his father saying, "while "mother is still here, it is "only one son who suffers "cold; but were you to send mother away, both boys "would be destitute and forlorn!" His father at these words paused and reflected, and stopped the current of his wrath. His stepmother felt grateful to the boy for his goodness, and ever afterwards treated them both with equal kindness. Speaking of him, Confucius said to his praise, "who is "the dutiful son? —why it is" Min Tsze keen!" *Notes to "The lasting resentment of Min Keen to Kwan Wang."*

Sesou ho was the prime minister of the first sovereign of the Han dinasty called after his death Kaou tsoo. When establishing himself on his throne, he drew up three books of laws, but he was not able to finish the work, leaving still undone that part of the code which distinguished between more and less severe punishments. This the Emperor deputed Sesou ho to do, and he did it in a style which called forth the warmest approbation of his Imperial master. But when the unfortunate law-concoctor was copying his work clean out, and preparing it for the press, his mother called him several times to come and take his rice, as the dinner was getting cold. He however was too intent on transcribing his work and wished to finish it, so he "answered negligently he knew not what." After a little time, the whole being completed, his wife called him to dinner, when he went immediately. His mother asked him, "what have you been about, or that you did not "come when I called you?" to which he replied. "I "have been dividing or distinguishing between right "and severe punishments." "And pray what punishment," added the old lady "do your laws "award to a son, who heartens to his wife, and disobeys his mother?" "Decapitation" innocently answered Sesou ho. His mother (having no idea that the joke was to end so tragically) reported this circumstance to the Emperor. He felt exceedingly grieved thereat, and wished much to pardon Sesou ho, but feared that if he pardoned the first law-breaker at the outset, his laws would not be respected, *so he had the ill starred Sesou ho's head severed from his body at the market place!* This bloody and cruel example was quite as well calculated to teach people to beware of practical jokes, as to beware of breaking the laws; and may remind the European reader of the brazen bull which the ancient Perillus presented to the tyrant Phalaris *Ibid.*

* Some people say that his second wife born him two sons.

CANTON PRESS.

Saturday, 11th May.

Since publishing the Extra Press of 5th May, the restrictions from the trade having been partially removed and things being, though spoken of one day, perhaps not ripe till three or four days after, we have given over the publishing a regular Journal and shall this week content ourselves with a more general resume of public affairs.

We recorded in our last that an Edict had been received by which ships were allowed to lade, and in fact according to which the trade was to be opened, and passage boats were allowed to leave Canton, carrying passengers. The latter part of this edict was in so far complied with that several boats left on Monday morning for Macao with passengers and letters, but to guard against any of the 18 individuals at that time ordered not to leave, escaping, the Kwang-heep and a posse of other officers, followed by the Hong merchants were assembled at the embarking place bearing the euphonious appellation of Jackass-point, and every passenger, about to embark, was called upon by name, and had to identify his claim to it by shewing his face. This ceremony, including the searching of trunks &c. &c. occupied a great number of mandarines about four hours, when the boats were at last allowed to depart. The boats crews detained here during our imprisonment left in them, they not being allowed to float their ships boats, high and dry in the square during the last 6 weeks. A good many people, particularly such as were not permanent residents here, embraced this opportunity to leave Canton, and we believe that, sailors included, the boats took away from here between forty and fifty individuals. As to the opening of the trade however, and shipping off of goods, matters still remain subject to a good deal of just complaint, and it is impossible to consider it otherwise than still nearly stopped; no foreigner is allawed to go either to the back streets or even to China Street where most of the shopkeepers and outside dealers live: this may perhaps not be considered so much a matter of just complaint, the Chinese Mandarins affecting to consider most of the dealings of these sort of people as allowed illegal—but noone is to go into the Hongs or packhouses of the Hong merchants to look at the quality of the teas he has contracted for, and which are about to be shipped off for him; the Hong merchants affirm that one may send one's servants to receive the teas, but the fact is that every catty of tea now shipped, the exporter has no control over whatever, and he must trust, for what he sends away, the respectability of the Hong merchants, which we from our own experience, as not having dealt with them, have had no opportunity of measuring, but which, some of our commercial friends assure us is far from being undoubted.

It was on Tuesday last that the total of deliveries below, then known here, was stated at 17,500 chests, and since then nothing has been officially received.

Last Wednesday was chiefly remarkable by an alarm of fire in the wylom Company's kitchen chimney, caused by the burning of old Company's papers. The fire was soon extinguished without doing any injury, but among the crowd whom this accident had assembled we heard some one, no doubt deeply versed in the mysteries of exchanges, exclaim; "Confound it! the Company's paper has often thrown Canton, into a ferment, and now it nearly put it in a blaze"!

On the day before yesterday (Thursday evening) it was known that an important edict from the Yumchae had been received, and various were the rumours concerning it in our community; but this morning the following translation became known.

From the Kwangchow Foo to the Hong merchants, communicating the order of the Commissioner, Governor and Lieut. Governor, regarding the punishment of Foreigners for dealing in opium.

Choo, by special appointment Prefect of Kwang chow Foo, issues commands to the original Hong merchants, and to the several Senior and other Hong merchants, for their full information:

He has now received from Lin, the high Imperial Commissioner, &c., Tang, the Governor of the two Kwang, and E, the Lieutenant Governor of Kwang tung, the following orders:

"It appears that the English Superintendent Elliot, the American Superintending officer Snow, and the Dutch Superintending officer Van Basel, have presented addresses, requesting that they all should return home at the head of the people and the Vessels of their several nations.

"These addresses coming before us, the Commissioner and the Governor, and being duly authenticated, we reply:

"China has indeed no need of commercial intercourse with outer Barbarians. But because you have come from far over the seas, it cannot bear to push you utterly away; you have enjoyed the overflowing, the comprehensive, and deep benevolence of the Great Emperor, who has given sanction to the trade with Kwangtung, you who have come to the territory of the Celestial Empire, have not only eat of the heritage and trod the soil equally with the people of the land, but have also by your buying and selling acquired very rich advantages. It is naturally your duty to rest in your stations, observing the laws. But for tens of years past, you have on the contrary employed a thing hurtful to men, as a means of gaining and possessing yourselves of people's wealth.

"The great Emperor anxiously regardful of the general well being, has therefore declared his pleasure that this should be severely prohibited. And if the laws be not plainly declared, how shall the future ingress be put a stop to? While now, all you Superintendents and Consuls aforesaid are aware that the prohibitory enactments of the celestial court may not be opposed, you are yet anxious in regard to points of difficulty as relates to your own countries, and request that, at the head of the people and vessels of your several countries, you may all together take your departure to return home.

"Those of the foreigners whose names are prominent as having been habitual sellers of Opium, have already ere this been ordered away. But besides Jardine and others who have gone away back to their countries, there yet remain many lingering behind. If indeed all leave China for ever, there will of course no Opium gain entrance into the Inner land, and this evil may be removed.

"After then the full completion of the present deliveries, let it be even as requested. It shall be left to you entirely to return to your countries. You will not be allowed to make pretexts for procrastinating and delaying. And after you have then returned, you will not be allowed to come again. Let there be no turning backwards and forwards, no inconstancy, whereby investigation and proceedings thereon will be involved.

"Having reference to the great numbers of the foreigners, of the various nations, and the openness of communication by sea in every part, the laws and enactments of the celestial court being extremely strict, it is still requisite that the punishment attaching to the prohibition against the importation of Opium should be plainly proclaimed. All you foreigners of every nation should you not come hither, there the matter rests; but should you come to the territory of the celestial court, be you foreigners of any country whatsoever, so often as Opium is brought, in all cases in accordance with the new law, the parties shall be capitally executed, and the property entirely confiscated. Say not that it was not told beforehand!

We proceed to issue these orders, commanding the prefect immediately to enjoin the orders on the original Hong merchants, and on the several Senior and other Hong merchants, that they may publish and enjoin the same on the several Superintendents aforesaid, that they having knowledge thereof, may offer no opposition.

This having been received by the Prefect, he proceeds to issue these commands; when these reach the said Hong merchants, let them immediately enjoin the same plainly on each of the said Superintending officers, that they may have knowledge thereof, and offer no opposition. A special command.

Taoukwang, 19th year, 3rd month, 23th day, (8th May, 1839.)

We believe that owing to its importance, and the consequent irregularity of its being transmitted to Capt. Elliot through the Hong-merchants, that officer refused to receive this document, which was at same time transmitted to the American Consul, and to the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce that was. From it, it will be seen that any foreigners may leave Canton after the delivery of the 20,283 chests shall have been completed, but that, any one, applying now for leave to go, will not be allowed to return; those that under present circumstances remain in Canton will be subject to the laws lately promulgated against the smugglers of Opium, that is, to capital punishment. Under such conditions, and the facility of accusation, where, for condemnation, rigid proofs may not be required, most foreigners are now preparing to leave, and their doing so will probably disabuse the Chinese of their so often avowed belief that "without Tea or Rhuberb the barbarians cannot live."

The purport of this Edict is, of course, of paramount importance, but besides it, a good many annoyances of a minor kind are being inflicted on the residents here. We mentioned before that they were not allowed to go into the back-streets or the Hongs to transact their business, which, to be done, must be entrusted altogether to the honor of the Chinese; since this morning it appears, previous orders are to be executed, and workmen have been all day busy preparing the foundation of a wall and railing to be run up close to, and in a parallel line with the factories, leaving their inhabitants for recreation the small space of 4 paces only. Besides, no more than one inlet into the suburbs of Canton is in future to be allawed to—all the others are to be blocked up. The Kwang chow foo, Nom-hoy prune, and Kwang heep came in the person this morning to inspect these new arrangements. They went to the Superintendents hall; where they remained short while, and afterwards seemed to give some orders or explanations when seated under the Verandah in the garden. Howqua attended them.

The guard of about 70 Coolies in front of the Factories, which we mentioned as having taken the place of of about three time the number in our last still remains, and the boats, though not so symmetrically arranged to the eye continue to guard the few landing places. Communication with Whampoa has however become unrestricted, and boats are daily coming and going.

Up to last night, when the arrival here of the boat *Peradox* from Macao was known, no communication has been had with the coast, and even now, the boat being by some cause or other detained somewhere near the French Fort, but few of the letters she brings, have reached Canton. From advices received by her from Macao it would appear that the assurances of the local Government there to the Yum-chae that they have no Opium have not met with the desired belief, and that all Chinese servants and shopmen have been ordered to leave. This vexation, we have heard, does not extend to English and American families, or in fact to any not Portuguese.

We have gathered but little of intelligence of much importance from such sources of information as have been available—but the latest accounts from Peru of December mention that the Peruvian fleets under Santa Cruz had again possessed themselves of Lima, and that the Chilian forces were ravaging along the Sea-coast, within sight of their squadron, on board of which they could not attack owing to its want of the necessary guns. The very bubble results in the total annihilation of the Chilian expedition.

From Mexico the accounts brought by way of the west-coast are that the French at Vera Cruz have for the present discontinued the blockade of the ports, but that they hold San Juan de Ulua until their claims be paid. General Santa Anna was not killed in the defence of Vera Cruz, but nearly the having survived with the loss of a leg and an arm, which have, like other limbs of modern heroes, been entombed, and we hear of a row made by the Mexicans that no Frenchman shall ever, with impunity, pass the spot where those precious parts are deposited.

We have moreover been favored with the last of late Calcutta papers, and much as we wish to give extracts of them, our limited mechanical means, at the late hour we received them, prevent our giving more than our extracts of this week to which the cessation of intercourse has obliged us to have recourse.

The Chinese are by no means consistent in the edicts promulgated of late. In that published on the 5th, 16 foreigners are ordered to be retained, now a general edict gives liberty to all to leave, and special edicts have moreover been sent to some of these 16 ordering them, within a very short period, to leave the country.

Among the occurrences of the week we regret to have to record, on Monday last, the death of the Hong-merchant Mowqua, aged near 60 years. He was very generally liked and esteemed among foreigners, whose sincere friend he was supposed to be. The immediate cause of his death is said to have been inflammation, but it is more than probable that the fatigue he underwent, both bodily and mental, since the Yumchae's arrival, had a great share in producing this fatal termination.

The letters by the *Peradox* were received late last evening, but they were only a very few from Macao and Bombay—the other letters now expected to be on their way by a subsequent boat, happening to be in the hands of another boat owner. If there were not very many reasons to suppose that we shall soon leave Canton, we would ask for some suggestions to prevent similar irregularities in future.

THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Statement of the Quantities of Teas and Raw Silk Reported to the United Kingdom, Season 1838-39 to this date.

Date	Ships	Destination	Tonnage	Tea Black. Pecals. Padree	Bohea	Congou	Congou	Souchong	Congou	Assam	Total Black	Total Green	Total Pecals	Tea Green. Pecals. Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Twankay	Imperial	Gunpowder	Total Pecals	Pc. Raw Silk
1839 Jany.	18 William Jardine	London	660	..	..	2550	21	647	..	..	11	461	7731	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	21 Alexander Baring	"	505	..	..	3078	77	167	..	..	22	98	3132	..	..	..	1016	..	7	..	..
	26 Westminster	"	513	..	..	3042	..	..	..	..	..	..	3042	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	26 Imogen	"	331	..	..	2038	..	33	..	..	33	..	2071	..	90	..	1065	67	..	66	9
	25 John O'Gaunt	Liverpool	449	..	..	2799	77	96	..	..	40	19	2904	..	..	194	..	..	..	..	..
	26 Sapherton	London	612	..	..	4048	61	140	..	..	..	600	4849	..	..	74	..	18	7	..	..
Feby.	1 Mary	"	..	..	..	2022	..	143	..	..	..	200	2365	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1 Ocean	Bristol	329	..	..	1452	67	163	..	..	..	70	1752	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1 Patriot Queen	Liverpool	340	..	..	2197	165	70	..	..	..	60	2492	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1 Bengal	London	..	..	..	7736	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3 John Bull	"	398	..	..	639	130	149	..	..	..	..	918	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1 Penang	Liverpool	347	..	..	2103	..	..	..	..	..	..	2103	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3 La Belle Alliance	London	..	..	..	3905	..	134	..	..	41	..	4080	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	6 Duke of Leicester	"	..	..	..	4345	13	199	..	..	..	19	4576	..	..	..	..	28	..	..	..
	7 Oriental	Canton for Order	507	..	..	3058	..	456	234	..	..	..	3748	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	8 Moffat	London	972	..	..	6875	..	..	..	..	..	..	6875	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	8 Inglis	"	372	..	..	1016	75	633	..	..	96	70	2000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	169
	8 Chelydra	Bristol	449	..	..	2976	39	..	..	..	..	..	3015	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	9 Jamaica	Glasgow	389	389	..	3015	100	..	..	..	31	..	3146	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	9 Jane Brown	"	280	..	..	2099	..	..	..	..	..	..	2099	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	11 Miss Stewart	London	421	..	..	4722	..	130	..	..	..	..	4852	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	17 Crescent	"	576	..	..	6041	..	61	..	..	..	..	6102	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
March	10 Hindostan	"	501	..	..	832	384	294	..	..	..	470	2446	178	16	..	..	..	..	..	..
	18 Viscount Melbourne	"	650	..	..	5837	42	197	..	..	..	150	6226	196	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
May	Isabella	Leith	422	..	..	4335	..	292	..	..	..	..	4627	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Partick Hall	London	499	..	..	2303	..	..	..	..	..	..	2303	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rosalind	"	371	..	..	2979	102	..	..	..	..	..	3081	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Roxborough	"	491	..	..	3561	..	..	..	..	..	..	3561	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Premier	"	420	..	..	3759	..	246	..	..	..	..	4005	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			369			122815	1291	3995	299	170	794	3918	3644	207	224	220	7069	391	313	1324	
Shipped from 1st July to end of December 1838.			135	355		32964	797	2056	122	523	1158	609	38	2373	2051		4680	2021	1067	1000	
			504	750		175410	2088	6051	421	693	1952	4527	6150	5907	2504	1447	11809	1611	1380	2324	

Black Teas Pkts. 196,714 Lbs. 78,685,600
Green Teas " 20,543 " 4,979,400
Total Pecals 227,257 Lbs. 83,500,833

Canton, 11th May, 1839.

GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Statement of Tea exported to the United States, Season 1838-39.

Despatch			Ships	Destination	Tea Black. Pecals. Congou	Souchong	Pekoe	Congou	Congou	Assam	Total Black	Tea Green. Pecals. Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Twankay	Imperial	Gunpowder
1838	July	4	Mandarin	New York		515					625	1813	113			408	410
	"	26	Splendid	do.		963	227				50	800	50			226	167
	"	29	Baptiste Menick	do.		850	216				141	2010	965			197	146
	"	0	Hindoo	New York via Manila							119	107				119	97
	August	8	Philippe 1st	New York			196				60	1051	176			282	240
	"	12	Levant	New York via Manila		1042					77	1120	66			94	121
	September	09	Commerce	Philadelphia		901	900	8			200	1704	497			146	148
	November	19	Albion	New York		196	250	60	192		965	1668	98			307	260
	"	20	Mary Chilton	do.								1797				946	198
1839	January	12	York	do.		36	48				160	600	985			414	400
	"	21	Ceylon	Manila and New York												144	120
	"	30	Trenton	New York		188					610	2100	196			50	100
	February	1	Ada	Manila and New York		697						2125				200	180
	"	5	J. N Gosler	New York		900	270				600	1750	500			200	200
	March	7	London	do.		544						2007	607			117	117
	"	20	Omega	do.			50					311	127	36	10	47	
			Francis Stanton	New York		600	207		94			2010	205	61	200	200	
			Vancouver	Boston	1000	227					200	600					
			Niantic	New York		346	154				200	2000		160	102	98	
			Girard	do.		186	300		4		307	2051	116	0	605	492	
				Pecals	1000	5798	2922	8	100		3827	21402	5100	260	3230	3810	
				Chests	2000	9010	4461	20	400		7891	47912	20400	1040	12920	2762	

Black Teas Pecals 10,410 Chests 17,743
Green " " 47,000 " 79,166
Total Pecals 57,410 Chests 96,933

Canton, 11th May, 1839.

WANTS A SITUATION.—An individual who has been in the trade at Canton for seven years; and understands book-keeping. For particulars apply to the Editor of the Canton Press.

FOR LONDON.

THE Reliance, 1245 Tons Register, Captain Thomas Mangers, now at Whampoa. For freight or Charter apply to Captain MARQUIS, at Messrs. DENT & Co's.

Canton, 12th March, 1839.

FREIGHT TO LIVERPOOL.

THE fine Ship Tyrone, 422 tons A. 1, Captain Livingstone, has the principal part of her Cargo engaged, and will have immediate despatch. For freight apply to DENT & Co.

Canton, 20th February, 1839.

FREIGHT TO LONDON.

THE Teak Ship Rajah, 423 tons A. 1, Captain Lay, will have quick despatch. For freight apply to DENT & Co.

Canton, 20th February, 1839.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE St. Vincent, Captain James Thomson, 4th tonnage, now at Whampoa. Apply to LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 3rd January, 1839.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—since the compose of trade. U. S. Frigate Columbia, Commodore Read, from Singapore. Brit. Sloop-of-war, Childers, from Sea. Barque Firefly, Sterling, from Singapore and Calcutta. Ship Inglis, from Liverpool; Columbus, from Sydney; Thos. ——— from Bombay; Mary Chilton, from Calcutta; Annie Hewitt, from Chile in 70 days; Baron, from Boston, arrived 10th April.

Many more vessels are reported in, but whether we are without documentation from the Guard we are unable to give their names.

PASSENGER per *Columbus*; Mr. C. J. Gibb.

SAILED on DESPATCHES.—9th April Good Success, Fraser, for Singapore, Siddons and Calcutta. 5th May, Ann Gay, Maddocson for Singapore and Calcutta. Amer. Packets, Hanson, for New-York; Frankenstein, Bates, for Boston. Girard, Delano, for New York; Boston, on the 7th for Manila and New York; Brit. Jessamy, Robertson, for Leith; Regent, Cassell; for London; Andromache, Ritchie, for Bristol; Nymph, for Singapore and Calcutta.

Under despatch: for London, Premier, Painted Hall; for Liverpool in a few days, Tyrone; for Hong kong, 6th day, Lady Grant; for New-York on 15th day inst, Amer. Canada, Ricks.

LATEST DATES, from Bengal, 6th November via Bombay. United States, 26th Oct. & Pekoe, Calcutta, 25th January & Ann Gay, 16th January via Calcutta. Singapore, 14th February & Ann. 20th January & Talbot, Manila, 6th March via Manila. No letters having been received though many are the arrivals we know the dates mentioned since the stoppage of the trade.

P. S. Per Schooner Paradox some packets have been received, but not one tenth of what are expected.

NOTICE.—Mr. Felix Hilario de Azevedo has the pleasure of informing his friends and the Public in general that he has established himself at Macao as a general Agent to transact business on commission only.

F. H. D' AZEVEDO.

Macao, 7th March, 1839.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that the Partnership heretofore carried on by the Subscribers at Glasgow under the Firm of Alexander Wardrop & Co., and at Penang under that of Anderson, Wardrop & Co., was this day dissolved by mutual consent; and the said Alexander Wardrop is hereby authorised to dispose of the property and to receive and pay the debts of both Firms.

A. WARDROP.
W. ANDERSON.

Glasgow, 26th June, 1838.

WITH REFERENCE TO THE FOREGOING.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that the undersigned have received full and sufficient powers from the said Alexander Wardrop and William Anderson to receive all outstanding debts due by Parties in India to the late firm of Anderson Wardrop & Co. and, if necessary to adopt legal measures for the recovery of the same.

WILLIAM WARDROP SHAW.
FRANCIS DUNNETT.

Penang, 4th January, 1839.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned beg to announce that they have this day commenced business as Commission Merchants and General Agents under the firm of Dunnett Shaw & Co., in connexion with Mr. John Buchan Junior of Glasgow who will conduct their business there under the firm of Buchanan & Co.

FRANCIS DUNNETT.
WILLIAM WARDROP SHAW.

Penang, 21st September, 1838.

NOTICE.—The following Packages G W D & D & T S to order, landed in Panama from London are unclaimed. The Consignees are requested to apply for delivery to

DENT & Co.

Canton, 9th March, 1839.

NOTICE.—Mr. William Alback and Mr. Y. J. Mutsaw, are authorized, individually, to sign our Firm by procuration.

JAMIESON & ROW.

Canton, 9th February, 1839.

NOTICE.—The Business hitherto conducted by me at Kinkeang in the Island of Lamkeet, 6 miles from the 1st Anchory, 1839, carried on under the firm of Josh Sung & Co. Mr. Mens. Lamqua, who has been for many years residing on the Island, is now admitted a Partner in the concern, and all Communications or orders for the purchase and shipment of Produce, will be punctually attended to.

JOHN HURD.

Canton, 31st March, 1839.

NOTICE.—Bills on London at 6 months sight for sale by

F. S. HATHAWAY.

Canton, 23th January, 1839.

NOTICE.—The very superior, new and fast sailing schooner "Paradox," lately arrived from Bata, has spacious accommodations for Passengers, and is now put on the line of the Canton Packets. For passage or freight, apply at Canton to HOOKER & Lamb, at Macao.

Canton, 15th November, 1838.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are authorized to grant Policies payable in Calcutta, London, Batavia and Canton. A cash payment of five per cent on the amount of premium per each risk will be made to all parties giving risks to this office, and Policies are made payable at 30 days when the premium is paid in cash at a par rate exchange, and at two months and longer periods when paid by a Bill on the same terms at which the Policy is payable.

DANIELL & Co.

Agents in China, *Asiatic Marine Ins.* Office.
Secretaries in Calcutta Messrs. Fergusson Brothers & Co.
Agents in London Messrs. Forbes Forbes & Co.
" in Batavia Messrs. Wilson Smiths & Co.

Canton, 9th November, 1838.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Subscribers are duly constituted and appointed Agents for this Company, and can grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta, Canton, Batavia, Madras and elsewhere—parties contributing business to the Office will be entitled to a return of five per cent on the amount of premium actually paid in.

Canton, January 4th 1839. WETMORE & Co.

SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

Vessel's Name.	Rig.	Commander.	Tons	Where from.	Consignees.
Canada	Amer.	Hicks		Liverpool	Wetmore & Co.
Covington	"	Hayward		Liverpool	Wetmore & Co.
Horatio	"	Howland		Liverpool	F. S. Hathaway.
Eliza	British	Lay	423	Calcutta	Dent & Co.
Baltimore	Amer.	Lindsay	1025	Madras	Capt. Sturges.
L'Esperance	Dutch	Lindeboom		Batavia	Syren Read for Lane & Co.
Orbella	British	Collins		Manila	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Tigris	"	Tuddenham	422	Liverpool	Dent & Co.
St. Vincent	"	Mackillop	410	London	Lindsay & Co.
Francis Stanton	Amer.	Bodfrome	300	Manila	Russell & Co.
George IV	British	Drayton		Batavia	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Ld. Wm. Bentinck	"	Gourley	300	Sydney	J. Thurley.
Tweny	"	Jamieson		Lombock	"
Premier	"	Wyse		London	Dent & Co.
David Scott	"	Spence		Calcutta	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Orient	"	Agar		Liverpool	Turner & Co.
Hugh Bankham	"	Scott		Penang	Morrison & Co.
Annie Hewitt	"	Gordon		Liverpool	Bell & Co.

VESSELS GUESSED.—*Teak, Lord Amherst, Barrallier, Pigeon, Hercules, Avenon, Col. Young, Jamaica, Lizzie, Maynard, Isabella, Anne, Milbrook, Rose, Governor Findlay, Rose, Hasty, Tyrrell, Pearl, Coreale, Thistle, Lambton, Aurora, Virginia, Manhaise, Henry Clay, Persia, Ocagon, John Gibbs, Ruperrit, Lady Hayes, Robert Fulton, Heroine, Independently, Prosone, Indus, Lady Grant, H. E. I. Lorne, Exchange, Red Rover, Ariel, Ann, Peggy, Syed Khan, Hannah, Caronite, Talbot, Manhattan, Hughes, Montgomery, Matilda, Favorite, U. S. S. Columbia, Barbarian, Governor Findlay, Cashmere, Tory, Edmondstone, Florida.*

THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

Abreviations (Pl.) Picul. (Cy.) Catty. (Pce.) Piece. (Pr.) Pair. (Cht.) Chest. (Yrd.) Yard. ($) Spanish Dollars. (T) Tael (M.) Mace. (Cn.) Candarin. (Ch.) Cash. Commt. Weights. 16 Taels, 1⅓ lb. avoir. 1 Catty.—100 Catties 133⅓ lb avoir. 1 Picul.—16 Pls. 80 Cys. 1 Ton.—24 Cys. 1 Cwt.—4 Cy. 1 lb.—Money weight.—10 Cash. 1 Candarin. —10 Candarin, 1 Mace, 1 Tael.—1 Tael, 566 Grains Troy.—1 Spun. 3 Mace 1 cn 7 ch.

VOL. 4. No. 36. Canton, Saturday, 11th May, 1839. No. 192.

IMPORTS.

	QTY.	PRICES.	REMARKS.
COTTON MANUFACTURES.			
Cambrics - 40 yds.	P.	$ 3. a 4	
Chintzes - 28 "	"	3 a 5	
Handkfs. Mouteuths scarlet	"	1.75 a 2.	dull.
" " blue	"	1.25 a 2	
Long-cloths white 40 yds. 36 in	"	3½ a 4½	
" " 30 "	"	7½ a 9.	
" grey - 40 " 38 in	"	5½ a 6.	Large stock
" " 60 " 38 in	"	8½ a 6.	
" " 80 " 38 in	"	7. a 8.	
Am. brown Cots. 30 " 36 in	"	2 10 a 2.50	
Cotton yarn Nos. 16 @ 28	P.	22 a 30	Large stock and little demand.
" " " 30 @ 52	"	30 a 36	
Calcutta - - - 18 @ 24	"	None.	
WOOLLENS.			
Broadcloth Ex. Sup^r 60@62 in	Y.	20 a 2.80.	
" Span^h Stripes 60@62 in	"	1.90 a 1.40.	
" Supers - 58@60 in	"	80 a 90.	
" Worsters		60 cts.	
" Worleys - 25 yds. 10	P.	11. a 11½	No sale.
" Sup^r Sclet. Cutgs large	P	30 a 40.	Cts. dull
Flannel - - -	"	13 a 20.	
Camblets double 56 yds. 30 in	P.		
Fine singles - - -	"	20 a 22.	dull.
Second - - -			
Dutch - - - 40 yds. 33 in	"	28 a 24.	
" " - 40 " 29 "	"	20 a 22	
Bombazets - - -	"	7 a 8.	
Long'ells scarlet - - -	"	10 a 10½	
Assorted colors - - -	"	½ a 64	
Woollen yarn - - -	"	70 a 90	Limited demand.
COTTON.		1 sel	
Bengal old or inf^r - - -	P.		
" ship^g and fine - - -	"	9 5 a 11 3	
Bombay old or inf^r - - -	"		
" ship^g and fine - - -	"	9 a 10 5	Nominal.
Madras - - - - - -	"	10 a 11 3	
Manila - - - - - -	"		None.
METALS.			
Copper Sheets 16 oz. @ 32 oz.	P.	$ 34½	
" S. American slabs	"	20.	None.
" nails assorted - - -	"	40.	
" old - - -	"	18	
Lead E. glish Pig - - -	"	6 a 6½	
" Spanish " - - -	"		
Iron Bar 1 @ 3 in - - -	"	3½ a 4	
" 2nd ½ @ in - - -	"		
" Nailrod ½ and under - - -	"	4½ a 5	Very small stock
" Hoop. ½ @ in - - -	"	4½ a 5	
" Scrap - - -	"	1. a 1.20	Not Saleable.
Steel English - - -			
" Swedish - - -	Tub	4½ a 5	Small stock.
Spelter English - - -	Pl.	5½ a 5½	
Tin Plates - - -	Box	8½ a 9.	Little demand.
Quicksilver - - -	Pl.	85	Nominal.
SKINS Rabbit - - -	100	60. a 65.	
Beaver - - -	each	4. a 6.	
" Fox - - -	"	1. a 1.15.	
Otter Sea - - -	"	10. a 16	
" tails - - -	"	2.50 a 3	
" Land - - -	"	3. a 7.	
Seal - - -	"	2 a 2.50	
OPIUM Patna old 1836	lb		
" " 1837			
" new			
Benares old 1837	"		No trade.
" new	"		
Malwa old - - -	"		
" new - - -	"		
Turkey - - -	P.		Little demand.
RICE Bengal - - -	"	None.	
" Java - - -	"	1.30 a 1.40	
" White table - - -	"		
" Manila - - -	"	1.35 a 1.40	
STRAITS PRODUCE &c			
Bird's nest, fine white - - -	Cy.	30.	
" inf^r " - - -	"	11. a 16.	No demand.
" black - - -	"	1½ a 5.	
Bees Wax - - -	P.	20. a 22.	
Betel nut - - -	"	4. a 6½	
Cloves Mauritius 22 @ 24	"	24.	Moluccs.
" Mother - - -	"	10. a 12.	Overstocked.
Camphor Baroos - - -	Cy.	6. a 25.	
Gamble - - -	P.	2½ a 3.	
Mace - - -	"		
Nutmegs - - -	"		
Pepper - - -	"	6½ a 6¾	
Rattans - - -	"	2. a 3½	In demand.
Tin Banca - - -	"	22.	
" Singapore &c. - - -	"	21.	First quality.
MISCELLANEOUS			
Amber large 1st quality - - -	Cy.	8. a 13.	
" small fragments - - -	"	20 cts a 1½.	
Asafœtida - - - - - -	"	4½.	
Bichlemar - - - - - -	"	6. a 25.	
" good - - - - - -	"	25. a 36.	
Cochineal - - - - - -	"	180. a 220.	
Coral large beads or pieces	Cy.		
" fragments - - -	P.	40. a 50.	
Cow Bezoar - - - - - -	Cy.	16. a 25.	No demand.
Cudbear - - - - - -	P.	12.	
Dutch Pegue - - - - - -	"	4. a 4½.	
Elephants Teeth or Ivory	"	70. a 100.	
" " cuttings - - -	"	60. a 65.	
Fish-maws - - - - - -	"	25 a 55.	
Flints - - - - - -	"	40 cents	
Ginseng crude - - - - - -	"	65.	
" clarified. - - - - - -	"	90	
Mother of Pearl Shell - - -	"	9. a 10.	
Myrrh - - - - - -	"	3. a 4.	
Olibanum - - - - - -	"	3½ a 8.	Large stock.
Patchouck - - - - - -	"	15 a 16	Little demand.
Rose Mahoe - - - - - -	"		
Saltpetre at Lintin - - -	"	4½ a 5.	
Shark's fins - - - - - -	"	15. a 50.	
Smalts - - - - - -	"	60. a 65.	Limited demand.
Stock fish - - - - - -	"	3½ a 4.	Large stock.
Thread Gold and Silver - - -	Cy.	30 a 35	Large stock.
Wood Ebony Mauritius - - -	P.	2.	
" " Ceylon - - -	"	3.	dull.
" Sandal Indian - - -	"	14 a 20	
" " Timor - - -	"	8 a 12.	
" " Sandⁱ Islands - - -	"		
" Sapan. - - -	"	1.20	

EXPORTS.

	QTY. in P.	PRICE	REMARKS
SILK MANUFACTURES.			
Camlets blk. 16 yds. by 24 in	20	$ 12	
" col'd " by "	20	13.	
Hkfs. 6-4 black Levantine	17	5.20. a 6.50	
" fringed			
" 7-8 "	13	6.50 a 8.50	
Hkfs. 7-8 crom barren	11	5.50 a 6	
" Sarsenet, Nankin silk			
" " Canton	—	5.20	
Hkfs. white Pongee 22 in	18	6.20	
" figured " 30 "	16	5.80	
" figured " 30 "	18	7.20 a 7.50	
Levantines col'd 30 yds. 24 "	21	11.50	
" " 30 " 29 "	32	15. a 15.50	
" black " 24 "	27	11.	
" " 29 "	30	16. a 15.	
Sarins Levantines 30 29 "	35	14.50 a 16.	
" " 24 "	30	13.	
Lutestrings mixt 18 24 "	18	6.70	
" black " 29 "	28	9.50 a 9.75	
Pongees white 30 " 30 "	30	10.	
" " 30 " 29 "	29	9.75	
" " 30 " 22 "	22	11.	
" Sarchuen 19 " 19 "	27	8.00 a 8.75	
Sarsnets black N. 30 " 29 "	27	9.75	
" " C. " 29 "	28	9	
" " " 29 "	29	7.	
" white 30 " 29 "	34	14.25 a 14.5	
" colored 30 " 29 "	27	11.50 a 12.	
" crossbarr'd " 24 "	18	6.20 a 6.30	
Satins black 18 " 30 "	44	15 a 15.50	
" " 18 " 29 "	36	11. a 11.50	
" colored 18 " 29 "	28	10.	
" high " 18 " 29 "	38	12.	
" damasked crimson	38	17 a 17.50	
" " colored	38	16. a 16.50	
Senshaws Nank. blk 29 30 "	40	14.50	
" " colored "	33	13.50	
" Canton black 29 "	33	9.00 a 9.40	
Sewing silks assrt. colors. lbs	Pl.	400 a 450	
" " black "		500.	
Shawls crape 7 4 embrd	7	3.50	According to embroidery
" " 55 cm 1	55	1.90	
" 8-4 Satin Bgd. 63	4	1.80	
" 7-4 " 56	4	1.50	
" damask'd silk 54 x 54	4	1.85	
Water silks col'd. lbs 29 in	32	14.50 a 15	
BLACK TEAS.	Pl	Tael.	
" Bohea Canton	"		None.
" Pekoe	"		
" Congou Sung. F^d	"		
" Fl. Lf. & Pek. L^d	"	19 a 20	
" Campoi	"		
" Souchong	"	26 a 40	
" Hung muey	"	22 a 24	
" Pekoe	"	40 a 62	No fine remaining
" Ning Yong	"	18 a 20	
" Ankoi	"		
" Pouchong	"	18 a 20	
" Orange Pekoe	"	20 a 40	
" Caper	"	20 a 22	
GREEN TEAS.			
" Twankay	"	21 a 30	
" Skin	"	19 a 30	
" Hyson	"	28 a 70	Canton Tea.
" Young Hyson	"	28 a 42	20 a 21
" Imperial	"	48 a 65	30 a 36
" Gunpowder	"	55 a 66	40 a 56
RAW SILK. Canton No. 1	"	T. 260	
" " " 2	"	270	
" " " 3	"	280 a 286	
" " " 4	"		
" " " 5	"		
Nankin Tastics	"	500 a 500	
" Taysam	"		
SUGAR RAW. Canton 1st	"	T. 3 2	
" " 2d	"	4 3 a 4	
" Pingfa	"	6 2	
" Candy Canton	"	6 5 a 6 8	
" Chinchew	"		
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Alum - - - - - -	"	1.65 a 1.80	at Macao.
Anchored star - - - - - -	"	10½	
Camphor - - - - - -	"	32 a 34	
Cassia at Whampoa	"	10. a 10½	
" Lintin - - -	"		None.
" buds - - -	"	14 a 16	
Canes bamboo - - -	1000	10 a 14	
" Wangees - - -	"	1 a 1 2	
China Root - - - - - -	Pl.	3½	
Cubebs - - - - - -	"	17 a 18	
Dragon's blood - - - - - -	"	80 a 100	
Galangals - - - - - -	"	2½ a 3½	
Gamboge - - - - - -	"	65 a 70	None good.
Glass beads - - - - - -	"	17 a 22	
Glue - - - - - -	"	9 a 11	
Ginger in Jars - - - - - -	Case	5 a 5½	
Hartall or Orpiment - - - - - -	Pl.	15 a 16	
Lead white - - - - - -	"	9 a 10	
" red - - - - - -	"	10	
Mo.of Pear' Shells Sooloo large	Pl.		
" blue edged small	"		No demand
Musk warranted - - - - - -	Cy.	65 a 80	
Nankeens, blue 10½ yds. 13 in	100	92	
" 22 yds. 12 in	Pc.	80	
" Canton made - - - - - -	"	72	
" " large - - - - - -	"	82	None.
" " small - - - - - -	"	65	
Yellow yds. in lat. st.	"	72 a 80	
" " 2d. "	"	66 a 70	None
" " 3d. "	"	60	
" small "	"		
" white "	"	55 a 65	Wanted
Oils Aniseed - - - - - -	Cy.	1.10 a 1.20	
" Cassia - - - - - -	"	1.65	
Rhubarb - - - - - -	Pl.		None.
" Dutch cut - - - - - -	"		
Sago in Jars - - - - - -	Case	6 a 8	
Tobacco in baskets - - - - - -	Pl.	14 a 15	
Tortoiseshell - - - - - -	P.		
Turmeric - - - - - -	"		
Vermillion 80 catties - - - - - -	Box	16.	

N. B. OF IMPORTS ALL DUTIES ARE PAID BY THE PURCHASER, AND OF EXPORTS BY THE SELLER BOATHIRE IS PAID BY THE SELLER.

NOTE. Opium can only be delivered at Lintin &c. where also higher prices are obtainable for *Camdara, Saltpetre, Ginseng* and other Goods, on which duties at Whampoa are high—Ships with *Rice, Cotton, &c.* sometimes discharge at Macao or transship their Cargoes, at Lintin &c. to other Vessels, bound to Whampoa, and thereby avoid Port Charges. The ship rests outside, and Rice Freights, are various and high.—Small invoices of *Wine, Beer, Pickles & Confectionary Stationery, Cutlery, Crockery ware, &c.*, for foreigners consumption, are sold at Auction duty paid.

Note. Ahms, and Cassia are procurable cheaper at Lintin, Macao, &c.; no *New Silk, Silk* piece goods &c., are sometimes shipped thro' the latter Port; Provincial double duties, chargeable on those goods, if more than 100 Pieces are required for the ship when at Whampoa.

RATES OF INSURANCE AT CANTON.

On first class vessels in the 10th Canton and Union Offices of China, & various Agents of Offices established in Calcutta and Bombay.

GOODS TREASURE		GOODS TREASURE		GOODS TREASURE
Bombay		Singapore	1 ½	Bol. or Bombay	3
Ceylon		Manila		Spain or Portugal	3
Madras		Malacca		Samatra U Ports	3½
Calcutta	2½ a 3	Penang	1½	Chili or Peru	3
Bengkoo		Batavia		Manilla	3
Mauritius		Gt. Britain via Sg.	3 2½	Account of Others	3
Australia		" direct	2½	Lintin &c.	1
Sand. Islands		France	2½ 2		

Note. Above rates are from 20th Oct. to 20th April annually; during remaining 6 months the premiums are somewhat higher. Risks on Specie are @ 9 per Cent per annum, @ 4½ for 6 months, @ 2½ for 3 months and @ 1 per month.

The Local Insurance Offices grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta and Bombay, or in Canton.

WHAMPOA PORT CHARGES, &c.

1st class ves. measg.	1600 cubits & upwards pay	0.7874756 of a Tl. per cubit
2nd " "	1200 do. & under 1600 "	0.7221691	
3rd " "	under 1200 do.	0.5062561 " "	

N. B. The cubit in 14½ inches: measurement is taken on each entry of the vessel with cargo (except Rice) and is from the Foremast to the Mizen mast or tiller head in Brigs; and across at the main mast; these are multiplied together for the above products—The largest class pay from @ 6300 to @ 6399; 2d class from @ 5700 to @ 5750; 3rd class from @ 5700 and under. The Chop fee or Present Fee is paid by all vessels 1600 Tons or @ 2223. Linguists fee @ 173½ and Comprador's fees @ 50 Also Pilotage @ 60, inwards and outwards the same. A sum of from @5 to @60 is also usually required by the Hong-merchant, for securing a Cargo-ship, to defray fees and charges incurred by him. On French and other Foreign vessels the charges are slightly varied. The several fees paid to the Hoppo &c. on a Rice laden ship amounting to @ 539.80., by a decision of the General Chamber of Commerce, are to be considered a charge on the vessel, as also the sum of @ 240—paid to the Linguist—making the whole charge on a Rice-ship, @ 1189.80—besides Pilotage inwards and outwards.

RATE OF EXCHANGE AND PRICE OF BULLION.

	s. d.
On London or Liverpool, 6 months sight private Bills	4.11 @ 5.
Government Bills 10 @ 30 do.	
United States Bank Bills 6 months sight	5.
Bills under advances made on goods by the E. I. Company's Agents.	None.
E. I. Company's Agents Bills on Calcutta 30 ds. sight C. Rs. 220 @ 222.	
E. I. Directors Bills 60 ds. sight, and private 30 ds. C. Rs. 223.	
Private Bills, on Bombay, " Co's. Rs.	

Spanish Dollars Pillar Ferdinand,	1 per Cent	
" " Old Carolus	3 @ 4 per Cent	Nominal
South American Republics	par.	

Freight to London, Liverpool, &c. per Ton. 50 cubic feet @ 8
to foreign Europe, American and British Ships, nominal
to United States, American Ships Per Ton. 40 cub. feet. " 20 @

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

IMPORTS.

During the stoppage of the trade there were some sales of Cottons at an advance of upwards of a Tael a Picul on the rates prior to the stoppage: but the demand, which was principally speculation with reference to the peculiar position of affairs has not been very active since the trade was partially opened.

WOOLLENS.—were also enquired after at an advance, but they are again dull; owing to the difficulty of arranging so as to export, Bullion do not appear to sell extensively. Matters are in so very unsettled a state, that it is in fact difficult to quote any thing like a real price for any description of goods.

COTTON MANUFACTURES.—This latter remark applies to these also, for have we heard of any transac tions in them.

RICE.—is again very cheap—the advance of 20 a 30 cents per Picul previous to the stoppage not having been maintained, and Java Rice is not now quoted higher than 1.30 a 1.40. The appearance of the next crop is also reported good.

EXPORTS

SILK.—held at pretty nearly the rates quoted before the stoppage

TEAS.—Permission being granted the Ships in Port to proceed with their loading, business has been again resumed, but it is carried on under considerable disadvantages as access to the Hongs is denied us and no opportunity is afforded for examination and not the slightest check exists therefore against any frauds the Hongs may be disposed to practise. The anxiety of parties however to close accounts with the Hong Merchants and so obtain some security for Goods deposited in their hands has occasioned larger transactions than might have been expected: Common Congous are selling @ 20 @ 22 and Twankays @ 24 @ 26 and fine kinds of Tea are quite neglected.

Canton, 11th May, 1839.

THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 4. No. 37. Canton, Saturday, 18th May, 1839. No. 193.

FOR SALE.

A FEW 3 dozen Cases of very fine CHAMPAGNE just landed from the "Premier" from London.

Price $ 18 per dozen.

FOX, RAWSON, & Co.

Canton, 7th May, 1839.

FOR SALE.

SOME Superir FRENCH CLARET of BALGUERIE & Co. as St. Julien, Chateau Latour &c. @ $ 7 per dozen also superior DUTCH CORDIALS. Apply to

C. LLOYD.

No. 4 Imperial Hong.

FOR SALE

LAPITTE CLARET in cases of one dozen each.

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 3rd January, 1839.

FOR SALE.

THE undersigned have just received an assortment of the following viz. LINEN DAMASK, NAPKINS and TABLE CLOTHS, COLORED DAMASK, TABLE COVERS of newest patterns, LINEN DUCKS and DRILL, DAMASK COUNTERPANES and STRIPE VENETIAN TICK.

HOOKER & LANE.

No. 1 British Factory,

1st December, 1838.

ON SALE.

BEER in HOGSHEADS, just landed in good order. To be had at the Godowns of

BIBBY DAM & Co.

Canton, 7th September, 1838.

NOTICE.—JUST PUBLISHED and for Sale at the Canton Press Office. "The lasting resentment of Miss Keaou Lwan Wang." A Chinese tale, founded on fact; translated from the Original by SLOTH. In one volume, on foolscap paper, price One Dollar.

NOTICE.—Translations made at the Canton Press Office from and into the English, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese languages at twelve cents a line or where under seventeen lines at two Dollars for each translation.

NOTICE.—FOR SALE at the Canton Press Office, THE CHINESE HONG-MERCHANTS AND THEIR DEBTS, price one dollar.
GENERAL RATES OF AGENCY COMMISSION IN CHINA; on English letter paper, price 10 cents.

NOTICE.

ORDERS for printing will be carefully attended to at the Canton Press Office, at the following charges;

for printing Bills of lading, Bills of exchange, Opium orders and boat notes } @ 100 $ 1
" Linguist reports, reports of Cargoes &c..... " " " 1. 50.
" " Policies and folio pages. " " " 3.

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 Copies,

ON SALE.

At the CANTON PRESS OFFICE

THE second and third volumes of the CANTON PRESS NEWSPAPER AND PRICE CURRENT, at 12 $ per file.

BILLS OF LADING, BLANK POWERS OF ATTORNEY, BLANK RESPONDENTIA BONDS OPIUM ORDERS, all neatly printed and on Europe paper.

also

DIRECTIONS for using the LOGARITHMIC TONNAGE ROD, as invented by Mr. STANSBURY.

At the price of 10 cents each, Statements of AMERICAN IMPORTS & EXPORTS for 1837 & 38, and at 15 cents each, these together with BRITISH IMPORTS & EXPORTS on one sheet of Postpaper.

LINGUISTS REPORTS.

New South Wales.

The following conversation between two gentlemen, took place in the Military Barrack-square on Tuesday, just after the execution of the seven murderers of the native Blacks, and while General O'Connell was reviewing the troops of the Garrison:

Country Gentleman—So, I find they have hanged these men?

Town Gentleman—They have.

Country Gentleman—Ah—hem—we are going on a safer game now.

Town Gentleman—*Safer* game? how do you mean?

Country Gentleman—Why, we are poisoning the Blacks; which is much safer; and serve them right too!

We vouch for the truth of this conversation, and for the very words; and will prove our statement, if public justice should, in our opinion, require it.

From the atrocious and infidel sentiments lately promulgated on the subject of the native Blacks, by a contemporary Editor, the public have been led to believe, that many of the owners of live stock at the Hunter and in Sydney, have approved of the divers killings and massacres of the natives; which commenced a long time ago in the remote districts of the north-west of the colony, and were continued up to the assassination of the twenty-eight persons, men, women, and sucking infants, for the murder of one or more of whom, unknown, the seven men on Tuesday suffered death. But we must say, we were not prepared to hear the damnable sentiments and facts related by the above country *gentleman*. Bad as we know many of the people of this colony to be; savagely ignorant as are the irreligious, profane and drunken portion of our convict orders, both emancipists and immigrants, jurors and non-jurors; and cruel and illiterate as is a portion of our mushroom aristocracy; we must say we were not prepared to believe that any man, whether a convicted felon in a jail gang, or a proprietor of 20,000 sheep, *would feel as a principle*, much less *dare* to utter as matter of common "how-d'ye-do" chit chat in the street the infernal sentences above quoted; we were certainly not prepared to hear. But being the feeling of a portion of our aristocracy, (for the poisoning assassin spoke in the *plural number*, and is the representative of a portyve or society) we thank God that it has come to our knowledge, because we can make it known to the Sydney Government, to the Home Government, to Europe, to America, and *the world*.

I comes to our knowledge, that certain gentlemen in Sydney among whom was an officer of government, used to write to their overseers, in Attorney-General Saxe Bannister's time, in flash language, encouraging them to shoot all the blacks on their estates and in the neighbourhood; and great numbers were accordingly shot. The flash words were not those of the Newgate calendar; they were invented for the occasion. They were not the signs of *plunder*, as the Newgate flash language is, but those of blood and assassination. The Attorney General of that time was like our present one, a humane man. But he had two drawbacks on his efforts; he was the intimate friend of some of the murderers, although he was not aware of the *extent* of their murderous propensities and principles; and he had not the firmness and nerve of our present Attorney-General. Like Mr. Saxe Bannister, he was the conductor of a fevered journal. But the ferocity of the *Australian* newspaper of that day, was discharged by a learned and talented barrister, the late Mr. Wardell; a man brave to audacity, acute and inventive, though not *profound*; of great legal knowledge, tact, and finesse; fond of money, and not over-burdened with humanity and generosity. Such an editor in *that* day, almost exclusively in possession of the public press, was a great obstacle to Mr. Bannister's exertions, and a thorn in his side in many senses. The *Herald* equals the Doctor in audacity and inhumanity, but it has not the weight of a *barrister* to support it; and as to the power of the press, it divides it with others. Mr. Plunkett therefore, fights in a more advantageous position than Mr. Bannister.

The seven men who suffered on Tuesday deserved to die. We did what we could to cause the sentence of the law to be carried into execution. But as murder like all other crimes, is capable of extenuation, we offer the following to show, that the *moral* guilt of these men may not equal the actual illegality and bloodiness of their conduct; and we do this the more readily, because, by their death, they have satisfied public justice, and, before men have expiated their offence.

The narrative of the murder is this:—Ten men, on horseback and armed, by previous consultation and agreement, proceeded without noise or tumult to a certain hut near the Big River, beyond Liverpool Plains. They quietly secured certain natives who had long made this hut their dwelling-place, or place of rendezvous or principal domicile or locality, when not roving in the bush. This company of natives consisted of about 23 persons, men, women, youths, and infants. These they were, calmly and quickly, but with stern purpose, tied by the elbows in a long line with thick rope called a *cabel rope*. This done, the ten re-mounted their horses, and without any tumult, not even breaking silence, by conversation that we hear of, they ordered the captives to proceed along with them. For this purpose, one of them fastened the fore-end of the rope round his body and led his horse on a walk. Thus impelled, and seeing resistance useless, the bound natives obeyed the impetus of the rope, and proceeded. As they proceeded they uttered aloud, crying for mercy. Their cries were met by no threats nor imprecations. An awful taciturnity was preserved by the eleven horsemen,* five of whom arranged themselves one after the other on one side of the rope, and five on the other, to prevent escape. Arrived at the place of execution, nothing more is known of their proceedings, so far as the evidence on the trial goes. But from the human skulls separated from the bodies, and portions of human bones which were found burnt with fire lying on the embers of an immense hearth, where a mighty furnace had been made and was now burnt out, and from one shot being heard at the hut by the man whom they left in charge, soon after their departure with the victims, we infer, that they killed one of the twenty-eight with a pistol, and put the rest to the sword, some of the horsemen being armed with swords. All this, we say, was done in cold blood and without conflict. The malice implied by the law is not always the malice of the heart. The malice of anger, revenge, love of lucre, or lustful desire, does not seem to have had any place in the breasts of these eleven men. What they did, the painful and revolting service they performed, they seem to have performed in the more quiet but determined spirit in which any public executioner, in any country, puts to the torture, or to a speedy death, the culprits delivered over to him by the law to execute his office upon.

But although malice, revenge, lust, or lucre, seem not to have been the motive which induced these men to act the part of executioners, they *had* a motive; for no man in his right mind and awake, does anything without a motive. The question then arises,—*what was that motive?*

The public belief is, that this murder was only the last of a series; that it was the continuation of a system of extirpation, which had been long acted upon. But this system had been planned either on the suggestion of others, or, if suggested by them-selves and then offered to be put in force, these suggestions and offers were *approved* by others. In short, that in their murderous project they were, to use the expressive language of the law, "aided, abetted, and comforted" *by their superiors*. It is also believed by the public, that an example of massacre had been set them by a military officer some time before, in his pursuit of the native Blacks.

Now, if we have arrived at the true motive which induced these men to murder the Blacks, then we are compelled to the conclusion, that all such aiders, abettors, and comforters are, in the eye of God, accessaries before the fact, to all the murders these men committed, and are, in law, equally guilty with themselves. Before God they are *more* guilty, because these abettors are *better taught*. And whereas their advice to do the bloody deed might strike the minds of these uneducated and vulgar men, as carrying expediency and necessity with it, no such extenuation can be pleaded by the advisers; because their motive must have been the result of cruelty and avarice. And that this was and still is the true motive of these advisers, we consider palpable; for wherever the destruction of the Natives by shooting or stabbing with the sword has proved to be a laborious and bloody mode of extirpation, and leaves marks behind it to tell tales, they now propose to despatch the remnant of the aboriginal tribes *by means of poison!*

Arsenic is used in great quantities by the shepherds of our interior, in curing scab in sheep. It is kept in every hut at every sheep station in the country. We know of one black native who was poisoned by some convicts belonging to the Port Stephens Establishment. This poison is readily used. The hut-masters make wholesale raids. They have only to mingle a portion of arsenic in a particular cake and mark it, and give it to the Blacks *as a present*, and it will despatch them rapidly or lingeringly, according to the quantity infused. The natives die, or they languish a few weeks and then die. There is no Surveon, no Protector, to report their death; nor to examine into the disease which caused it.

If aforetime we have had doubts as to the necessity of paying *Protectors* of the Black Natives, now we have none. This new scheme of *assassinating* the Blacks by giving them poisoned flour, or cake, renders the expense of Protectors, an act of common justice and humanity.

If it should ever transpire, that the Governor or the Attorney General was made acquainted with the names of the murderers of these seven men, and did not do all in his power to bring them to justice, be their rank or wealth, or respectability what it may, he will be chargeable before God as the murderer of the seven culprits whom by their just conduct as the Queen's Officers of justice, they caused to suffer death on Tuesday last. For, much as these ignorant and vulgar men deserved to die, their advisers deserve death much more.—*Sydney Monitor, 24th December.*

United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—MR. STEVENSON AND MR. O'CONNEL.

(From the Washington Globe, of December 4.)

Mr. ADAMS gave notice that, on to-morrow, he should call up the bill for the prevention of duelling in the district of Columbia.

Mr ADAMS then submitted the following resolutions:—Resolved, That a committee of—members be appointed, with leave to send for persons and papers, to inquire and report to this house—1. Whether Andrew Stevenson, envoy extraordinary, and minister plenipotentiary from the United States at London, is or has recently been engaged in a public newspaper controversy involving his personal integrity, and the honour of his country, whose representative he is, with Daniel O'Connell, a member of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.—2 Whether the said Andrew Stevenson, holding the privileged character of an ambassador, has, in concert with three other persons, citizens of the United States, one of whom is an officer in their navy, engaged in a conspiracy with intent to stop that said officer, in the discharge of the laws of God and of man, to murder the said Daniel O'Connell in a duel, or by a premeditated provocation to a brawl.—3. Whether the said Andrew Stevenson, after a written demand of explanation, in the form usual among duellists as preliminary to a challenge, and with the intent to follow it up by a challenge, preconcerted with the said three other citizens of the United States, did accept of an answer from the said Daniel O'Connell equally unsatisfactory to the codes of genuine and spurious honour, and thereby tacitly admit that the truth of the imputation upon his honour at which he had professed to take offence.—4. Whether the said Andrew Stevenson, in these transactions, has violated the duties of his office as an ambassador of peace, the laws of nations, the laws of the land to the government of which he was accredited, the privileges of the British House of Commons in the person of one of its members, and the honour and interest of his own country.—5. Whether the said Andrew Stevenson has in these transactions so conducted himself as to require the constitutional interposition of this house, by impeachment or otherwise.

Mr. HOWARD remarked that the resolutions covered a great deal of ground, and in the hope too that the gentlemen from Massachusetts would consent to the motion, he moved that their consideration be postponed till Monday next.

Mr. HOPKINS moved to lay the whole subject on the table.

Mr. THOMAS hoped the mover of the last motion would withdraw it, and suffer it to lie over.

Mr. HOPKINS, believing no good could result from a discussion upon such a subject, could not consent to withdraw it.

The motion to lay on the table prevailed—yeas 140, nays 37.—*Bengal Harkaru.*

Canada.

From the Quebec Gazette.

Our neighbors in the United States are turning the tables on us in regard to Lynch law, riotin, &c. The late riot at Halifax, in which some soldiers and sailors were concerned, and the trial by a jury of the Queen's Peace minister, and the secretary through whom her instructions are legally and constitutionally transmitted to the colonies, furnish fertile themes for declamation, and we find that these proceedings are chiefly blazoned by the papers which were the boldest in censuring their own people for their interference in Canada affairs. Some of them say, we are "learning" from us. We believe we have made great progress in the practice to which they allude. The insults offered to Lord Gosford and Sir John Colborne, on the River Chambly, last autumn; the destruction of Madame St. Jacque's house, at St. Denis; the violence offered to Madame Perrault; charivaries and threats employed by armed men against public officers; the injury done to property in several counties; the destruction and seizure of property; the training, without lawful authority; the violence at the Vindicator printing office, on the 6th of November last; the murder of prisoners, and the late burnings in effigy, with the knowledge, and under the eye of the magistracy and a British garrison, are all part and parcel of the celebrated code of Judge Lynch; so much law; and we question if, in the same time, and in proportion to the population, the practice has been more extensive in the United States. With us, it is more disgraceful, as we have greater means of repression, and live under a Government where the execution of the laws is vested in no authority not forced to have recourse, for its existence, to frequent popular elections.—*Amer. Paper.*

Singapore.

OPIUM IMPORTED FROM CHINA.—Neither we think affords more satisfactory evidence of the present vigilance and extreme severity made use of by the Chinese government in preventing and punishing the importation of Opium, than the fate of one of the Junks that have come in from China in the course of the week, having brought back with her part of the Opium which she purchased here last season, amounting to 30 chests, in consequence of the danger attending any attempt to land it. The Nakhoda says that purchasers could have been found for the Opium at Dollars 800 a chest; but that the discovery by the officers of government of any endeavour to import it would have involved as well the owners of the vessel, as those directly concerned in the transaction, in the most fatal consequences. In that part of the coast where the Junk was, the resolution exercised their authority in prohibiting the introduction of Opium, and in punishing those found dealing in or selling it, without a shadow of opposition from the populace, who were terrorstruck by the severity of the new law, and were endeavouring to alienate themselves entirely from the habit of using the fatal drug. It would be well if speculators were to attend to facts of this kind, instead of suffering themselves to be deluded by the representations which are so often put forth of the inability of the Chinese government to prevent the Opium trade, and the necessity there exists for its continuance in order to replenish the Imperial Treasury, and because penal Mandarins exist sufficient to let as freely fall with bribes as of late has been their wont.—*Singapore Free Press.*

India.

Our Bengal Papers received by the *Conveyor Family*, extend to the 9th March, and we proceed to give a brief epitome of the most important Indian news contained both in them and those received in the early part of the week by the *Governor Pelham*, not having at present room for lengthy selections.

The last intelligence from Scinde, through which territory the army of the Indus was on its march, was highly favourable; and instead of having to attack Hyderabad, as was expected would be necessary to reduce the Ameer to compliance with the overtures of the government, he has yielded a passage to the troops, agreed to grant us the free navigation of the Indus, to pay down 27 lahs of rupees towards the expenses of the Scinde campaign, and to remit a subsidy of 2,000 British troops. This only act of hostility attending the progress of our army through these territories was at Kurrachee, the principal sea port of Scinde over one of the mouths of the Indus, which was battered down by the *Wellesley*.—Nothing further is said of the rumoured coalition of the North Western countries, including *Herat* against us.—Lieut Forrester's mission was still in *Herat*, but is reported to be on bad terms with the Minister of Shah Kamran. There still, however, continue reports of combinations against our power in the East, fostered by the intrigues of Russia. The part of Asia now engrossed after a sharp resistance on the side of the Arabs, whose loss in killed and wounded amounted to 130, the casualties on our side being very trifling—four brass guns, of very large calibre, fell into the hands of the captors, who intend to present them to the Queen. Aden being the first acquisition of territory made under her reign.

An unexpected night attack had been made on the 26th January last, on the station of Jubbulpore, Upper Assam, by a body of Kamptees more than 600 strong, in which Lieut.-Col. White was killed, and the line burned down—the assailants were however speedily repulsed, but not before they had caused considerable loss and were the following day attacked in their own haunts. News had reached Calcutta, accompanied with some particulars, of a rebellion or counter-revolution in Burmah, which does not however appear to be a very serious affair to the reigning sovereign. There was an appearance of an early war with Ava, and no intimation had reached of Col. Burney. The Bengal Papers had remarkable accounts of some extensive fires in the *Isle of France* attended with considerable loss of property. There are meetings and discussions about steam of which we have not room to give an account now, but will supply particulars in our next number.

We have private advices of the 9th March which state that in consequence of the dissensions accounts from China brought by the *Sir Edward Ryan*, no prices could be quoted for Opium, and that shipments were being made to China to get the drug out of the Calcutta market. There was little change in *Straits Produce*, but from recent importations Tin was expected to decline—Pepper continued in fair request.

The *Spy* was to leave Bengal early for the Straits and China, and the *Rover* for this port: the *Sir Edward Ryan* was expected to sail about the 25th, and the *Water Witch* would probably remain till the 3rd Opium sale.—*Eng. Free Press, 4th April.*

SHIP LETTERS.—Some idea may be formed of the extent of communication between the United

* The eleventh was one of the two inhabitants of the hut who chose join them.

States, England, and France, from the following facts:—The number of letters forwarded through the New York Post-office by the packets for Liverpool, London, and Havre, from the 18th of April last to the 10th July, was 61,307—for other ports, 4,360; total, 65,667. The number received at the upper Post office, from 1st January, to June 30th was 240,548—for City delivery, 101,849. There can be no doubt that, but for the embarrassment of the times, the number of letters would have been much greater.—*New York Evening Post.*

THE ENGLISH IN FRANCE.—From a census which has been made in July, by order of the Minister of the Interior, it would appear that there are the following number of British subjects residing in France;—In Paris, Versailles, St. Cloud, and Germain, 20,000; in Dieppe, Rouen, Havre, Caen, Orleans, Marseilles, and Bourdeaux, 10,000; in Dunkirk, Bergues, Lille, Douai, Cambrai, and St. Quentin, 1,500; in St. Omer, Mount Cassel, St. Pol, Arras and Bethune, 1,500; in Calais, St. Pierre, Cologne, and Guines, 4,500; in Boulogne-sur-Mer, Marquise, Montreuil, Amiens, and Beauvais, 10,000—total, 47,500. We should say that this return is very imperfect, there being more than twice that number in France—to wit, Lyons, Blois, Montpellier, and last, though not least, Tours, and other towns we could name.—*Boulogne Journal.*

NOSES IN DANGER.—The New Russian Minister to the United States is called Somoukoff (saw my nose off) An *attache* of the same legation in Washington, Blowmanozof (blow my nose off) Besides which we have Colonel Katmanosof, of the Imperial Guard, (cut my nose off) Marshal Pullmanoff (pull my nose off), General Nozebegun (nose begone), and many others.—*Washington Metropolitan.*

Straits of Macassar.

The following letter, originally addressed to the *Register* we have been requested to republish, to give as wide a circulation as possible to the information it contains.

Sir,—As many ships adopt the route through Macassar Straits at this season of the year, I think it may be useful to publish in your paper the following remarks, which are not in the old editions of Horsburgh.

St. Johns and Haringe Islands were formerly placed in a N. N. W. direction from Point Kancoongan.—On June 7th 1829, wind at Eastward, made St. Johns Island early in the morning and passed along the edge of apparent shoal water which appears to connect the Haringe Islands with St. Johns. Just weathered the Haringe Islands. The Easterly part of St. Johns bears from Port Kancoongan N. by E. ½ E; and this island or group of Islands, is connected with Haringe Islands, by a well defined line of green water, having some dry patches upon it.

The Haringe Islands are in Lat. 1°. 50'. N. and bear North a little Easterly from Point Kancoongan distant about 43 miles.—They are two low islands, separated 1½ to 2 miles from each other, but having green water between them, and are in a transit line bearing E. by S. and W. by N.

A FRIEND.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Mr. Editor,

Will you have the kindness, to insert in your next paper, the following lines, and oblige.

Your humble Servant,

A.... *

From a Correspondent.

Lines written on seeing the illiberal attack on the American, signed Thomas Campbell, and the no less violent retort of Rip van Winkle of Sleepy Hollow published in the Singapore Free Press.

Whose is the pen which dare pollute
Sweet friendship's peaceful page?
And who the fiery child of war
Who lifts the puny gage?

Is thine the task, sweet poesy
To break the hatchet's rest?
Shall Mars, instead of Clio, rule
The children of the west?

The triumphs of his country's *Jack*
Each Britain loves to trace;
Columbia's sons revere the *Stripes*
Which never knew disgrace.

If the Cameonean ranks we seek,
Our fame in song to prove,
Let friendship be our only theme,
The prize——our country's love!

ANGLICUS.

Canton, May 17th. 1839.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Bankok, Siam, March 2nd, 1839.

My dear Sir,

You may have learned that the Governor General of Bengal commissioned Dr. Richardson to visit the Siamese Court. He arrived in this city by an overland route on the 9th ultimo being about fifty days from Maulmein. The course seems to have been designedly circuitous for the purpose of seeing the country. The journey was performed with elephants as far as *Kaw-Sai-Si* where these were exchanged for boats. The latter place is two days distant from Bankok. The ostensible design of the mission is to acknowledge the favor of the Siamese in allowing the English to traffic in their northern provinces and to keep up the friendly feeling existing between the two governments. The Siamese are fitting up a number of war boats, and pressing the small junks of the river into their employ for the Cambodian service, or rather for defending their possessions against the encroachments of the Malays as the case may require. The Siamese begin to think that a few hundred men are not able to cope with their more warlike neighbours, and perhaps some advantage might have been gained of this had it been thought of a little sooner.

We are just losing the few cool days with which we are annually favored in this city and begin to feel again the effects of the hot weather. To mitigate the inconvenience of a residence here during the hot season we are allowed to remove to the sea-coast where the temperature of the air differs materially from that of Bankok. Two American gentlemen with their families have recently taken their residence at *Ang-Hin*, a small town situated on the eastern shore of the bay about twenty miles distant from Pak Nam, or the mouth of the Menam river. This promises to be a salubrious residence.

Very Sincerely
Yours,
W.

P. S. March 10th Dr. Richardson is about to leave Bankok for the north and it is doubtful whether he returns to Bankok before visiting Maulmain.

CANTON PRESS.

Saturday, 18th May.

Since last week the intercourse by Passage boats between this and Macao has been regular, and we have received our files of the *Malacca Register* to the end of March, of *Pinang Gazettes* to the 9th March; of the *Singapore Free Press* to the 4th April, and of the *Sydney Monitor* to the middle of January. From many of these papers we give extracts; the Europe intelligence they contain we have had some weeks. Our contemporary of Singapore remarks copiously on occurrences in China, but we do not see that a rejoinder from us, under present circumstances, particularly when affairs have, since the occurrences commented upon by the *Free Press*, taken a turn so widely different from what was expected, can now be of any service. We still have our reasons for confining ourselves to little more than the relation of facts such as they occur, leaving to our readers themselves to form a judgment from them.

This last week has past in expectation of hearing of the completion of the delivery of the 20,283 chests, and in preparations on the part of the majority of the foreign community of Canton to leave. The deliveries at Chumpee have gone on much more slowly than was expected and up to this day we hear of the surrender only of about 18,600 chests. The remainder however we are told is likely to be forthcoming in a few days, and every obstacle to whoever likes leaving Canton will then probably be removed. We mentioned last week that several of the 16 individuals that were to be detained as hostages, had been ordered to leave the country forthwith; this order has since been rescinded and they are not to leave until the whole of the deliveries shall have been completed. The measures of the Yumchae threaten, for a time at least, to annihilate the trade of Canton altogether, and the distress among the labouring classes will in consequence be very great. We mentioned before that New China Street was to be closed for ever and all its shops shut; this is to be carried into execution nor, perhaps is the injustice of doing so very great, that street having previously been inhabited by Opium brokers chiefly; but now we hear that Old China Street with it's numerous shops is also to be closed unless the Hong merchants will secure the shopkeepers. This indiscriminate mode of applying the law, by confounding the innocent with the guilty cannot but be productive of much distress, and probably discontent; the property of these shops in Old China Street is for the most part very valuable, the shop-keepers paying for their occupancy, though the houses themselves belong to the Hong merchants, considerable sums for good will. If the trade continues to be carried on at all in Canton, every part of it, it now seems, will have to be conducted through the Hong merchants, no outside men being any longer allowed to deal with foreigners.

We mentioned last week that a wall was being run up parallel to our factories, so as to limit us to a very small space for taking exercise;—it now appears that the whole square is to be enclosed by a substantial railing, and that the enclosure is intended for the use of foreigners, and to keep out the populace. Such an enclosure existed before the great fire in 1822, and foreigners have since at different times petitioned to have it restored, but were refused, the Chinese alledging that they could not shut out from that space the natives dwelling near it; but it seems that at present tout cela est changé! However we have no reason to complain of this act of care for our comforts on the part of the Chinese.

It was said some days ago that the Governor (he returned to Canton on the 6th) was again preparing to leave town to meet the Yunchae at or near Macao to prosecute their measures for the delivery by the Portuguese of a certain quantity of Opium. Several times has the commissioner now made his demand, and the Portuguese have as often refused on the plea that they do not possess any Opium. The last demand of the Yumchae (delivered to the Portuguese on the 13th, we believe) is accompanied by the threat that if they still refuse, their Chinese servants are to be taken away, and their supplies cut off; assurances from the Chinese have at same time been given to English and American families living there that they need be under no apprehensions, that these measures would not affect them. A great number of war boats is stationed near Macao, and it is also said that a good many troops have been drawn together in the neighbourhood, and Opium dealer was about to be executed in the Campo. We still hope that the difference between the Chinese and Portuguese will be quietly arranged—up to the last accounts from Macao (the 14th) every thing was quiet there, and the market was supplied by the Chinese as usual.

In our last we published a translation of the last Edict from the Yumchae, concerning the law against Opium-smokers to be infuture carried into effect against foreigners also. On Saturday evening last Capt. Elliot circulated it for general information, adding to it a Public Notice to British subjects, which we subjoin, and which as will be seen is a commentary upon that edict; this latter we also republish under it's present official form.

PUBLIC NOTICE TO BRITISH SUBJECTS.

The Chief Superintendent yesterday received an Edict, of which the annexed is a copy, to the joint address of the Consul of the king of Holland, the Consul of the United States, and Himself.

By this Law the ships and crews of all nations, henceforward arriving in China, are liable to the penalties, the first, of confiscation, and the last, of death, upon the determination of this government that they have introduced opium.

The danger of confiding to this Government the administration of any judicial process concerning Foreigners, can scarcely be more strikingly manifested than in the list of names lately proscribed by the High Commissioner. Evidence that has been good to satisfy His Excellency that these sixteen persons are principal parties concerned in introducing opium, and therefore to justify their detention as hostages, would of course be equally good for other conviction of the like nature.

It may be taken to be certain, however, that the list contains the names of persons who have never been engaged in such pursuits, or, let it be added, in any other contraband practice.

In investigation upon such subjects, the Chinese Authorities would probably be guiltless of any deliberate intention to commit acts of juridical spoliation and murder. But it is plain, that in the present state of the intercourse there would be excessive risk of such consequences, and therefore the present Law is incompatible with safe or honorable continuance at Canton, if nothing else had happened to establish the same conclusion.

It places, in point of fact, the lives, liberty, and property of the whole Foreign Communitythere at the mercy of any reckless foreigners outside, and more immediately at the disposal of the Hong merchants, Linguists, Compradores, and their retainers.

The Chief Superintendent by no means ascribes general wickedness to those parties, but their situation and liabilities make them very unsafe reporters, and yet it is mainly upon their reports that the judgment of the Government will be taken.

It will be particularly observed that persons remaining are understood by the Government to assent to the reasonableness of the law.

CHARLES ELLIOT,
Chief Superintendent of the Trade of British Subjects in China.

Canton, 11th May, 1839.

From the Kwangchow Foo communicating the orders of the Commissioner, Governor, and Lieut.-Governor, regarding the punishment of Foreigners for dealing in opium.

Choo, by special, appointment, Prefect of Kwangchow Foo, issues commands to the English Superintendent, Elliot, the American Superintending Officer, Snow, and the Dutch Superintending Officer, Van Basel, for their full information:

He has now received from Lin, the high Imperial Commissioner, &c., Tang, Governor of the two Kwang, and E, the Lieutnant Governor of Kwangtung, the following orders:

"It appears that the English Superintendent Elliot, the American Superintending officer Snow, and the Dutch Superintending officer Van Basel, have presented addresses, requesting that they all should return home at the head of the people and the vessels of their several nations.

"These addresses coming before us, the Commissioner and the Governor, and being duly authenticated, we reply:

"China has indeed no need of commercial intercourse with outer Barbarians. But because you have come from far over the seas, it cannot bear to push you utterly away; you have enjoyed the overshadowing, the comprehensive, and deep benevolence of the Great Emperor, who has given sanction to the trade with Kwangtung. You who have come to the territory of the Celestial Empire, have not only eat of the herbage and trod the soil equally with the people of the land, but have also by your buying and selling acquired very rich advantages. It is naturally your duty to rest in your stations, observing the laws. But for tens of years past, you have on the contrary employed a thing hurtful to men, as a means of gaining and possessing yourselves of the people's wealth.

"The great Emperor, anxiously regardful of the general well-being, has declared his pleasure that this should be severely prohibited. And if the laws be not plainly declared, how shall the future ingress be put a stop to? While now, all you Superintendents and Consuls aforesaid are aware that the prohibitory enactments of the celestial court may not be opposed, you are yet anxious in regard to points of difficulty as relates to your own countries, and request that, at the head of the people and vessels of your several countries, you may all together take your departure to return home.

"Those of the foreigners whose names are prominent as having been habitual sellers of opium, have already ere this been ordered away. But besides Jardine and others who have gone away back to their countries, there yet remain many lingering behind. If indeed all leave China for ever, there will of course no opium gain entrance into the inner land, and this evil may be removed.

"After then the full completion of the present deliveries, let it be even as requested. It shall be left to you entirely to return to your countries. Only you will not be allowed to make pretexts for procrastinating and delaying. And after you have thus returned, you will not be allowed to come again. Let there be no turning backwards and forwards, no inconstancy, whereby investigation, and proceedings thereon will be involved.

"Having reference to the great numbers of the foreigners of various nations, and the openness of communication by sea in every part, and considering that the laws and ensanments of the celestial court are extremely strict, it is still requisite that the punishment attaching to the prohibition against the importation of opium should be plainly proclaimed. All you foreigners of every nation,—should you not come hither, there the matter rests; but should you come to the territory of the celestial court, be you people of any country whatsoever, so often as opium is brought, in all cases, in accordance with the true law the parties shall be capitally executed, and the property entirely confiscated. Say not that it was not told beforehand!

"We proceed to issue these orders, commanding the Prefect immediately to enjoin the orders on the original Hong-merchants, and on the several security and other Hong merchants, that they may plainly enjoin the same on the several superintending officers aforesaid, that they having knowledge thereof, may offer no opposition."

This having been received by the Prefect, he proceeds to issue these commands; when these reach the said Superintending officers, let them, having knowledge thereof, offer no opposition. A special command.

Taoukwang, 19th year, 3rd month, 25th day,
L. S. (8th May, 1839.)

(True Translation) J. ROBT. MORRISON.
Chinese Secretary and Interpreter.

PROCLAMATION FROM THE WEIYUEN AND KWANGCHOW HEE.

He, the deputed officer of the Imperial Commissioner, and Hae, military commandant of the Foo district of Kwangchow proclaim for the information of all.

I, the deputed officer, have received orders respecting the examination of the Foreign passage boats and the passengers when going and coming.

Entering and leaving the river it is absolutely requisite that they report their names to the hong merchants, who will announce them to me that I may affix my seal; when they are to wait to be examined.

Whenever the passage boats move, whether they are going to Macao or Whampoa, in all cases the hong merchants and linguists must open their papers, and report them.

I have already ordered the hong-merchants to be very careful in examining whether any prohibited goods are smuggled; as to traveller's necessaries, they may be allowed to pass.

With reference to Mr. Dent and the others detained in the factories in Canton, immediately they petition and make up their minds to leave, the customhouse stations &c. will allow them to pass without examination; but those of them who dare attempt to escape without having my seal, when they are detained and brought back, I shall most certainly subject the said Foreigners with the hong merchants and linguists to a heavy punishment.

If any of boat people secrete the said Foreigners and assist them to escape, I shall order them to be seized and sentenced to wear the collar by the river side.

Oppose not. A special proclamation. 3rd moon 29th day—(12th March, 1839.—*Canton Register, 14th May.*

It is not often that the spring in China is as wet as it has been this year. We have, ever since our imprisonment (20th March) had very few days without rain, and the sky was generally so completely clouded as to allow but few and momentary glimpses of the sun. But generally, in the earlier months of the year, though the sky be overcast and rain be continually falling, that rain is more a scotch mist and would not, were it to continue for days, shew deep on the pluviometer. This year, on the contrary, during the last fortnight, one heavy shower has followed the other, and sometimes it rains heavily, without interval, for days or nights together, and had we had the means of ascertaining we should certainly have to state a good many inches of rain to have fallen since the beginning of the month. The season is altogether more than usually wet, and the high tides of the river are a proof that the rains are not local. Hitherto we do not hear that the weather has had much effect on the prices of rice, of which, owing to several years abundant crop, there must be still a large stock, but we hear that the heavy rains, and the cold weather preceding them are likely much to damage the summer crop in the neighbourhood of Canton.

Before going to Press we learn by the arrival of a Passage boat from Macao that the *Spy* from Calcutta and Singapore, and the *John Horton*, from Liverpool 15th December had arrived. The *Spy*, having left Calcutta at nearly the same time as the *Cowasjee Family*, we have no news by her from that quarter; the *Singapore Free Press* of 19th April brought by her contains no news of general interest, and people there were of course still ignorant of the Yumchae's proceedings. From the Bogue the satisfactory news has been received, that, though the actual deliveries do not exceed 18,500 Chests, yet there is every chance that within a very few days the whole of the quantity promised to be delivered will be in hands of the Chinese, as several vessels were either on their way to Chumpee or preparing to go there to deliver. The next week will therefore shew in how far the faithful discharge of Capt. Elliot's engagements will influence the conduct of the Chinese authorities. Though shipments have been made here during the week on a large scale, business is conducted by trusting assuredly all to the good faith of the Hong merchants, no foreigner being yet allowed to visit their hongs or to look at the goods he has bought. From Macao no news of importance have been received, though we hear of a rumor that more Chinese troops had been sent down.

* We had already put the lines our Correspondent refers to in type, thinking them to be original, but finding that under another signature they appeared in the *Sing. Free Press* we refer the curious to that paper.

GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Statement of the Quantities of Teas and Raw Silk Exported to the United Kingdom. Season 1838-39 to this date.

Date	Ships	Destination	Tea Black. Peculs. Twankay	Pekoe	Souchong	Congou	Caper.	Souchong	Congou	Assam	Hyson Skin	Pekoe	Orange Pekoe	Hyson	Young Hyson	Hyson	Gunpowder	Tea Green. Peculs. Twankay	Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Raw Silk Pc.
1839 Jany. 10	William Jardine	London	693	..	..	..	2521	21	6.7	36	..	..	11	484	774	..	..	..	..	7	7	..
21	Alexander Baring	"	365	..	..	..	3976	77	167	..	..	..	23	99	213	..	..	..	1016	..	..	..
26	Westminster	"	513	..	..	..	3042	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	..	80	..	1963	67	..	64
26	Isengen	"	334	..	..	..	2624	..	33	..	..	93	..	..	65	..	..	124	..	..	..	7
23	John O'Gaunt	Liverpool	449	..	..	..	2709	72	96	..	..	68	10	264	..	..	..	74	..	18	7	..
26	Euphrates	London	617	..	..	..	4845	61	149	..	..	..	40	96	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Feby. 1	Mary	"	..	..	..	..	5552	..	147	..	..	..	81	221	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	Orwell	Bristol	529	..	..	..	3427	67	103	..	..	..	..	78	136	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	Patriot Queen	Liverpool	545	..	..	..	4286	163	70	..	..	..	60	187	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	Bengal	London	..	..	..	..	7134	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	John Bull	"	398	..	..	..	639	130	149	..	..	..	..	150	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	Penang	Liverpool	347	..	..	..	3.63	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	..
3	La Belle Alliance	London	..	..	..	..	5003	..	134	..	..	41	..	163	176	..	..	..	..	20	..	..
6	Duke of Lancaster	"	..	..	..	..	4245	13	198	..	..	..	19	6	164	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Oriental	Canes for Order	867	..	..	..	3853	..	458	234	..	..	..	158	..	5	118	..	715	22	114	..
8	Modat	London	822	..	..	..	3874	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Inglis	"	1172	..	..	..	10169	75	631	..	..	98	70	346	306	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
8	Chelydra	Bristol	449	..	..	..	2974	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Jessica	Glasgow	369	369	..	..	3015	100	..	..	31	..	29	34	45	..	13	49	22	13	..	..
9	Jane Brown	"	280	..	..	..	2599	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	..	..	..	..	30	..	..	..
11	Eliza Stewart	London	423	..	..	..	4207	..	130	..	..	..	..	256	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40
17	Crescent	"	574	..	..	..	5243	..	61	..	..	..	..	35	..	..	..	..	49	18	..	92
March 10	Hindostan	"	561	..	..	..	852	384	294	..	..	470	315	178	16	..	..	797	..	..	..	673
18	Viscount Melbourne	"	650	..	..	..	5927	42	107	..	..	150	100	22	..	..	..	821	..	..	..	161
May	Isabella	Leith	422	..	..	..	4355	..	202	29	..	..	10	265	..	21	..	34	..	8	..	..
	Parrock Hall	London	420	..	..	..	2303	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	510	..	..	..	17
	Rosalind	"	271	..	..	..	20 9	197	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	377	..	..	..	..
	Inglebourough	"	401	..	..	..	3561	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	158	..	..	344	71	66	..	..
	Premier	"	420	..	..	..	3759	..	246	..	..	..	..	55	69	..	18	691	77	66	190	..
			369				122454	1291	3995	299	171	784	2915	3644	969	221	225	7029	394	315	1721	
Shipped from 1st July to end of December 1838.			135	355			52964	797	2056	122	523	1138	549	2512	572	3323	3961	4062	2221	1647	1000	
			504	355			175418	2088	6051	421	694	1922	3453	6156	5097	3544	4187	11091	2615	1962	2721	

Black Teas Pcls 196,714 Lbs. 25,920,533
Green Teas " 30 813 " 4,078,400

Total Peculs 227,257 Lbs. 30,000,933

Canton, 11th May, 1839.

GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Statement of Tea exported to the United States, Season 1838-39.

Despatch		Ships	Destination	Tea Black. Peculs. Congou	Souchong	Pow Chong	Pekoe	Orange Pekoe	Hyson	Young Hyson	Hyson Skin	Twankay	Gunpowder	Imperial
1838	July 6	Mandarin	New York		315				420	1212	115		405	410
	" 24	Splendid	do.		825	227			50	902	50		220	167
	" 24	Baptiste Menick	do.		250	216			141	9010	205		207	107
	" 6	Hindoo	New York via Manila						118	167			110	94
	Aug. 9	Philippe 1st	New York		195				60	1251	174		204	240
	12	Levant	New York via Manila		1042				77	1146	45		94	121
	Sept. ber 20	Commerce	Philadelphia		901	280	5		286	1705	407		166	125
	November 19	Albion	New York		196	220	40	122	263	1466	90		320	202
	" 29	Mary Chilton	do.							1797			245	102
1839	January 12	York	do.		34	56			160	962	855		515	209
	" 21	Ceylon	Manila and New York										350	97
	" 20	Trenton	New York		155				410	2106	120		85	160
	February 1	Asia	Manila and New York		497					2175			220	125
	" 5	J. N. Gossler	New York		208	278			302	1135	300		200	206
	March 7	London	do.		544					2491	207		117	117
	" 20	Omega				23				371	125	24	18	47
		Francis Stanton	New York		672	296		64		2510	284	91	220	222
		Vancouver	Bowen	1826	227				200	620				
		Niantic	New York		345	194			220	2000		168	100	30
		Girard	do.		186	300		4	207	4401	114	6	405	420
	May 9	Roman	do.		400	360	25		60	1020	105	25	90	60
	14	Canada	do.		225	417			34	2450			204	213
			Peculs	1826	6468	3201	71	195	3021	35717	3230	300	3704	4551
			Chests	2280	10780	6400	149	487	7940	59508	6214	300	6900	6190

Black Teas Peculs 11,761 Chests 20.709
Green " " 52.949 " 79.607

Total Peculs 64,710 Chests 100,316

Canton, 18th May, 1839.

NOTICE.—Mr. FELIX HILARIO DE AZEVEDO has the pleasure of informing his friends and the Public in general that he has established himself at Macao as a general Agent to transact business on commission only.

F. H. D' AZEVEDO.

Macao, 7th March, 1839.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that the Partnership heretofore carried on by the Subscribers at Glasgow under the Firm of ALEXANDER WARDROP & Co., and at Penang under that of ANDERSON, WARDROP & Co., was this day dissolved by mutual consent; and the said ALEXANDER WARDROP is hereby authorised to dispose of the property and to receive and pay the debts of both Firms.

A. WARDROP.
W. ANDERSON.

Glasgow, 26th June, 1838.

WITH REFERENCE TO THE FOREGOING.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that the undersigned have received full and sufficient powers from the said ALEXANDER WARDROP and WILLIAM ANDERSON to receive all outstanding debts due by Parties in India to the lateform of ANDERSON WARDROP & Co. and, if necessary to adopt legal measures for the recovery of the same.

WILLIAM WARDROP SHAW.
FRANCIS DUNNETT.

Penang, 4th January, 1839.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned beg to announce that they have this day commenced business at Commission Merchants and General Agents under the firm of DUNNETT SHAW & Co., in connexion with Mr. JOHN BUCHAN JUNIOR of Glasgow who will conduct their business there under the firm of BUCHANAN & Co.

FRANCIS DUNNETT.
WILLIAM WARDROP SHAW.

Penang, 21st September, 1838.

NOTICE.—Mr. WILLIAM ALMACK and Mr. Y. J. MURROW, are authorized, individually, to sign our Firm by procuration.

JAMIESON & HOW.

Canton, 9th February, 1839.

NOTICE.—Bills on London at 6 months sight for sale by

F. S. HATHAWAY.

Canton, 23th January, 1839.

NOTICE.—The Business hitherto to conducted by me at Ampanan in the Island of Lombock, & from the 1st January, 1839, carried on under the firm of JOHN BURD & Co. Mr. VERD. LANGE, who has been for many years residing on the Island, has been admitted a Partner in the concern, and all Commission orders for the purchase and shipment of Produce, will be punctually attended to.

JOHN BURD.

Canton, 1st March, 1839.

NOTICE.—The very superior, new and fast sailing schooner "PARADOX," lately arrived from Java, has spacious accomodations for Passengers, and is now put on the line of the Canton Packets. For passage or freight, apply at Canton to HOOKER & LANE.

at Macao

Canton, 15th November, 1838.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are authorized to grant Policies payable in Calcutta, London, Batavia and Canton. A cash payment of five per cent on the amount of premium per each risk will be made to all parties giving risks to this office, and Policies are made payable at 30 days when the premium is paid in cash, at a per rate exchange, and at two months and longer periods when paid by a Bill on the same terms at which the Policy is payable.

DANIELL & Co.

Agents in China, Asiatic Marine Ins. Office.

Secretaries in Calcutta Messrs. Fergusson Brothers & Co.
Agents in London Messrs. Forbes Forbes & Co.
" in Batavia Messrs. Wilson Smithe & Co.

Canton, 9th November, 1838.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Subscribers are duly constituted and appointed Agents for this Company, and can grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta, Canton, Bombay, Madras, and elsewhere—parties contributing business to the office, will be entitled to a return of five per cent on the amount of premium actually paid in.

Canton, January 4th 1839. WETMORE & Co.

WANTS A SITUATION—An individual who has been in the trade at Canton for seven years; and understands book-keeping. For particulars apply to the Editor of the Canton Press.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE St. VINCENT, Captain JAMES MUNDLE. Al, 600 tons per register Apply to

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 3rd January, 1839.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The undersigned has been appointed Agent in Singapore for the sale of the numerous publications by the "SOCIETY FOR THE DIFFUSION OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE" as also Agent for the sale of Chamber's Edinburgh Journal, and the other publications of Messrs W. and R. Chambers, Edinburgh. He has lately received copies of most of the above works, including *Penny Magazine*, *Penny Cyclopædia*, *Chambers' Journal* etc. which are for sale at the London publishing prices, embracing at 6d. per number, or 2 cents per penny. He will also be happy to receive orders for and undertakes to procure at the London publishing prices at the above exchange, without any charges added, any of the publications of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge and of Messrs W. and R. Chambers,—as any other works parties may wish to order, provided the price be paid at the time of ordering, or guarantee be given that the work or works will be received and paid for on delivery. On the arrival at Singapore of the works ordered, they will be handed over to such agents as the parties may appoint to receive them—or be forwarded direct by earliest opportunity, at the request of the parties.

Orders in China may be left with Rev. E. C. Bridgman, or J. R. Morrison Esq. Canton—and S. W. Williams Esq. Macao—with whom Catalogues of the U. U. K. Society's publications may be seen. Catalogues may also be seen at the Morrison Education Society's Library, Canton—and at Macao.

J. H. MOOR

Singapore 29th October 1838.

TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press and Price Current.
Per one year payable in advance..... $ 12
Per six Months..... $ 7
For three Months..... $ 4

Single numbers of the Canton Press and Price Current, may be had at the Office No. 3, British Factory, at 50 cents, and Price Currents at 16 cents each.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—Brit. *Emily Jane*, Hopkins, and *John Marsh*, Hawkins from Bombay and Singapore. U. S. sloop *John Adams*, Capt. Wyman, from Manila, *Double* (not *Baron* as reported in our last) from Boston arrived 10th April. Brit, *John Horton*, from Liverpool; Spy, from Calcutta and Singapore.

SAILED on DESPATCHED. Amer. *Canada*, Hicks, for New York; Brit. *Tigris*, Titherington, for Liverpool. *Premier*, Were, and *Parrock Hall*, Canney, for London. This day *Orina*, Ager, for Cork.

Several arrivals, from Calcutta, are reported, but we have not heard particulars.

There are of the vessels now at Whampoa only seven laid on for England, and these are mostly completing their cargoes and will sail most of them probably in all next week.

LATEST DATES, from ENGLAND, 20th December, via Bombay. UNITED STATES, 6th December, via England. CALCUTTA, 18th March, P Champion. BOMBAY, 1st March, via Calcutta. BORNEO 12th April, P Spy. JAVA, 9th March, via Singapore. MANILA, 5th March, via Macao.

SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

Vessel's Name.	Flag.	Commander.	Tons	Where from.	Consignees.
Corrington	Amerl.	Holbrook		Liverpool	Wetmore & Co.
Horatio	"	Howland		Liverpool	F. S. Hathaway.
Eliza	British	Lay	602	Calcutta	Dent & Co.
Reliance	"	Marquis	1315	Madras	Capt. Marquis.
Orwell	"	Collard		Madras	Jardine Matheson & Co.
St. Vincent	"	Maddle	610	Liverpool	Lindsay & Co.
Francis Stanton ..	Amerl.	Lathrower	300	Manila	Russell & Co.
George IV	British	Denyer		Batavia	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Ld. Wm. Bentinck ..	"	Bentley	500	Sydney	J. Thacker.
Tracy	"	Gammon		Cornwall	
David Scott	"	Symon		Calcutta	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Elijah Buckham	"	Scott		Penang	Morrison & Co.
Anne Jane	"	Stubbs		Liverpool	Bell & Co.

VESSELS OUTSIDE.—*Jane*, *Lord Amherst*, *Aurelia*, *Psyche*, *Hercules*, *Austen*, *Col. Young*, *Jardine*, *Little*, *Mermaid*, *Isabella*, *Anne*, *Mithras*, *Rose*, *Governor Findlay*, *Rose*, *Macie*, *Ternate*, *Pearl*, *Cornelia*, *Thistle*, *Lambton*, *Atheron*, *Virginia*, *Manchester*, *Henry Clay*, *Peerie*, *George*, *John Gibbins*, *Ruperell*, *Lady Hayes*, *Robert Fulton*, *Heroine*, *Mahomedie*, *Panama*, *Indus*, *Lady Grant*, *H. M. S. Larne*, *Exchange*, *Red Rover*, *Ariel*, *Ann*, *Peggy*, *Syed Khan*, *Hannah*, *Cornelia*, *Talbot*, *Manchester*, *Naples*, *Mangalore*, *Manly*, *Favorite*, *U. S. S. Columbia*, *Herlequin*, *Conscript Penelope*, *Copeland*, *Caledonia*, *Tory*, *Edmonstone*, *Hortia*, *Emily Jane*, *John Marsh*, *U. S. S. John Adams*, *Double*, *John Horton*, *Spy*.

THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

Abreviations (Pl.) Picul. (Cy.) Catty. (Pce.) Piece. (Pr.) Pair. (Cht.) Chest. (Yrd.) Yard. ($) Spanish Dollars. (T) Tael. (M.) Mace. (Co.) Candaris. (Ck.) Cash. Commd. Weights. 16 Taels, 1⅓ lb. avoir. 1 Catty.—100 Catties 133⅓ lb avoirs. 1 Picul.—16 Pls. 80 Cys, 1 Tae.—84 Cys, 1 Cwt.—3 Cy. 1 lb.—Money weight.—10 Cash. 1 Candaris.—10 Candaris, 1 Mace, 1 Tael.—1 Tael, 580 Grains Troy.—1 Spun. 7 Mace 1 cn. 7 ch.

VOL. 4. No. 37. *Canton, Saturday, 18th May, 1839.* **No. 193.**

IMPORTS.

	CS.	PRICES.	REMARKS.
COTTON MANUFACTURES.			
Cambrics - - 40 yds. in	P.	$ 3. a 4	
Chintzes - - 28 „ „	„	3 a 5	
Handkfs. Monteiths scarlet -	„	1.75 a 2.	dull.
„ „ blue - -	„	1.25 a 2	
Long-cloths white 10 yds. 36 in.	„	3½ a 4½	
„ „ 30 „ - -	„	7½ a 9.	
„ grey - 40 „ 38 in	„	3½ a 4.	
„ „ - 60 „ 38 in	„	5½ a 6.	
„ „ - 90 „ 38 in	„	7. a 8.	
Am. brown Cots. 30 „ 36 in	„	9.10 a 9.50	
Cotton yarn Nos. 16 @ 28	P.	26 a 28	
„ „ „ 30 @ 32	„	32 a 39	
Calcutta - - 16 @ 24	„	20 a 26	None.
WOOLLENS.			
Broadcloth Ex. Sup.e 80@92 in	Yd.	20 a 2 80.	
„ Span.h Stripes 80@92 in	„	1.35 a 1.45.	
„ Supers - 58@60 in	„	80 a 90.	
„ Worsters - -	„	60 cts.	
„ Worleys 28 yds. in	P.	11 a 11½	No sale.
„ Sup.r Selct. Cutgs large	P.	30 a 40.	Cts. dull.
Flannel - - - -	Yd.	15 a 20.	
Cambletts double 35 yds. 30 in	P.		
Fine singles - - -	„	20 a 22.	Without enquiry.
Second - - - -	„		
Dutch - - 40 yds. 33 in	„	22 a 24	
„ - - 40 „ 28 „	„	20 a 22	
Bombazets - - - -	„	4 a 5	
Longells scarlet - - -	„	10½ a 10½	
Assorted colors - - -	„	8½ a 9	
Woollen yarn - - -	„	70 a 90	Limitted demand.
COTTON.	Yad.		
Bengal old or inf. - -	P.	9 5 a 11 5	
„ sup.r and fine -	„		
Bombay old or inf. - -	„	9. a 11.	
„ sup.r and fine -	„		
Madras - - - - -	„	9. a 11.	
Manila - - - - -	„		None.
METALS.			
Copper Sheets, 16 oz. @ 32 oz.	P.	$ 34½	
„ S. American slab -	„	20.	None.
„ nails assorted - -	„	40.	
„ old - - - -	„	18	
Lead English Pig - - -	„	8½	
„ Spanish - - -	„		
Iron Bar 1 a 3 in - -	„	3½ a 4	
„ Rod ½ in - -	„	4½ a 5	Very small stock.
„ Nailrod ½ and under	„		
„ Hoop. ½ in - -	„	6½ a 5	
„ Scrap - - - -	„	1. a 1.20	Not Saleable.
Steel English - - - -	„		
„ Swedish - - - -	Tub		Reduced stock.
Spelter English - - -	P.	5½ a 5½	
Tin Plates - - - - -	Box	9½ a 9	Little demand.
Quicksilver - - - -	P.	75 a 80	Nominal.
SKINS Rabbit - - - -	100	60. a 65.	
Beaver - - - - -	each	4. a 6.	
„ Fox - - - - -	„	1. a 1.15.	
Otter-Sea - - - - -	„	40. a 55	
„ tails - - - -	„	2.50 a 3	
„ Land - - - -	„	5. a 7.	
Seal - - - - - -	„	2. a 2.50	
OPIUM Patna old 1836	Ch.		
„ „ 1837	„		
„ new	„		
Benares old - 1837	„		No trade.
„ new - -	„		
Malwa old - - -	„		
„ new - - -	„		
Turkey - - - - -	P.		Little demand.
RICE Bengal - - -	„	None.	
„ Java - - - -	„	1.30 a 1.40	
„ White table - -	„		
„ Manila - - -	„	1.35 a 1.40	
STRAITS PRODUCE &c			
Bird's nest, fine white -	Cy.	30.	
„ „ inf. „ -	„	11. a 16.	
„ „ black - -	„	1½ a 3.	No demand.
Bees Wax - - - -	P.	28. a 29.	
Betel nut - - - -	„	4. a 4½.	
Cloves Mauritius 92 @ 96	„	35.	Molucca.
„ Mother - - -	„	10. a 12.	Overstocked.
Camphor Baroos - - -	Cy.	6. a 25.	
Gambir - - - - -	P.	2½ a 3.	
Mace - - - - - -	„		
Nutmegs - - - - -	„		
Pepper - - - - -	„	6½ a 6½.	
Rattans - - - - -	„	3. a 3½.	In demand.
Tin Banca - - - -	„	22.	
„ Singapore &c. - -	„	21.	First quality.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Amber large 1st quality -	Cy.	3. a 12.	
„ small fragments -	„	90 cts. a 1½.	
Asafœtida - - - -	P.	4½.	
Bichdemar - - - -	„	6. a 25.	
„ good - - -	„	25. a 36.	
Cochineal - - - -	Cy.		Unsaleable.
Coral large heads or pieces	Cy.	.....	
„ fragments - -	P.	40. a 50.	
Cow Bezoar - - - -	Cy.	16. a 25.	No demand.
Cudbear - - - - -	P.	12.	
Cutch Pegue - - - -	„	6. a 6½.	
Elephants Teeth or Ivory -	„	70. a 100.	
„ „ cuttings	„	60. a 65.	
Fish-maws - - - -	„	23 a 35.	
Flints - - - - -	„	60 cents.	
Ginseng crude - - -	„	65.	
„ clarified - - -	„	90	
Mother of Pearl Shell -	„	9. a 10.	
Myrrh - - - - -	„	3. a 4.	
Olibanum - - - - -	„	3½ a 3.	Large stock.
Putchuck - - - - -	„	15 a 16	Little demand.
Rose Mahoe - - - -	„		
Saltpetre at Lintin - -	„	41 a 5.	
Shark's fins - - - -	„	15. a 30.	
Smalts - - - - -	„	60. a 35.	Limited demand.
Stock fish - - - -	„	3½ a 4.	Large stock.
Thread Gold and Silver -	Cy.	30 a 35	Large stock.
Wood Ebony Mauritius -	P.	2.	
„ „ Ceylon -	„	3.	dull.
„ Sandal Indian -	„	14 a 20	
„ „ Timor -	„	8 a 12.	
„ „ Sand.l Islands -	„		
Sapan. „ - -	„	1.60	

EXPORTS.

	WT. in T.	PRICE	REMARKS.
SILK MANUFACTURES.			
Camlets blk. 16 yds. by 24 in	20	$ 12	
„ col'd „ by „	22	13.	
Hkfs. 4-4 black Levantine fringed	17	5.20. a 6.50	
„ 7-8 „ „	15	4.50 a 5.60	
Hkfs. 7-8 cross barred - -	11	5.50 a 6.	
„ Saranet, Nankin silk „ Canton -	—	5.20	
Hkfs. white Pongee 22 in	19	6.50	
„ „ „ 30 „	16	5.80	
„ figured „ 22	20	8.10 a 8.50	
„ „ „ 30 „	18	7.20 a 7.80	
Levantines col'd 30 yds. 24 „	34	11.50	
„ „ 30 „ 29 „	32	15. a 15.50	
„ black „ „ 24 „	27	11.	
„ „ „ 29 „	30	14. a 15.	
Natins Levantines 30 29 „	35	14.50 a 15.	
„ „ „ 24 „	30	13.	
Lutestrings mixt 18 „ 24 „	18	6.70	
„ black „ „ 29 „	28	9.50 a 9.75	
Pongees white 30 „ 30 „	30	10.	
„ „ 30 „ 29 „	29	9.75	
„ „ 30 „ 32 „	32	11.	
„ Saechuen 19 „ 19 „	27	8.00 a 8.75	
Sarsnets black N. 30 „ 29 „	27	9 70	
„ „ C. „ „ 29 „	25	8	
„ „ „ „ 29 „	23	7.	
„ white 60 „ 29 „	34	14.25 a 14.5	
„ colored 30 „ 29 „	21	11.50 a 12.	
„ crossbarr'd „ „ 24 „	18	9.90 a 9.30	
Satins black 18 „ 29 „	44	15 a 15.20	
„ „ 18 „ 25 „	36	11. a 11.50	
„ colored 18 „ 29 „	32	10.	
„ high „ „ 29 „	36	12.	
„ damasked crimson „	34	17 a 17.50	
„ „ colored „	38	16. a 16.50	
Senshaws Nank. blk 29 29 „	40	14.50	
„ „ colored „ „	33	13.50	
„ „ „ 19 „	36	16.20	
„ Canton black 29 „	23	9.90 a 9.40	
Sewing silks assort. colors. 1st	Pl.	440 a 450	
„ „ black „		295.	
Shawls crape 7 4 embrd. -	7	3.40	According to embroidery.
„ „ 55 a 58 in -	5½	2.90	
„ 9-4 Satin figd. 63 -	9	1.80	
„ 7-4 „ „ 58 -	4	1.50	
„ damasked silk 54 a 58	6	1.85	
Water silks col'd. 19 y. 29 in	32	14.50 a 15	
BLACK TEAS.	Pl	Tael.	
„ Bohea Canton - -	„		None.
„ Pekoe - - -	„		
„ Congou Sung. k'd. - -	„	19 a 30	
„ Bl. Lf. & Pek. k'd -	„		
„ Campoi - - - -	„		
„ Souchong - - - -	„	26 a 42	
„ Hung muey - - -	„	20 a 22	
„ Pekoe - - - -	„	36 a 62	No fine remaining.
„ Ning Yong - - -	„	19 a 20	
„ Ankoi - - - -	„		
„ „ Pouchong - -	„	18 a 20	
„ Orange Pekoe - -	„	24 a 40	
„ Caper - - - -	„	19 a 21	
GREEN TEAS.			
„ Twankay - - - -	„	21 a 29	
„ Skin - - - - -	„	18 a 30	
„ Hyson- - - - -	„	26 a 70	Canton Tea.
„ Young Hyson - - -	„	28 a 42	20 a 21
„ Imperial - - - -	„	26 a 65	30 a 32
„ Gunpowder - - -	„	26 a 68	30 a 32
RAW SILK. Canton No. 1	„		
„ „ „ 2	„		
„ „ „ 3	„		
„ „ „ 4	„		
„ „ „ 5	„		
Nankin Tsatlee - - - 4	„	480 a 520	
„ Taysam- - - - -	„		
SUGAR RAW. Canton 1st	„	T. 5.5	
„ „ „ 2d.	„	4.9 a 5.	
„ Pingfo - - - -	„	5.2	
„ Candy Canton - -	„	8.6 a 6.8	
„ „ Chinchew - -	„		
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Alum - - - - - -	„	1.25 a 1.28	at Macao.
Aniseed star - - - -	„	10½	
Camphor - - - - -	„	32 a 36	
Cassia at Whampoa - -	„	10. a 10½	
„ Lintin - - -	„		None.
„ buds - - - -	„	14 a 15	
Canes bamboo - - - -	1000	10 a 14	
„ Wangees - - -	„	7 a 12	
China Root - - - - -	Pl.	3½	
Cubebs - - - - -	„	17 a 18	
Dragon's blood - - -	„	60 a 100	
Galangals - - - - -	„	2½ a 2½	
Gamboge - - - - -	„	65 a 70	None good.
Glass beads - - - -	„	17 a 20	
Glue - - - - - -	„	9 a 11	
Ginger in Jars - - -	Case	5 a 5½	
Hartall or Orpiment - -	Pl.	15 a 16	
Lead white - - - - -	„	9 a 10	
„ red - - - - -	„	10	
Mo. of Pear' Shells Scotoo large	Pl.		
„ „ blue edged small	„		No demand.
Musk warranted - - -	Cy.	65 a 80	
Nankeens, blue 10½ yds. 12 in	100	92	
„ 9½ yds. 12 in - - -	Pc.	85	
„ „ Canton made - - -	„	72	
„ „ large - - - -	„	92	
„ „ small - - - -	„	65	None.
Yellow yds. in 1st. st.	„	72 a 80	
„ „ „ 2d. „	„	60 a 70	None.
„ „ „ 3d. „	„	50	
„ small „ „	„		
„ white „ „	„	55 a 65	Wanted.
Oils Aniseed - - - -	Cy.	1.10 a 1.20	
„ Cassia - - - -	„	1.65	
Rhubarb - - - - -	Pl.		None.
„ Dutch cut - - -	„		
Soy in Jars - - - -	Case	4 a 8	
Tobacco in baskets - -	Pl.	14 a 18	
Tortoiseshell - - - -	P.		
Turmeric - - - - -	„		
Vermillion 30 catties -	Box.	76.	

N. B. OF IMPORTS ALL DUTIES ARE PAID BY THE PURCHASER, AND OF EXPORTS BY THE SELLER BOATHIRE IS PAID BY THE SELLER.

NOTE. Opium can only be delivered at Lintin &c. where also higher prices are obtainable for Camlets, Saltpetre, Ginseng and other Goods, on which the duties at Whampoa are high.—Ships with Rice, Cotton, &c. sometimes discharge at Macao or transship their Cargoes, at Lintin &c. to other Vessels, bound to Whampoa, and thereby avoid Port Charges. The ship rents outside, and Rice Freights, are various and high.—Small invoices of Wine, Beer, Pickles &c. Confectionary Stationary, Cutlery, Crockery ware, &c., for foreigners consumption, are sold at Auction duty paid.

Note. Alum, and Cassia are procurable cheaper at Lintin, Macao, &c.; and *Raw Silk, Silk piece goods &c.*, are sometimes shipped there the latter Port to avoid double duties, chargeable on those goods, if more than 100 Piculs are required for the ship when at Whampoa.

RATES OF INSURANCE AT CANTON.

On first class vessels in the 10th Canton and Union Offices of China, & various Agents of Offices established in Calcutta and Bombay.

GOODS TREASURE		GOODS TREASURE		GOODS TREASURE
Bombay - - - -		Singapore - - -	1 ½	Hol.or Hamburg - - 3
Ceylon - - - -		Manila - - - -		Spain or Portugal - 3
Madras - - - -		Malacca - - -	1½ 1	America U States - 3½
Calcutta - - -	2½ . 2	Penang - - -		Chili or Peru - - 5
Rangoon - - -		Batavia - - -		Mexico - - - - 3
Mauritius - - -		Gt. Britain via Cape	3 3½	Count of China - 1
Australia - - -		Sydney - - -	2½ 2	Lintin &c. - - -
Sand. Islands -		France - - - -	2½ 2	

Note. Above rates are from 20th Oct. to 20th April annually; during remaining 6 months the premiums are somewhat higher. Risks on Bombay are @ 9 per Cent per annum, @ 4½ for 6 months, @ 2½ for 3 months and @ ¾ per month.

The Local Insurance Offices grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta and Bombay, or in Canton.

WHAMPOA PORT CHARGES, &c.

1st class ves. measg. 1600 cubits & upwards pay 0.7874756 of a Tl. per cubit.
2nd „ „ „ 1200 do. & under 1600 „ 0.7221691 „ „
3rd „ „ under 1200 do. 0.5662341 „ „

N. B. The cubit is 14½ inches: measurement is taken on each entry of the vessel with cargo (except Rice) and is from the Foremast to the Mizen mast, or tiller head in Brigs; and across at the main mast; these are multiplied together for the above products—The largest class pay from @ 4300 to @ 4330; 2d class from @ 3700 to @ 3780; 3rd class from @ 3240 and under. The Captain or Present Pee is paid by all vessels 1600 Tuels or @ 2223. Linguists fees @ 173½ and Compradore's fees @ 50. Also Pilotage @ 60, inwards and outwards the same. A sum of from @5 @ 600 is also usually required by the Hong-merchant, for securing a Cargo-ship, to defray fees and charges usually incurred by him. On French and other Foreign vessels the charges are slightly varied. The several fees paid to the Hoppo &c. on Rice laden ships amounting to @ 939.80., by a decision of the General Chamber of Commerce, are to be considered a charge on the vessel, as also the sum of @ 252—paid to the Linguist—making the whole charge on a Rice-ship, @1189.80—besides Pilotage inwards and outwards.

RATE OF EXCHANGE AND PRICE OF BULLION.

	s. d.
On London or Liverpool, 6 months sight private Bills	4.10 @ 4.11
Government Bills 10 @ 30 days	
United States Bank Bills 6 months sight	4.10 @ 4.11
Bills under advances made on goods by the E. I. Company's Agents.	None.
E. I. Company's Agents Bills on Calcutta 30 do. sight C. Rs. 220 @ 222.	
E. I. Directors Bills 60 do. sight, and private 30 do. C. Rs. 222.	
Private Bills, on Bombay, „ Co's. Rs.	222 @ 224.

Spanish Dollars Pillar Ferdinand, „ „ par	„
„ „ Old Carolus IV. „ „	„
South American Republics „ „ par.	

Freight to London, Liverpool, &c. per Ton. 50 cub. feet £ 9.
to foreign Europe, American and British Ships, none. „ „ „
to United States, American Ships Per Ton. 40 cub. feet. „ „

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

IMPORTS.

During the past week some extensive business has been done in the principal staples at rather higher prices, the Chinese apparently being inclined to speculate in the belief that foreigners are wishful to quit Canton at an early date; but the general scarcity of bullion to sell and the heavy stock of most kinds of goods have contributed to check any material improvement in rates. For details we refer to the quotations.

STRAITS PRODUCE.—there having been no arrivals we have no alterations to report.

RICE.—We have not been able to learn whether the present heavy rains and floods have as yet affected the prices, but if they continue much longer, they must seriously injure the crop which is generally cut within a month of this time.

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.—We hear that about 2 to 300 bales have been sold of 600 for good to 430 for the finest. The stock in the market is not estimated at above 2200 bales, and the quality is generally inferior.

TEAS.—Purchases of Congou and Twankay during the early part of the week were very extensive, and shipments unusually large, but the market has been quiet the last day or two, owing to the scarcity of tonnage.

Not having been able to obtain the returns of the exports of the *Tigris* in time, we do not alter the statement on the other side, but the following is the Cargo of the *Orders*: Congou, 9273; *Souchong*, 3; *Pekoe*, 97; *Hyson*, 49; *Hyson-skin*, 96, Twankay, 1366; *Gunpowder*, 34; Total, 3021 Piculs.

FREIGHT.—No tonnage—the last rates paid were, we believe, 9 £.

Canton, 18th May, 1839.

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Notice to Mariners.

ERECTION OF A SMALL REVOLVING LIGHT NEAR THE FIXED LIGHT SIGNALIZING CAPE GRINEZ.—DEPARTEMENT DU PAS DE CALAIS.

Some disasters that have happened near the fixed light which signalises, since 1st November 1837, the Cape Grinez on the S. W. entrance of the Straits of Dover (in 50° 52' 10" of Latitude and 0° 45' 13" Longitude of Paris) have been attributed to this light having been mistaken for that of *Dungeness* on the coast of England 8 leagues N. 85° W. from Cape Grinez.

Such a mistake almost appears impossible when the atmosphere is not hazy, for the light both of Grinez and Dungeness being visible at 7 to 8 leagues distance, they are both seen on passing through between them.

Under a less favorable sky it appears still easy to avoid mistakes. It is evident that such can never happen to vessels coming from the N. E. As to those that may come from the S. W., it will be seen, on looking at the charts of the strait, that they cannot, with the same wind, see both the lights in question, except they keep very close in with one of the opposite coasts. Under such circumstances the possibility of error ought to be obviated by the *fixed light* on the Point of Alprech. (in 50° 14' 51" lat, and 0° 46' 28" long. W. of Paris) on the approach to Grinez, and by the lights of the ports of Hastings and Rye on the approach to Dungeness.

The administration, desirous to prevent the possibility of confusion however improbable, has decided that from the 1st of October next a small additional light is to be placed on Cape Grinez.

The new light will be placed at 50 *mètres* to the W. N. W. of the present light, and less high by about 8 *mètres*.

The new light will be varied by bright blazes to succeed each other every three minutes and preceded and followed by short eclipses. It will not be visible except about half the distance of the present light, that is to say, that in ordinary weather the new light will first be visible at the distance of from 3 to 4 leagues.

Notice to Mariners

LIGHT ON THE JETTY OF THE COMMERCIAL PORT OF CHERBURG.

Mariners are informed that from July last next a *small fixed red light* will be shewn every night on the eastern extremity of the jetty of the Commercial port of Cherbourg.

The height of the light is 10 mètres above high water.

In fine weather this new light can be seen from one mile outside of the two passes of the roads.

It is to be observed that the buoy which marks the approach to the western extremity of the dyke is in a line with the turret on the jetty of the Commercial port and the *cuneloppe* of the Fort Homet, and the red light will consequently be masked by the fort to such vessels as may be to the westward. *Translated from the Government Notification, dated March* 1838.

Shoal in the China Sea.

Capt. Hopkins of the *Emily Jane*, has favored us with the following particulars of a shoal seen by him on his last passage from Bombay to China:

"April 21st, at 2 P. M. standing to the Southeastward with a light North-easterly breeze and the water very smooth, observed a strong rippling on weather-quarter and astern. Capt. Hopkins, on looking over the side, saw coral rocks under the ship's bottom. Immediately stretched the lead-line along, but by this time the ship had gone over the shoal part. Got soundings in 33 fms coral bottom, and lost the lead with 30 fathoms line. The centre of Pulo Sapata N. W. by W. by compass, distance 6 miles; the great Catwick just open with the S. W. end of Pulo Sapata. Sent a boat to examine it and found it to extend North and South about two, and East and West about one ship's length. The soundings on it were, 17, 16, 13, 11, 9, and least water 6 fathoms. It is Capt. Hopkins' opinion that this must be the same shoal that was seen by the Swedish ship *Gothenburg*, and by the Amer. ship *Caledonia*, in November 1802."

Public Notice.

Canton, 19th May, 1839.

The Chief Superintendent of the Trade of British Subjects in China gives notice and enjoins all Her Majesty's Subjects, either actually in China, or hereafter arriving, Merchants, Supra-Cargoes, Commanders, Commanding Officers of Ships, Seamen, or others, having control over, or serving on board of, British Ships or vessels, bound to the Port of Canton, not to be requiring, aiding, or assisting in any way in the bringing in to the said Port of Canton any such British Ship or Vessel, to the great danger of British life, liberty, and property, and the prejudice of the interests and just claims of the Crown, till a declaration shall be published under his Hand and Seal of Office to the effect that such bringing in of British Shipping, or of British property in foreign Shipping, is safe in the premises.

And the Chief Superintendent making these solemn injunctions for the safety of British life, liberty, and property, and in the protection of the interests and just claims of the British Crown, reserves to Her Majesty's Government in the most complete manner the power to cancel and discard all future claims whatever, on the part of Her Majesty's Subjects or others, preferring such claims on account of British property, either left behind, or to be brought in, if any such British Subjects or others preferring such claims shall disregard these injunctions now put forward, respecting the keeping out of British Shipping and Property, till the declaration aforesaid shall be duly published.

L. S. (Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT.
Chief Superintendent of the Trade of British Subjects in China.

True Copy,
(Signed) EDWARD ELMSLIE.
Secretary and Treasurer to the Superintendents.

Canton, 20th March, 1839.

Having reference to the draft of His Public Notice submitted to the perusal of the merchants for their guidance fourteen days since, the Chief Superintendent has now to acquaint H. M's Subjects that he has reason to hope for the speedy delivery of the opium in the course of the next twenty-four hours: and his own departure will be regulated by that of H. M's. Subjects and any other Foreigners, who may claim his protection, presently detained in Canton by the Commissioner's commands.

Upon that subject he will make another communication at the proper moment.

EDWARD ELMSLIE,
Secretary and Treasurer to the Superintendents

Public Notice.

TO HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SUBJECTS.

The disregard of formal offers upon the part of Her Majesty's Officer to adjust all difficulties by the fulfilment of the Imperial Will, the unjustifiable imprisonment of the whole foreign Community in Canton, the still more wanton protraction of that captivity, and the forced surrender of property, of which the incidents have been the utmost public encouragement direct and indirect upon the one hand, and violent public spoliation on the other: such are the chief facts which have sustained the declaration put forward in the Notice of the Chief Superintendent of the Trade of British Subjects, dated at Macao on the 23rd day of March last, that He was without confidence in the justice and moderation of the Provincial Government.

Correction remaining to be made for the circumstances that these later deeds have been perpetrated mainly under the Authority of the Imperial Commissioner, He is also to declare that He is without confidence in the justice and moderation of the said Imperial Commissioner.

Acting on the behalf of Her Majesty's Government in a momentous emergency, He has in the first place to signify, that the demand He recently made to Her Majesty's Subjects for the surrender of British-owned Opium under their control had no special reference to the circumstances of that property: But (beyond the actual pressure of necessity) that demand was founded on the principle, that these violent compulsory measures being utterly unjust per se, and of general application for the forced surrender of any other property, or of human life, or for the constraint of any unsuitable terms or concessions, it became highly necessary to vest and leave the right of exacting effectual security, and full indemnity for every loss directly in the Queen. These outrages have already temporarily cast upon the British Crown immense public liabilities; And it is incumbent upon Him at this moment of release to fix the earliest period for removal from a situation of total insecurity, and for the termination of all risk of similar responsibility on the part of Her Majesty's Government.

He is sensible too, that He could not swerve from the purposes now to be declared, without extreme danger to vast public claims lready pending, and to general and permanent interests of highest moment.

Thus situated then, and once more referring to his Public Notice dated at Macao on the 23rd day of March last, He has again to give Notice to, and enjoin, all Her Majesty's Subjects, to make preparation for quitting Canton before, or at the same time with, Her Majesty's Establishment; which departure will take place as soon as the Chief Superintendent has completed His public obligations to this Government. For the general convenience He will afford the best information in His power from time to time, concerning the probable period of that event.

And He has further to give Notice that British Subjects or others thinking fit to make Shipments of property on British Account, on board of British, or any other foreign, shipping actually in this river, will be pleased to regulate their proceedings in these respects, upon the understanding that such shipments must be made at their personal risk and responsibility after the date of this Notice.

And He again enjoins all Her Majesty's Subjects in Canton to prepare sealed declarations and lists of all claims whatever against Chinese Subjects, to be adjusted as nearly as may be, to the period of their respective retirements from Canton before Him, or at the same time with Him.

And whilst it is specially to be understood that the proof of British property, and value of all such claims handed in to Him before His departure, will be determined upon principles and in a manner hereafter to be defined by Her Majesty's Government, He has to recommend, with a view to uniformity and general clearness, that claims for British property left behind, should be drawn up as far as may be practicable on Invoice Cost.

And He has now to give Notice to, and enjoin all Her Majesty's Subjects, either actually in China, or hereafter arriving, Merchants, Supra-Cargoes, Commanders, Commanding Officers of Ships, Seamen, or others, having control over, or serving on board of, British Ships or vessels, bound to the Port of Canton, not to be requiring, aiding, or assisting in any way in the bringing in to the said Port of Canton any such British Ship or Vessel, to the great danger of British life, liberty, and property, and the prejudice of the interests and just claims of the Crown, till a declaration shall be published under his Hand and Seal of Office to the effect that such bringing in of British Shipping, or of British property in foreign Shipping, is safe in the premises.

And the Chief Superintendent making these solemn injunctions for the safety of British life, liberty, and property, and in the protection of the interests and just claims of the British Crown, reserves to Her Majesty's Government in the most complete manner the power to cancel and discard all future claims whatever, on the part of Her Majesty's Subjects or others, preferring such claims on account of British property, either left behind, or to be brought in, if any such British Subjects or others preferring such claims shall disregard these injunctions now put forward, respecting the keeping out of British Shipping and Property, till the declaration aforesaid shall be duly published.

And He has once more to warn Her Majesty's Subjects in anxious terms, that such sudden and strong measures as it may be found necessary to adopt on the part of competent authorities, for the honor and interests of the British Crown, cannot be prejudiced by their continued residence in Canton, beyond the period of His own stay, upon their own responsibilities, and in spite of the solemn injunctions of Her Majesty's Officer.

Given under my hand and seal of Office at Canton in China this 22 day of May 1839.

L. S. (Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT,
Chief Superintendent of the Trade of British Subjects in China.

True Copy,
(Signed) EDWARD ELMSLIE.
Secretary and Treasurer to the Superintendents.

The following edict was received last evening and is circulated for the information of American Residents.

(Signed) W. P. SNOW.

Edict.

Lin, High Imperial Commissioner and Governor of the two Kwang, and *Tung*, a Director of the Board of War, and Governor of the two Kwang, issue this edict to the original Senior and all the other Hong merchants for their full instruction.

On the 17th inst. Tsang Lichugung, sub-prefect of Macao, and Hwuy-Chowq-yaou, Commodore of the Squadron of Heungshan, presented to us a joint report in which they state:

"Having received your excellencies orders to "proceed to the Nine Islands and the Macao ships "to examine the ships recently arrived with cargo, "to ascertain their draft of water, and to present a "report of the same in detail; we in obedience "thereto went in person, taking with us pilots and "measurers. Each of the several ships was duly "measured, before, behind, right and left, sounding in the prescribed form; and on the 14th the "measuring of thirteen ships having cargo was com"pleted. But there was one American ship Pelt-"le-lade laden with Cotton, seeing the ships were "being measured, got under weigh on the 14th, "and sailed away to the eastward, evidently unwilling to be measured. As soon as we can ascertain "where she has gone and anchored, we will make "another report. Moreover, the masters of the ves"sels declared that on the 20th of this month lit"tle there have been gales of wind, and that the "anchorage off the Nine Islands being open and "exposed, they were afraid they could not remain "there with safety, and wished to remove their an"chorage to Jounshatouy (Honq Kong) so as to "avoid the winds and waves. Respectfully we pre"sent this report.

The above has come before us, the High Commissioner and Governor, duly authenticated. We find that the delivery of the Opium from the foreign ships is nearly completed, that the ships at Whampoa have been already allowed to reopen their trade; the newly arrived Teo-lo and other ships, thirteen in number, have been duly measured by the sub-prefect of Macao, in obedience to our orders, but the cargo of the several ships has not been ascertained in detail. The masters of these ships, having come from afar to trade, how can they be without particular account of their cargoes? Certainly it cannot be difficult to specify clearly each particular kind of the goods. Yet, now they only speak in general terms, in their usual delusive manner. But as they have consented to be measured, and as they have moreover declared that hitherto there have been gales of wind on the 20th of this month, and that the anchorage off the Nine Islands is open and exposed, they were afraid they could not remain there with safety; it behoves us to show them compassion, and early instruct them to enter the port to escape the storm.

Besides, when they all arrive at Whampoa, according to the regulations, let them wait for the instructions of the commissioner of customs. We issue our commands to the sub-prefect of Macao, and the commodore of Heungshan and they must immediately transmit the orders to the ships Teo-lo and others, declaring that if to any vessel they refuse to remove their anchorage to Hong-kong, they dare not to receive pass-ports for pilots allowing them to sail—that if Master to come speedily to Whampoa, there to await the Hoppo's examination for their unloading of their cargo.

The ship Pelt-le-le, which refused to be measured, and proceeded to sail away eastward, has evidently done so for evil. We have sent a communication to the Hoppo, that he transmit a circular to the Hong-merchants not to trade with her, but to hasten her departure back to her country. The sub-prefect &c. will give direct commands to the cruizers to take with them linguists and pilots, and examine plainly where Pelt-le-le has gone; and, finding her track, convey to her the commands: that, having been unwilling to be measured, it is evident she has brought contraband goods, and has dared to show opposition; that, while orders have been given for the others to enter the port of Whampoa, she is not allowed to trade, but must sail back to her country and not loiter about. If she dares to sail to other places on the high seas, where is he to obtain provisions to go, in three successive years, to the Inland Sea merchants, and trade in Opium, the cruizers will all unite in attacking her, when repentance will be too late. As soon as any real trace of the said vessel are found, let the same be clearly reported to us by express.

Moreover, we now issue this edict; whom it reaches the Hong merchants, let them act obedience to it. When the ships Teo-lo and others all arrive at Whampoa according to the regulations, let them await instructions from the Hoppo. But the ship Pelt-le-le, which was unwilling to be measured, and dared to sail away to the eastward, has done an evidently foul evil. Let the said Hong merchants communicate this edict, forbidding them to trade with her, and requiring her immediate return to her country. Let them search out faithfully the traces of the vessel, and report thereon. Let there be no opposition.—Haste, quickly! A special edict.

May 19th, 1839.

Lin, high Imperial Commissioner, and Tung, Governor of the two Kwang, have their seals affixed to the original, the same and other Hong-merchants for their full information.

"Opium, prevailing with its poisonous influence the longer hind, has been a source of very great injury. Those two gentlemen, Lin, Imperial Envoy, Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary, Governor, and Liang, Governor of Kiangsi and other provinces, have all been habitually memorialized on that account. They have severally searched out gains, and among the clandestine advantages. As the fruits of the long course of investigations being so remarkable, they framed the regulations of government so suitably ordained, that would have been right to put the laws in force for their punish ment. But, taking into tenderness of consideration the subject of the said foreigners, who they had received commands to deliver up their Opium, in speedily joining with Illiat to deliver it up, and thereby showing that they are yet amenable to four of the laws we, the Commissioner and the Governor, have reverently embodied the benevolence of the Great Emperor, and remitted the punishment of their offences.

Now, that the naval ships have given up the entire amount of the Opium, it is meet, indeed, that they should be allowed to trade, and to delay their stay in Heung-tung, lest their gain speedily should had forth more.

We passed thanking to give our urgent commands. When these reach the said original commanders &c., let them immediately explain our commands on each of the said foreigners, Bentley and the rest, individually, that they speedily return to their countries, and that they give duly prepared voluntary bonds, that they will never again return to come. These being placed on record, let them wait until passports are given them to go to sea. Should they presume, under cover of allowed permission to come here again, as soon as the fact shall be discovered, their offences shall surely be punished with severity. There shall certainly be no reward leniency to indulgence.

The said original merchants are imperatively required to proclaim the Decree and the Majesty (of the Emperor), and with earnestness to enjoin these commands. Let them immediately take down the bonds, and report in answer. Let there not be any connivance shown, nor any delay allowed, lest they bring investigation on themselves also. Be earnest and speedy! Be earnest and speedy!—A special order.

Tsaouhwang 19th year, 4th month, 11th day (23rd May, 1839).

(true translation) J. R. MORRISON,
Chinese Secretary and Interpreter to the Superintendents.

Proclamation.

Chau the Chu fou of Canton, Lan the Chu hsien of the Nan hai district, and Chang the Chu hsien of the Pwan yu district, conjointly issue this order and peremptory proclamation, hereby for the information of communication between the officers and foreigners. We have just received a letter addressed to the following effect, from their Excellencies the High Commissioner Lin, the Viceroy Tung, and the Foo yuen E.

"Whereas the delivery of Opium at the Bocca Tigris having now nearly completed, we ought to act on good faith, relaxing our restrictions, that so the foreign factories adjoin our streets and lanes, and

are nearly surrounded with the shops of vagabond natives. it becomes us especially at this moment "when the school-master is abroad" to enact laws upon broad principles for eradicating utterly (the evils of Opium dealing), to cut off all communication between natives and foreigners, and make the old preventive regulations stand forth clearly in all their pristine beauty. Therefore it is that uniting all these circumstances we now issue this edict, and by these presents we command the said Che foo and Che heen magistrates to consult with the Kwang chow hee and the Chung hee, and in company with the Senior Hong merchants Woo tun yuen (old Howqua) Loo wan wei (Mowqua) and all the rest of the principal and junior security merchants, to repair to the spot in person, and duly estimate and measure the ground on every side. In reference to the back doors of the foreign factories, let every one of them be stopped up, henceforward we will not permit the foreigners under any pretext to go walking about irregularly, disturbing and annoying us. Let a railing or palisade be erected before the front doors as was the case of old, and prohibit any street or lane to approach near to the foreign factories as was formerly done, those streets which have just now been blocked up in course, may not again be opened. And moreover let the walls which block up those streets be built both high and thick, and of solid materials too, and do you consult on leaving a pathway to serve as a means of communication (for the licensed natives to go in and out.) And as to the form &c. in which the said palisade is to be erected, and where the little military huts are to be set up, in which mandarins and soldiers shall be placed to examine scrupulously all who go out and in; as respects all these circumstances, let the said Che foo and the others consult together and hand us in their report, when according to the real facts of the case we shall give the requisite orders. In reference to those among the common people, who open shops and carry on their trade therein, there is nothing originally in the laws which forbids this; only in Lun hing kai. Tung mun kai (new china street) and other streets, the greater part of the shop-keepers have intercourse with the foreigners, so much so, that they even hang out devil's sign boards (i. e. sign boards written in the foreign character) and absolutely bend the laws to suit their own purposes: such people never can be spoken of, as good people who carry on a lawful business! we must put a strong prohibition on such procedure in order to cut off the evil. And therefore it is that we now lay our injunctions upon the said Che heen magistrates that they first issue a clear and perspicuous edict, limiting a certain term, within which they must compel the said people to move to another place, they must not permit them to open their shops here. All the shops and houses there must be bolted and chained, and if the proprietors of these houses and shops are so daring as to offer resistance, or to assemble together and go to the temples to consult about it, (a very wicked practice) then this will be a greater degree of guilt than ever! let the said Foo and Heen Magistrates straightway consult with the Chung hee and the Kwang hee, and taking a posse of soldiers and police officers, let them seize the ringleaders of the disturbance by name, and utterly destroy their houses from top to bottom! Any people who dwell in these different streets, let them forthwith appoint one of their number who shall be security for the rest, that we may be able to separate the wheat from the tares; we will not permit any native vagabonds clandestinely to enter among them, thus giving their old craftiness to bud and blossom again. The said Foo and Heen magistrates must with their whole heart consult upon this matter, and with united strength put these commands in force, so that to all eternity we may be able to stop up the holes thro' which the wickedness flows, and take away for ever the roots of the evil, &c. &c. &c."

Now this coming before us the said Che foo and Che heen magistrates, we have consulted with the Chung hee and Kwang hee, and taking the security merchants with us, we have repaired in person to the spot, and have with extra care duly deliberated on the subject. Besides stopping up the back doors of the foreign factories, Sunfowlan Kai (Hoglane) Tung man kai (New China street) and Lunhing kai, and leaving open Tsing yune kai (Old China street) as a means of communication, and erecting a palisade and building a wall, so as to cut off all intercourse between foreigners and natives, besides all this, we find that in old and new china streets, the shops opened both on the east and west side of these streets are all joined to the foreign factories, and it is there exceedingly easy to carry on traitorous communication: We must therefore respectfully give obedience to the edict of the High Officers of Government, and compel them to remove elsewhere, and taking their shops and houses, lock them and chain them permanently up, so as to cut off all evil practices. And for as much we now issue this our joint proclamation, and by these presents we clearly make known to the shop keepers and people who live in these said two streets, that in ten days from the date of this our proclamation, every one must take his goods and chattels and remove to some other street where he may scheme after some lawful business! We will not permit them to remain here, bending the laws to their own crooked views, and getting accustomed to every sort of clandestine transaction! If the term now limited expire without their removing, we shall most certainly seize those who are so bold as to offer opposition and drive them out by force! and we shall shut up (and confiscate) their houses and shops as well as the goods and wares that may be found therein. Moreover towards the north end of Lun hing kai and on the east side, all the shops are either built against the walls of the factories, or under their very windows: the Chinese may with ease enter clandestinely among the foreigners: this is exceedingly improper, and we therefore in like manner limit them ten days from this date, within which they must all remove elsewhere, in order that we may take the said houses and shops and shut them up. But towards the south end and on the west side of Lunhing kai, the shops and houses are a little further removed from the place where foreigners dwell, if we find that they are carrying on a lawful business, we may permit them to open their shops and warehouses as

* This probably allludes to the presenting of petitions at the City gate by foreigners.

before, obliging the Hong-merchants however from time to time to look into matters narrowly, and if they find that these people store up or vend prohibited goods, then they must instantly inform us the mandarins of the same that we may seize them and punish them according to law. Moreover in reference to Sun tow lan kai (alias Hoglane) there are a great many Chinese there who live by making foreigner's caps and clothes, and all the sundry utensils that foreigners use. If we were to lay our prohibition on all of these, it would not be displaying our tenderness to the men from afar, therefore we command the Hong-merchants to go from door to door, and enquire into the real nature of their business and become security for them, which being done, we shall permit them as of old to carry on their trade, but if the Hong-merchants cannot become security for them, we shall drive them out. If in that street there are any shops which are built against the foreign factories, the same regulation that is applicable to old and new china streets must apply to that street likewise, i.e. within the limited term of ten days from this date, they must move somewhere else. In reference to the hanging out of sign boards written in the foreign character, this is what the laws have for a long time prohibited, tho' from these laws having been for some years in aberance, ye have been vying one with another as to the extent ye might go in infringing them! But it is now of the utmost importance that ye submit to the ancient regulations which prohibit this for ever! Henceforth, no matter whether it be in the public street, or in a byelane, if there is any person so hardy as dare to follow in this forbidden track, we will most certainly award him the utmost severity of the law—we will indeed show him no mercy! It is most proper that all tremble and obey! Do not be repenting when repentance will be too late! A special proclamation!

Taoukwang 19th year, 4th moon, 2d day.

Canton, 14th May, 1839.

TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE LORD VISCOUNT PALMERSTON,

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

&c. &c. &c.

We the undersigned British Merchants, trading at Canton, consider it our duty to address Your Lordship regarding the recent acts of aggression on the part of the Chinese Government.

These acts of violence, which will be officially communicated to Your Lordship by Her Majesty's Superintendent, consist;—

1. In the stoppage of the whole legal Trade of the Port, even of Vessels fully laden, and waiting only their port Clearances, and against which no ground of complaint is alleged.

2. In the forcible detention in Canton of all Foreigners, including Her Majesty's Superintendent, in order to compel the supposed holders of Opium to the surrender of Property belonging to themselves, and others in India and Europe, to the value of from two to three Millions Sterling.

3. In the open and undisguised threat to hold foreigners responsible with their lives for this surrender, and for any future infraction of the Chinese Custom Laws.

4. In the attempt to force foreigners to sign Bonds, rendering not only themselves, but all others coming to China, over whom they have no control, liable to the same penalty; And on the refusal on the part of foreigners to sign such Bonds, in the promulgation of an Edict by the High Commissioner, declaratory of the determination of the Government to enforce such penalty.

We may be permitted to state that all foreigners reside in Canton on sufferance; that they have no means of ascertaining the laws except from the acts of the Provincial Government; and that the Opium Trade has steadily increased from an Import of 4,100 Chests in 1796, to upwards of 30,000 Chests in 1837, with the open and undisguised connivance of the local authorities.

The importation of Opium into China was at one time allowed on payment of a Duty, but discontinued in 1796: Its admission was again strongly recommended to the Imperial Government in 1836. No penalties have ever been enforced against foreigners bringing it to China, and the prohibitory Laws have never been a rule to the functionaries of the Chinese Empire, who should have administered them, nor to the Chinese people on whom they were intended to operate, which facts are openly admitted in the recent Edicts of the Imperial Commissioner, under date the 18th March last, in which he states: "that the prohibitions formerly enacted by the "Celestial Court against Opium were comparatively "lax," and that "the foreignersare men from distant lands and have not before been aware that the "prohibition of Opium is so severe."

We may further state that the peculiar character of the Opium Trade was distinctly recognized in the Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons in 1830, and that in the subsequent Report in 1832, the Committee express their opinion: "that it does not seem advisable to abandon so important a source of Revenue as the East India "Company's monopoly of Opium in Bengal."

We conceive it will therefore be admitted that British Subjects have carried on this Trade with the sanction, implied, if not openly expressed, of their own Government; and at the same time with an advantage to the Revenue of British India, varying of late years from one to one and a half Millions Sterling.

We do not attempt to deny the unquestionable right of the Chinese Government to put a stop to the importation of Opium, and have readily signed an agreement to obtain from that Trade at Canton on the first requisition of the Government to that effect; but we think Your Lordship will perceive that long prescription had hitherto given foreigners ample reason to question the sincerity of the Chinese Government with regard to the discontinuance of the importation, and that under any circumstances, that Government cannot be justified, by the last observance of prohibitions, and open connivance of its Officers, in at one time fostering a Trade involving several millions Sterling, and at another rendering its pursuit a pretext for spoliation.

There seems no reason to doubt, from the late proceedings of the Local Government, that they have always had the power most materially to check if not totally to put a stop to the importation of Opium when disposed so to do; but that power has seldom hitherto been excercised, except for the purpose of exacting higher fees for its introduction.

The proceedings of the High Commissioner since his arrival in Canton, will be fully reported to Your Lordship by Her Majesty's Superintendent; but we may observe that his demand for the unconditional surrender of the whole of the Opium in the Depot Ships, was one with which foreigners could not comply, the great bulk of that Opium being the Property of others in India, and elsewhere; and they were equally unable to give the Bonds required.

The High Commissioner finding at the expiration of three days, the time within which he had ordered the whole of the Opium to be delivered up, and the Bonds to be given, that his orders had not been obeyed, sent the Hong Merchants in chains to the foreign Factories, threatening to put them to death before our doors, and at the same time commenced other menacing preparations against the foreigners themselves.

At this stage of the Business Her Majesty's Chief Superintendent arrived in Canton.

We feel it our duty to express to Your Lordship our deep sense of the public spirit which induced this Officer, at no inconsiderable risk, to endeavor to rescue British life and property from a position of fearful jeopardy; and we may assure Your Lordship that but one feeling existed of the extreme peril of the whole community at the period when he succeeded in forcing his way to Canton, and took charge of all responsibility in the negotiations with the Chinese Government.

Although the measures of Her Majesty's Representative have relieved us from all responsibility in surrendering so large an amount of Property, we may still be allowed respectfully but earnestly to entreat Your Lordship's mediation to obtain the earliest possible fulfilment of the guarantee given on behalf of Her Majesty's Government, and thus be the means of saving many of the owners of the property from inevitable ruin, and all of them from heavy loss.

We deem it also an imperative duty to assure Your Lordship most solemnly of our firm conviction, that the public approval, on the part of Her Majesty's Government, of his prompt interposition of Her Majesty's Representative, and the early adoption of such measures as the wisdom of Her Majesty's Advisers may determine on with regard to our future relations with the Chinese Empire, can alone avert the occurrence of similar, or even more violent outrages.

We beg further to state to Your Lordship that, independently of the Opium now violently seized, there was at the same period British Property of other kinds in Canton to the value of upwards of One Million Sterling, besides a large and valuable fleet of shipping lying at Whampoa, consigned to our care, but totally beyond our control; and although this Property was not alleged to have incurred any penalty, the High Commissioner never attempted to distinguish the participators in the one Trade, from those in the other, but placed both under one common suspension, and the whole body of foreigners in arbitrary confinement.

After the completion of the delivery of the Opium surrendered, the High Commissioner has expressed an intention of opening the legal Trade, under new regulations, but circumstances do not justify us in entertaining the expectation that these regulations will afford any security for our life or property.

We therefore think Your Lordship will be convinced that some serious alterations in our relations with this Empire are indispensably necessary; and that British Commerce can never safely be carried on, and certainly can never flourish in a Country where our persons and property are alike at the mercy of a capricious and corrupt Government.

In conclusion it only remains for us again to urge upon Your Lordship and Her Majesty's Government the great importance of an early recognition of our claims on account of the Opium surrendered for Her Majesty's Service; and the pressing and paramount necessity of placing the General Trade of British Subjects upon a secureand permanent Basis.

Canton, 23rd May, 1839.

Dent & Co. Lindsay & Co. Bell & Co. Mercier & Co. Dirom & Co. Gibb Livingston & Co. Charles S. Compton, D. & M. Rustomjee, Jamiaee & How, W. & T. Gemmell & Co. Bibby Adam & Co. Turner & Co. Robert Wise Holliday & Co. Heerjeebhoy Rustomjee, Hormusjee Framjee, Shavaxshaw Rustomjee Cowasjee Pallonjee, Bomanjee Hormusjee, Phoonjee Nesservanjee, Cowasjee Eduljee, Cowasjee Shapoorjee Tsbeck, Burjorjee Manuckjee, Dunfell & Co. Framjee Dadabhoy, Bomanjee Manuckjee, Sackhuson Budwoden, Burjorjee Sanakjee, Nesservanjee Dorabjee, Nesservanjee Bomanjee Modv, Dossabhoy Horonsjee, Pestonjee Ruttonjee Saroff, Abadin and Sumsoodin, Framjee Jamsetjee, Cowasjee Jeevajee, Pestonjee Nowrojee, Jamsetjee Rustomjee, Hormusjee Byramjee, Cursetjee Shapoorjee, Jamsetjee Eduljee, Cowasjee Sapoorjee L. for myself and Partners.

CANTON PRESS.

Saturday, 25th May.

We give a number of public documents in this day's paper, partly issued by the Chinese authorities, partly by Capt. Elliot preparatory to his leaving Canton, and a memorial also signed by almost all British merchants resident in Canton, addressed to Lord Palmerston, on the late extraordinary occurrences here. These documents by themselves nearly contain the history of the week just passed. It will be seen from the commissioner's edict that ships are now allowed again to enter the river, and that on arriving at Whampoa the conditions, under which they may carry on trade is to be made known to them—we do not hear that upon these terms any vessels are yet ready to venture into the river. The ordering off the Amer. ship the *Robert Fulton* as will be seen from another edict, is a new feature in Chinese legislation with regard to foreign trade, no vessels outside having hitherto been exposed to measurement. It is a very hard case on the owners, supposing that their case allows of no redress. From the Edict of the local magistrates it will be seen that some show is made to render the intercourse with the natives more difficult than before, and that threats are held out to the Chinese shopkeepers of closing such shops as are either too close to the Factories or not secured by Hong merchants; we do not believe that these measures will be very strictly enacted.

From Capt. Elliot's public notices it will be seen that the whole of the 20,283 chests of Opium has been delivered and that Capt. Elliot warns any British subjects from entering the port either in person or with property. On Thursday last this officer issued a notice saying that on the following day at eleven o'clock he would leave Canton, for Whampoa and invited the sixteen individuals that were more especially retained as hostages by the Chinese for the delivery of the Opium to meet him at that time to embark with him—Capt. Elliot at same time requested that no assembling of foreigners should take place at the time of his embarking. Some delay occurred in the proposed time for starting, and Captain Elliot did not finally leave Canton until about five o'clock in the afternoon yesterday, accompanied by all the British subjects then in Canton comprised in the list of the sixteen. Capt. Elliot went to Whampoa in a boat belonging to the Reliance, and several of the others had taken up the passage boats. The embarkation was, as Capt. Elliot intended, effected without any concourse of people; the Hong merchants of course were present and some other officers to identify the individuals of the list, who we hope all safely reached the British shipping last night. We cannot allow ourselves to take leave of Capt. Elliot without expressing our opinion, which we believe is shared unanimously by every individual of the foreign community here, that his stay has been of infinite service in carrying us safely through the trying times of the last two months, and that the preservation of order and peace during all that time is in a great measure due to his presence and conduct; and we sincerely regret that, besides having to contend with the very difficult questions in which he found himself involved, he had also for several weeks past to bear up against the attacks of illness. A more quiet residence at Macao, will, we heartily hope, soon restore his health. All British subjects have already left or are preparing to leave Canton in a few days.

Immediately after Capt. Elliot and his party had left, the guard of Coolies in front of the Factories and at the entrance of China Street was withdrawn, and any foreigner who liked might walk into the back-streets. The influx of curious Chinese, so long shut out from the square, was of course considerable, and much surprize was expressed at the different appearance it now presents, the enclosure we have spoken of in our last, and alluded to in the magistrate's proclamation, being all but finished.

On Monday last a third dividend of five percent, making in all 10 per Cent. or the instalment of one year, now due on Hing-tae's debt, was paid. The whole year's instalment paid up amounts to $ 982. 639. 9 acts.

Three weeks ago we had to announce with regret the death of Mow qua the managing partner of the Mow qua hong, though not the Hong merchant inscribed on the Hoppo's books. During the last stoppage of the trade this hong purchased considerable quantities of Cotton, at very short credit we believe; not many days ago the creditors were informed that the Hong was unable to meet its engagements, and the now usual way of liquidating in ten years by instalments was proposed. We now hear that after a good deal of trouble the Creditors have agreed to receive one half of their claims in cash to be paid this day, and the remainder in equal annual instalments, the last to be paid six years after date, paying annual interest on the balance at the rate of six per cent. The new liabilities of the Hong settled in this manner are about half a million of dollars, besides old debts amounting to more than half as much more, for the payment of which a longer time has been allowed.

We have received a communication from Amoy, which however contains nothing of sufficient public interest to warrant its insertion.

The *Mermaid* from Liverpool 21st January brings London papers to the 17th. A press of local matters of importance allows us neither time nor space to make extracts, but on the whole the papers seem to contain little of importance. No progress seems as yet to have been made in the great political questions, and the chief powers of Europe seem to be arming. A terrific hurricane was experienced on the western coast of England and in Ireland on the 6th January. A great many ships, among which several American packets, were totally lost, and the loss of life and property is represented to have been very great. The great January sale-sale of about 13 millions of pounds was proceeding at very low prices. We notice the arrival from this of the *Thetis* off Dover.

GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Statement of the Quantities of Teas and Raw Silk Exported to the United Kingdom. Season 1838-39 to this date.

Date	Ships	Destination	Tonnage	Tea Bohea	Tea Congou	Tea Souchong	Cargo	Caper.	Sto-chong	Canpoi	Ankoi	Ning-ney	Pekoe	Orange Pekoe	Tea Hyson	Tea Young Hyson	Tea Hyson Skin	Tea Twankay	Tea Gunpowder	Tea Imperial	Raw Silk
1839 Jany.	18 William Jardine	London	693	..	..		2521	21	627		36	..	11	483	773	..	..	..	..	7	..
	21 Alexander Baring	"	585	..	..		3676	77	167	..	..	..	23	90	213	..	..	..	1616	..	..
	26 Westminster	"	513	..	..		3012	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	..	..	..	1965	42	..	64
	26 Imogen	"	331	..	..		2624	..	33	..	..	..	53	..	53	..	..	124	..	..	..	7
	23 John O'Gaunt	Liverpool	449	..	..		2789	77	96	..	..	..	40	10	284	..	..	74	..	18	7	..
	26 Euphrates	London	617	..	..		4845	61	149	..	..	..	..	469	96	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Feby.	1 Mary	"	..	..	..		5553	..	147	..	..	..	..	218	221	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1 Orestes	Bristol	529	..	..		5427	67	163	..	..	..	..	79	130	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1 Patriot Queen	Liverpool	547	..	..		4286	163	70	..	..	..	..	60	127	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1 Bengal	London	..	..	..		7134	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3 John Bull	"	398	..	..		639	130	149	..	..	..	..	..	136	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1 Penang	Liverpool	347	..	..		3163	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55	..	..	..	..	26	..	..
	3 La Belle Alliance	London	..	..	..		5663	..	134	..	..	41	..	152	178	..	..	..	20	..	..	..
	6 Duke of Lancaster	"	..	..	..		4245	13	198	..	..	..	19	64	164	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	7 Oriental	Cowes for Order	502	..	..		3053	..	458	234	..	..	..	194	..	5	112	..	715	22	114	..
	8 Moffat	London	822	..	..		8074	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	8 Inglis	"	1332	..	..		10169	75	633	..	99	79	306	306	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
	8 Chelydra	Bristol	449	..	..		2974	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	8 Jamaica	Glasgow	392	369	..		3815	100	..	..	31	..	..	29	34	45	..	13	49	22	13	..
	9 Jane Brown	"	298	..	..		2599	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	..	..	..	..	36	..	..
	11 Eliza Stewart	London	421	..	..		4707	..	130	..	..	..	..	196	854	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	17 Crescent	"	574	..	..		5241	..	61	..	..	..	..	..	35	..	..	..	..	49	18	60
March	16 Hindostan	"	501	..	..		838	384	274	..	..	..	478	346	178	16	..	..	797	..	..	872
	18 Viscount Melbourne	"	650	..	..		5627	42	187	..	..	..	150	196	29	..	..	..	921	..	..	141
May	Isabella	Leith	422	..	..		4355	..	202	29	..	..	..	10	203	..	21	..	34	9	9	..
	Parrock Hall	London	429	..	..		2363	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	910	..	..	17
	Rosalind	"	271	..	..		20 '9	102	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	377	..	..	..
	Ingleborough	"	401	..	..		3561	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	152	..	..	..	344	71	66	..
	Premier	"	420	..	..		3259	..	246	..	..	..	..	55	65	..	..	15	481	77	69	190
	Tigris	Liverpool	427	..	..		2764	..	63	..	..	..	..	143	89	66	..	..	1064	84	57	..
	Orizaba	Cork for Orders	365	..	..		2173	..	3	..	..	..	..	97	..	48	..	96	1360	54	..	..
	Orwell	London	1436	..	..		7331	33	205	..	..	..	..	..	139	999	100	82	324	321	194	..
	Lord Wm. Bentinck	"	568	..	..		4002	..	..	..	..	..	..	83	..	54	..	..	1026	100	112	96
	St. Vincent	"	416	..	..		2775	..	..	..	..	..	..	53	..	204	..	..	..	8	18	13
				369			141497	1323	4206	299	170	784	3293	3783	1555	331	405	14032	919	862	1343
Shipped from 1st July to end of December 1838.				135	355		52964	797	2656	122	523	1158	540	2512	5728	3373	3262	4802	2321	1647	1000
				504	355		194461	2121	6862	421	693	1942	3833	6294	7283	3704	3667	18834	3240	2509	2343

Black Teas	Pcls.	214,855	Lbs.	28,647,333
Green Teas	"	40,040	"	5,338,617
Total Pcuds		254,895	Lbs.	33,985,950

Canton, 11th May, 1839.

GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Statement of Tea exported to the United States, Season 1838-39.

Despatch			Ships	Destination	Tea Black. Pcuds. Cargo	Souchong	Pekoe Souc	Pekoe	Orange Pekoe	Hyson	Tea Green. Pcuds. Young Hyson	Hyson Skin	Twankay	Gunpowder	Imperial
1838	July	4	Mandarin	New York		315				498	1918	115		400	410
	"	24	Splendid	do.		253	227			50	998	50		220	167
	"	24	Baptiste Mestick	do.		252	218			141	2010	265		207	146
	"	6	Hindoo	New York via Manila						118	187			110	93
	August	8	Philippe 1st	New York			196			48	1051	174		305	240
	"	12	Levant	New York via Manila		1692				77	1156	45		96	121
	September	20	Commerce	Philadelphia		201	280	6		296	1704	497		146	168
	November	19	Albion	New York		196	230	40	127	265	1468	96		200	200
	"	20	Mary Chilton	do.							1797			246	168
1839	January	12	York	do.		56	48			160	949	255		415	200
	"	21	Ceylon	Manila and New York										118	67
	"	30	Trenton	New York		155				410	2186	156		95	160
	February	1	Asia	Manila and New York		497					2178			220	168
	"	5	J. N. Gossler	New York		208	278			589	1126	260		200	200
	March	7	London	do.		563					3491	297		117	117
	"	20	Omega	Macao			52				371	131	24	18	47
			Francis Stanton	New York		632	226		66		2516	224	21	220	220
			Vancouver	Boston	1896	227				300	629				
			Niantic	New York		344	194			220	2060		165	105	20
			Girard	do.		184	308		4	397	2601	114	6	421	400
	May	9	Roman	do.		400	300	93		60	1000	125	33	80	60
		14	Canada	do.		235	417			34	3538			994	215
				Pcuds	1896	6468	3901	71	195	5021	35717	3230	306	5794	4351
				Chests	2898	10780	6502	142	487	7949	59505	6314	509	6656	6198

Black Teas	Pcuds	11,761	Chests	20,709
Green "	"	59,949	"	79,607
Total Pcuds		64,710	Chests	100,316

Canton, 18th May, 1839.

WANTS A SITUATION.—An individual who has been in the trade at Canton for seven years; and understands book-keeping. For particulars apply to the Editor of the Canton Press.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The undersigned has been appointed Agent in Singapore for the sale of the works published by the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge and of Messrs W. and R. Chambers, Edinburgh. He has lately received copies of most of the above works, including Penny Magazines, Penny Cyclopædia, Chambers' Journal etc. which are for sale at the London publishing prices, exchange at 2s 3d. per dollar, or 2 cents per penny. He will also be happy to receive orders for and execute on account of the London publishing prices at the above rate of exchange, any new publications, any of the publications of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge and of Messrs W. and R. Chambers,—or any other works parties may wish to order, provided the price be paid at the time of ordering, or guarantee be given that the work or works will be received and paid for on delivery. On the arrival at Singapore of the works ordered, they will be handed over to each party, or to parties may appoint to receive them—or be forwarded elsewhere by earliest opportunity, at the expense of the parties.

Orders in China may be left with Rev. E. C. Bridgman, or J. R. Morrison Esq. Canton—and S. W. Williams Esq. Macao—with whom Catalogues of the D. U. K. Society's publications may be obtained. Gentlemen may also be seen at the Morrison Education Society's Library, Canton—and at Macao.

J. H. MOORE.

Singapore 25th October 1838.

FOR SALE.

A FEW 3 dozen Cases of very fine CHAMPAGNE just landed from the "Premier" from London. Price £10 per dozen.

FOX, RAWSON, & Co.

Canton, 7th May, 1839.

FOR SALE

LAPSTE Cabaret in cases of one dozen each.

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 3rd January, 1839.

ON SALE.

BEER in HOGSHEADS, just landed in good order. To be had at the Godowns of

HENRY ADAMS & Co.

Canton, 7th September, 1838.

NOTICE.—Just Published and for Sale at the Canton Press Office. "The touching engagement of Miss Keziah Lenox Wang." A Chinese tale, finished on fine; translated from the Original by Keenee. In one volume, on Sinking paper, price One Dollar.

TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press and Price Current.

For one year payable in advance	$ 12
For six Months	$ 7
For three do	$ 4

Single numbers of the Canton Press and Price Current, may be had at the Office No. 5, British Factory, at 50 cents, and Price Currents at 10 cents each.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—U. S. Sloop of war, *John Adams*, Capt. Wyman, from Manila, 6th May. *Amer. Lass*, Porter, from Sandwich Islands. *Cadmus*, from Batavia and Singapore, 24th November, from Liverpool 31st January.

PASSENGERS.—per *Hercules*, Mr. Finlay.

SAILED or DESPATCHED.—*Bali*, Gelen, Agar, for Cash for orders; *St. Vincent Middleton*; *Orwell*, Collard; *Lord Wm. Bentinck*, Gambling, for London.

On Monday next Amer. Contractor, Holbrook, for New York. The Brit. Elizabeth Bentham is under despatch for Buenos Ayres, and the Oriental Porter, for the Straits and Calcutta.

The *Crescent Packet* and *Bentley Jane* will probably have early despatch for Calcutta.

Despatches by the *Ariel* for the Red Sea will be received at the house of the British Superintendent's office until the 25th.

LATEST DATES, from Batavia, 21st January, P Hercules. Western Isles, 6th March, via England. Calcutta, 15th March, P Crescent. Bombay, 1st March, via Calcutta. Singapore 10th April, P Sup. Java, 9th March, via Singapore. Manila, 6th May, P U. S. S. John Adams.

NOTICE.—Mr. FELIX HILARIO DE AZEVEDO has the pleasure of informing his friends and the Public in general that he has established himself at Macao as a general Agent to transact business on commission only.

F. H. D' AZEVEDO.

Macao, 7th March, 1839.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that the Partnership heretofore carried on by the Subscribers at Glasgow under the Firm of ALEXANDER WARDROP & Co., and at Penang under that of ANDERSON, WARDROP & Co., was this day dissolved by mutual consent; and the said ALEXANDER WARDROP is hereby authorised to dispose of the property and to receive and pay the debts of both Firms.

A. WARDROP.
W. ANDERSON.

Glasgow, 26th June, 1838.

WITH REFERENCE TO THE FOREGOING.

NOTICE,—Is hereby given that the undersigned have received full and sufficient powers from the said ALEXANDER WARDROP and WILLIAM ANDERSON to receive all outstanding debts due by Parties in India to the lateafirm of ANDERSON WARDROP & Co. and, if necessary to adopt legal measures for the recovery of the same.

WILLIAM WARDROP SHAW.
FRANCIS DUNNETT.

Penang, 4th January, 1839.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned beg to announce that they have this day commenced business as Commission Merchants and General Agents under the firm of DUNNETT SHAW & Co., in connexion with Mr. JOHN BUCHAN JUNIOR of Glasgow who will conduct their business there under the firm of BUCHANAN & Co.

FRANCIS DUNNETT.
WILLIAM WARDROP SHAW.

Penang, 21st September, 1838.

NOTICE.—Bills on London at 6 months sight for sale by

F. S. HATHAWAY.

Canton, 25th January, 1839.

NOTICE.—The Business hitherto to conducted by me at Ampanan in the Island of Lombock, is from the 1st. January, 1839, carried on under the firm of JOHN BURD & Co. Mr. MEDS. LANGE, who has been for many years residing on the Island, has been admitted a Partner in the concern, and all Commission orders for the purchase and shipment of Produce, will be punctually attended to.

JOHN BURD.

Canton, 1st March, 1839.

NOTICE.—The very superior, new and fast sailing schooner "PARADOX," lately arrived from Java, has spacious accommodations for Passengers, and is now put on the line of the Canton Packets. For passage or freight, apply at Canton to HOOKER & LANE.

at Macao

Canton, 15th November, 1838.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are authorized to grant Policies payable in Calcutta, London, Batavia and Canton. A cash payment of five per cent on the amount of premium per each risk will be made to all parties giving risks to this office, and Policies are made payable at 30 days when the premium is paid in cash at a pro rata exchange, and at two months and longer periods when paid by a Bill on the same terms at which the Policy is payable.

DANIELL & Co.

Agents in China, Asiatic Marine Ins. Office.

Secretaries in Calcutta Messrs. Fergusson Brothers & Co.
Agents in London Messrs. Forbes Forbes & Co.
" in Batavia Messrs. Wilson Smithe & Co.

Canton, 9th November, 1838.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Subscribers are duly constituted and appointed Agents for this Company, and can grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta, Canton, Bombay, Madras, and elsewhere—parties contributing business to the office, will be entitled to a return of five per cent on the amount of premium actually paid in.

Canton, January 4th 1839. WETMORE & Co.

SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

Vessel's Name.	Flag.	Commander.	Tons	Where from.	Consignees.
Covington	Amert.	Holbrook		Liverpool	Wetmore & Co.
Horatio	..	Howland		Liverpool	F. S. Hathaway.
Eliza	British	Lay	602	Calcutta	Dent & Co.
Reliance	..	Marquis	1212	Madras	Capt. Marquis.
Orwell	..	Collard		Madras	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Francis Stanton ..	Amert.	Lothrop	300	Manila	Russell & Co.
George IV	British	Dreyer		Batavia	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Treaty	..	Jamieson		Lombock	J. Thacker.
David Scott	..	Spence		Calcutta	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Elizth. Buckham ..	..	Scott		Penang	Meerbaw & Co.
Aunt Jane	..	Stubbs		Liverpool..	Bell & Co.

VESSELS OUTSIDE.—*Jane, Lord Amherst, Aurelia, Pigeon, Hercules, Avalon, Col. Young, Jardine, Lintin, Mermaid, Isabella, Anna, Milbrae, Rose, Governor Findlay, Rose, Maria, Toronto, Pearl, Cornelia, Thistle, Lambton, Atheron, Virginia, Manhasset, Henry Clay, Persia, Orange, John Gilpin, Ruspersil, Lady Hayes, Robert Fulton, Hercules, Mahomedie, Panama, Indus, Lady Grant, H. M. S. Larne, Exchange, Red Rover, Ariel, Ann, Peggy, Syed Khan, Hannah, Cornelia, Talbot, Huntsdale, Anglia, Mangalore, Manly, Favorite, U. S. S. Columbia, Harlequin, Crescent Family, Cupidene, Caledonia, Tory, Edmonstone, Florida, Bentley Jane, John Marsh, U. S. S. John Adams, Bentley, John Horton, Spy, Lance, Marmion.*

THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

Abreviations (Pl.) Peccul. (Cy.) Catty. (Pce.) Piece. (Pr.) Pair. (Cht.) Chest. (Yrd.) Yard. ($) Spanish Dollars. (T.) Tael. (M.) Mace. (Cn.) Candarin. (Ch.) Cash. Commi. Weights. 16 Taels, 1⅓ lb. avoir. 1 Catty.—100 Catties 133⅓ lb avoir. 1 Peccul.—16 Pls 20 Cys, 1 Ton.—64 Cys, 1 Cwt.—1 Cy. 1 lb.—Money weight.—10 Cash. 1 Candarin.—10 Candarin, 1 Mace, 1 Tael.—1 Tael, 580 Grains Troy.—1 Span. dollar 7 Mace 1 cn 7 ch.

VOL. 4. No. 38. Canton, Saturday, 25th May, 1839. No. 194.

IMPORTS.

	PER.	PRICES.	REMARKS.
COTTON MANUFACTURES			
Cambrics - - 40 yds. - 1	P$.	$ 3. a 4	
Chintzes - - 28 „ - 1	„	3 a 5	
Handkfs. Monteiths scarlet -	„	1.75 a 2.	dull.
„ „ blue - -	„	1.25 a 2	
Long-cloths white 40 yds. 36 in	„	3½ a 4½	
„ „ 80 „ „	„	7½ a 9.	
„ grey - 40 „ 38 in	„	3½ a 4.	
„ „ - 60 „ 38 in	„	5½ a 6.	
„ „ - 80 „ 38 in	„	7. a 8.	
Am. brown Cots. 30 „ 36 in	„	2.10 a 2.50	
Cotton yarn Nos. 16 @ 28	P$.	26 a 32	
„ „ „ 30 @ 32	„	32 a 36	
Calcutta - „ 18 @ 24	„	24 a 26	None.
WOOLLENS.			
Broadcloth Ex. Sup^{r} 60@62 in	Y^{d}.	90 a 2 80.	
„ Span^{h} Stripes 60@62 in	„	1.35 a 1.45.	
„ Supers - 58@60 in	„	80 a 90.	
„ Worsters - -	„	40 cts.	
„ Worleys - 25 yds. in	P^{ce}.	11 a 11½.	No sale.
„ Sup^{r} Selct. Cutgolarge	P^{l}.	30 a 40.	Cts. dull.
Flannel - - - -	yd.	15 a 20.	
Cambleets, double 55 yds. 30 in	P^{ce}.		
Fine singles - - - -	„	20 a 22.	Without enquiry.
Second - - - - -	„		
Dutch - - 40 yds. 33 in	„	22 a 26	
„ - - 60 „ 29 „	„	20 a 22	
Bombazets - - - -	„	7 a 8	
Longells scarlet - - -	„	10½ a 10½	
Assorted colors - - -	„	8½ a 9	
Woollen yarn - - - -	„	70 a 90	Limited demand.
COTTON.		Tael.	
Bengal old or inf. - -	P^{l}.	5 a 11 3	
„ sup^{r} and fine - -	„		
Bombay old or inf^{r}. -	„	9. a 11.	
„ sup^{r}. and fine - -	„		
Madras - - - - -	„	9. a 11.	
Manila - - - - -	„		None.
METALS.			
Copper Shea^{ts}. 14 oz. @ 32 oz.	P^{l}.	$ 34½.	
„ S. American slab -	„	29.	None.
„ nails assorted - -	„	40.	
„ old - - - -	„	18.	
Lead English Pig - - -	„		
„ Spanish „ - - -	„	6½	
Iron Bar 1 @ 3 in - -	„	3½ a 4	
„ Rod ⅜ @ in - -	„		
„ Nailrod ½ and under	„	6½ a 8	Very small stock.
„ Hoop. 1 @ in - -	„		
„ Scrap - - - -	„	4½ a 5	
Steel English - - - -	„	1. a 1.20	Not Saleable.
„ Swedish - - - -	Tub		Reduced stock.
Spelter English - - - -	P^{l}.	5½ a 5½	
Tin Plates - - - - -	Box	8½ a 9	Little demand.
Quicksilver - - - - -	P^{l}.	75 a 80	Nominal.
SKINS Rabbit - - - -	100	60. a 65.	
Beaver - - - - -	each	4. a 5.	
„ Fox - - - - -	„	1. a 1.15.	
Otter-Sea - - - - -	„	40. a 45	
„ tails - - - - -	„	2.50 a 3	
„ Land - - - - -	„	5. a 7.	
Seal - - - - - -	„	2. a 2.40	
OPIUM Patna old 1836	Ch^{t}.		
„ „ „ 1837	„		
„ „ new - -	„		
Benares old - - 1837	„		No trade.
„ new - - -	„		
Malwa old - - - -	„		
„ new - - - -	„		
Turkey - - - - -	P^{l}.		Little demand.
RICE Bengal - - -	„	None.	
„ Java - - - -	„	1.30 a 1.40	
„ White table - - -	„		
„ Manila - - - -	„	1 35 a 1.40	
STRAITS PRODUCE &c			
Bird's nest, fine white - -	Cy.	30.	
„ „ inf. - - -	„	11. a 16.	No demand.
„ „ black - - -	„	5½. a 5.	
Bees Wax - - - - -	P^{l}.	26. a 28.	
Betel nut - - - - -	„	4. a 6½.	
Cloves Mauritius 22 @ 24	„	24.	Molucca.
„ Mother - - - -	„	10. a 12.	Overstocked.
Camphor Baroos - - -	Cy.	6. a 25.	
Gambir - - - - -	P^{l}.	2½. a 3.	
Mace - - - - - -	„		
Nutmegs - - - - -	„		
Pepper - - - - -	„	6½ a 6¾	
Rattans - - - - -	„	3. a 3½.	In demand.
Tin Bosca - - - -	„	22.	
„ Singapore &c. - -	„	21.	First quality.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Amber large 1st quality -	Cy.	3. a 12.	
„ small fragments -	„	90 cts a 1½.	
Asafœtida - - - - -	P^{l}.	4½.	
Bichlemar - - - - -	„	6. a 25.	
„ good - - - -	„	25. a 30.	
Cochineal - - - - -	„		Unsaleable.
Coral large beads or pieces	Cy.		
„ fragments - - -	P^{l}.	40. a 50.	
Cow Besoar - - - - -	Cy.	16. a 25.	No demand.
Cudbear - - - - -	P^{l}.	12.	
Catch Pegue - - - -	„	4. a 6½.	
Elephants Teeth or Ivory -	„	70. a 100.	
„ „ cuttings - -	„	60. a 62.	
Fish-maws - - - - -	„	25 a 55.	
Flints - - - - - -	„	40 cents	
Ginseng crude - - - -	„	65.	
„ clarified. - - -	„	90	
Mother of Pearl Shell - -	„	8. a 10.	
Myrrh - - - - - -	„	3. a 4.	
Olibanum - - - - -	„	3½. a 9.	Large stock.
Putchuck - - - - -	„	15 a 16	Little demand.
Rose Maloes - - - -	„		
Saltpetre at Lintin - -	„	6½ a 8.	
Shark's fins - - - -	„	15. a 30.	
Smalts - - - - - -	„	40. a 55.	Limited demand.
Stock fish - - - - -	„	3½. a 4.	Large stock.
Thread Gold and Silver -	Cy.	32 a 35	Large stock.
Wood Ebony Mauritius - -	P^{l}.	3.	dull.
„ „ Ceylon - -	„	3.	
„ Sandal Indian - -	„	16 a 20	
„ „ Timor - -	„	9 a 12.	
„ „ Sand^{l} Islands -	„		
„ Japan. „ - -	„	1.80	

EXPORTS.

	WT. in T.	PRICE	REMARKS.
SILK MANUFACTURES.			
Camlets blk. 18 yds. by 24 in	30	$ 12	
„ col^{d} „ „ by „	28	13.	
Hkfs. 4-4 black Levantine fringed	17	5 20. a 6.30	
„ 7-8 „ „	15	4.50 a 5.60	
Hkfs. 7-8 cross barred - -	11	5.50 a 6.	
„ Sarsnet, Nankin silk			
„ „ Canton - - -	—	5.20	
Hkfs. white Pongee 32 in	18	6.30	
„ „ „ 30 „	16	5.80	
„ figured „ 32	20	8.10 a 8.50	
„ „ „ 30 „	18	7.20 a 7.50	
Levantines col^{d}. 30 yds. 24 „	24	11.50	
„ „ 30 „ 29 „	32	15. a 15.50	
„ black „ „ 24 „	27	11.	
„ „ „ 29 „	30	14. a 15.	
Satins Levantines 30 29 „	33	14.50 a 15.	
„ „ „ 24 „	30	13.	
Lutestrings mixt 18 „ 24 „	18	6.70	
„ black „ „ 29 „	29	9.50 a 9.75	
Pongees white 30 „ 30 „	30	10.	
„ „ 30 „ 29 „	29	9.75	
„ „ 30 „ 32 „	32	11.	
„ Saechuen 19 „ 19 „	27	3.60 a 3.75	
Sarsnets black N. 30 „ 29 „	27	9 70	
„ „ C. „ 29 „	25	8	
„ „ „ „ 29 „	22	7.	
„ white 60 „ 29 „	54	14.25 a 14.5	
„ colored 30 „ 29 „	21	11.80 a 12.	
„ crossbarr^{d} „ 24 „	18	9 20 a 9 30	
Satins black 18 „ 29 „	44	13 a 13.90	
„ „ 18 „ 29 „	36	11. a 11 50	
„ colored 18 „ 29 „	32	16.	
„ high „ 18 „ 29 „	36	17.	
„ damasked crimson	36	17 a 17 50	
„ „ colored	38	16. a 16.50	
Seushaws Nank. blk 29 29	40	14.50	
„ „ colored „	33	14.50	
„ „ „ 29 „	36	16 20	
„ Canton black 29 „	33	9.90 a 9.40	
Sewing silks assort. colors. 1st	Pl.	440 a 450	
„ „ black - - -		385.	
Shawls crape 7-4 embrd. -	7	3.40	According to embroidery.
„ „ 55 @ 58 in -	5½	2.90	
„ 6-4 Satin figd. 63 -	5	1.80	
„ 7-4 „ „ 58 -	4	1.80	
„ „ damasked silk 54 @ 57	4	1.85	
Water silks col^{d}. 18 y. 29 in	32	14.50 a 18	
BLACK TEAS.	Pl	Tael.	
„ Bohea Canton - -	„	None.	
„ Fokeen - - -	„		
„ Congou Song. k'd. - -	„	19 a 30	
„ Bl. Lf. & Pek. k'd	„		
„ Campoi - - - -	„		
„ Souchong - - - -	„	26 a 42	
„ Hung muey - - -	„	20 a 32	
„ Pekoe - - - - -	„	36 a 62	No fine remaining.
„ Ning Yong - - -	„	19 a 20	
„ Ankoi - - - - -	„		
„ „ Pouchong - -	„	18 a 20	
„ Orange Pekoe - -	„	20 a 40	
„ Caper - - - -	„	19 a 21	
GREEN TEAS.			
„ Twankay - - - -	„	21 a 30	
„ Skin - - - - -	„	18 a 30	Canton Tae.
„ Hyson - - - - -	„	34 a 70	
„ Young Hyson - - -	„	28 a 42	20 a 21
„ Imperial - - - -	„	34 a 65	30 a 32
„ Gunpowder - - -	„	34 a 68	30 a 32
RAW SILK. Canton No. 1	„		
„ „ „ „ 2	„		
„ „ „ „ 3	„		
„ „ „ „ 4	„		
„ „ „ „ 5	„		
Nankin Tsatlee - - - 6	„	490 a 530	
„ Taysam - - - -			
SUGAR RAW. Canton 1st.	„	T. 3 3	
„ „ „ 2d.	„	4.8 a 5.	
„ Pingfa - - - -	„	6.2	
„ Candy Canton - -	„	6.6 a 6.8	
„ „ Chinchew - -	„		
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Alum - - - - - -	„	1.85 a 1.95	at Macao.
Aniseed star - - - -	„	10½	
Camphor - - - - -	„	33 a 34	
Cassia at Whampoa - -	„	10. a 10½	
„ Lintin - - - -	„		None.
„ buds - - - - -	„	14 a 15	
Canes bamboo - - - -	1000	10 a 14	
„ Wangees - - -	„	7 a 12	
China Root - - - - -	Pl.	3½	
Cubebs - - - - - -	„	17 a 18	
Dragon's blood - - - -	„	80 a 100	
Galangals - - - - -	„	3½ a 3½	
Gamboge - - - - - -	„	65 a 70	None good.
Glass beads - - - - -	„	17 a 22	
Glue - - - - - -	„	9 a 11	
Ginger in Jars - - - -	Case	5 a 5½	
Hartall or Orpiment - - -	Pl.	15 a 16	
Lead white - - - - -	„	9 a 10	
„ red - - - - -	„	10	
Mo. of Pear' Shells Sooloo large	Pl.		
„ blue edged small	„		No demand.
Musk warranted- - - -	Cy.	45 a 60	
Nankeens, blue 10½ yds. 12 in	100	92	
„ 9½ yds. 12 in - - -	Pa.	85	
„ Canton made - - - -	„	72	
„ „ large - - - -	„	82	
„ „ small - - - -	„	65	None.
Yellow yds. in 1st. st.	„	78 a 80	
„ „ „ 2d. „	„	66 a 70	None.
„ „ „ 3d. „	„	36	
„ small „ „	„		
„ white „ „	„	55 a 85	Wanted.
Oils Aniseed - - - - -	Cy.	1.10 a 1.20	
„ Cassia - - - - -	„	1.65	
Rhubarb - - - - - -	Pl.		None.
„ Dutch cut - - - -	„		
Soy in Jars - - - - -	Case	5 a 8	
Tobacco in baskets - - -	Pl.	16 a 18	
Tortoiseshell - - - -	P.		
Turmeric - - - - -	„		
Vermillion 80 catties - -	Box	70.	

N. B. OF IMPORTS ALL DUTIES ARE PAID BY THE PURCHASER, AND OF EXPORTS BY THE SELLER BOATHIRE IS PAID BY THE SELLER.

NOTE. Higher prices are obtainable at Lintin for *Camfoire, Saltpetre, Ginseng* and other Goods, on which the duties at Whampoa are high.—Ships with *Hides, Cotton, &c.* sometimes discharge at Macao or transship their Cargoes at Lintin &c. to other Vessels, bound to Whampoa, and thereby avoid Port Charges. The ship rests outside, and River Freights, are various and high.—Small invoices of *Wine, Beer, Pickles &c. Confectionery Stationery, Cutlery, Crockery ware, &c.* for foreigners consumption, are sold at Auction duty paid.

Note. Alum, and *Cassia* are procurable cheaper at Lintin, Macao, &c; and *Raw Silk, Silk* piece goods &c, are sometimes shipped thro' the latter Port to avoid double duties, chargeable on those goods, if more than 100 Peculs are required for the ship when at Whampoa.

RATES OF INSURANCE AT CANTON.

On first class vessels in the 10th Canton and Union Offices of China, & various Agents of Offices established in Calcutta and Bombay.

GOODS TREASURE		GOODS TREASURE		GOODS TREASURE	
Bombay - - - -	2½ 2	Singapore - - -	1	Hol. or Hamburg - -	3 2½
Ceylon - - - -		Manila - - - -	1	Spain or Portugal -	3 2½
Madras - - - -		Mallacca - - -	1	America U States -	2½ 2
Calcutta - - -		Penang - - - -	1½	Chili or Peru - -	3 -
Rangoon - - -		Batavia - - - -	1½	Mexico - - - -	3 -
Mauritius - - -		Gt. Britain via Sg	3 2½	E. coast of China -	1 pm.
Australia - - -		„ direct - - - -	2½ 2	Lintin &c. - - -	1 do.
Sand. Islands -		France - - - -	2½ 2		

Note. Above rates are from 20th Oct. to 20th April annually; during remaining 6 months the premiums are somewhat higher. Risks on Bombay are $ 9 per Cent per annum, $ 4½ for 6 months, $ 2½ for 3 months and $ ½ per month.

The Local Insurance Offices grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta and Bombay, or in Canton.

WHAMPOA PORT CHARGES, &c.

1st class ves. measg. 1600 cubits & upwards pay	0.7874756 of a Tl. per cubit.	
2nd „ „ „ 1200 do. & under 1600 „	0.7221091	„ „
3rd „ „ under 1200 do.	0.5062341	„ „

N. B. The cubit is 14⅓ inches: measurement is taken on each entry of the vessel with cargo (except Rice) and is from the Foremast to the Mizen mast, or tiller head in Brigs; and across at the main mast; these are multiplied together for the above products—The largest class pay from $ 4300 to $ 4320; 2d class from $ 3700 to $ 3780; 3rd class from $ 3700 and under. The Consul's or Present Fee is paid by all vessels 1600 Tuns or $ 2223. Linguists fees $ 173½ and Compradore's fees $ 50. Also Pilotage $ 60, inwards and outwards the same. A sum of from $ 5 to $ 600 is also usually required by the Hong-merchant, for securing a Cargo-ship, to defray fees and charges usually incurred by him. On French and other Foreign vessels the charges are slightly varied. The several fees paid to the Hoppo &c. on Rice laden ships amounting to $ 939 80., by a decision of the General Chamber of Commerce, are to be considered a charge on the vessel, as also the sum of $ 250—paid to the Linguist—making the whole charge on a Rice-ship, $ 1189.80—besides Pilotage inwards and outwards.

RATE OF EXCHANGE AND PRICE OF BULLION.

	s d.
On London or Liverpool, 6 months sight private Bills	4.10 @ 4.11
Government Bills 10 @ 30 days	
United States Bank Bills 6 months sight	4.10 @ 4.11
Bills under advances made on goods by the E. I. Company's Agents.	None.
E. I. Company's Agents Bills on Calcutta 30 ds. sight C. Rs.	220 @ 222.
E. I. Directors Bills 60 ds. sight, and private 30 ds. C. Rs.	222.
Private Bills, on Bombay, „ Co's. Rs.	222 @ 224.

Spanish Dollars Pillar Ferdinand,	par	
„ „ Old Carolus IV.		
South American Republics	par.	

Freight to London, Liverpool, &c. per Ton. 50 cub: feet £ 9. Nominal. to foreign Europe, American and British Ships, none. to United States, American Ships Per Ton. 40 cub. feet.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

IMPORTS.

Extensive sales of British Goods have been made during the past week at about the rates quoted in our last, the prices having been maintained, notwithstanding the large quantities thrown on the market by an increasing belief on the part of the Chinese that foreigners are really preparing to quit Canton after completion of the loading of the few ships now remaining in the port.

RICE.—The recent heavy rains are said to have severely injured the Rice-crops—but prices have not yet advanced.

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.—A few further purchases have been made at rather lower prices for cargo; but the stock of fine Silk being very small the rates remain without alteration.

TEA.—The ships in port having nearly completed their cargoes, there is but little business doing, and holders are beginning to give way.

FREIGHT.—There is now no tonnage available, and the Public Notice of H. M. Chief Superintendent just issued will prevent any British ships entering the port at present.

CANTON, 25th *May*, 1839.

THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 4. No. 39. Canton, Saturday, 1st June, 1839. No. 195.

Embassies to China.

The following remarks on Embassies to China, taken from the Chinese Repository for March 1837, and written by one whom diligent study had well qualified for the task, will no doubt be read with interest at the present moment, when the time for interference by the British Government is probably near at hand. Those who are familiar with the late events here will at once however perceive that they have been produced by causes far different from those contemplated by the writer, nor do we see that any earlier and more effectual interference of the British Government could or would have averted the occurrences of the last six months.

"Whoever has been, for the last few years, but moderately attentive to foreign relations with this country, cannot but have noticed the rapid and general spread of the opinion that some appeal to the court of Peking cannot very long be dispensed with. Recent converts from an opposite opinion are many and frequent; and those who advocate, and those who deprecate, violence or threats, seem alike anxious to see the point fairly tried. The unsound and critical state of the great foreign trade with Canton seems to render this unavoidable; and we have little doubt but that the spirit which has wrenched asunder the shackles of the E. I. Company will not rest till a sound fair, and just understanding is made to replace the wretched and ricketty system of disgrace and chicane, with which their predecessors, for reasons best known to themselves, were content to put up. We do not shut our eyes to the fact that, up to the present moment, the subject has been one of singular unpalatabi. ss to the British government. Justice to Ireland, abolition of sinecures, of real reformation of ecclesiastical establishments, harsh and unwelcome as each of these may sound, in the ears of a troubled and tottering ministry, could not be more uninviting than would be the demand that an attempt, at least, to effect a commercial treaty with China should be made: the pressure is however felt; the cry for it is began, and, though it may be put off for a time by subterfuge and equivocation, yet is must come at last. When the footing, on which England stands, in China, is fairly appreciated—when the unprotected and uncertain state of the trade is, as it must soon be, generally known, it will not, we trust, be in the power of any government to treat with scorn the demand that will be made, and the semblance of a consulship in China, absurd and useless as it now is, will be laughed at, till, in very shame, it is withdrawn, and the expense of it devoted to the attempt to ameliorate the condition of the trade, instead of keeping up the mere hollow pretence of authority.

"Impotent, useless, aimless—powerless to protect—notoriously inadequate to aid, even the least useful purpose, for which it could be pretended that it is maintained, this unreal mockery exhibits a fair specimen of the sense, knowledge, and judgment, with which the first commercial nation of the globe has protected and advanced the interests of a trade even now yielding a revenue, wanting which the energies of the national executive must be most seriously affected, if not totally paralized. This last reason, cogent and intelligible as it is, must erelong, have its due effect, and may work out the end which claims, of greater moral strength, though not of such immediate expediency, might call for in vain. The direct amount paid into the British treasury, by the trade with China, may be estimated at not less than four and a half millions sterling per annum. The employment of shipping, and other less direct benefits to the country, we do not stop to consider. It may be worth an early and attentive consideration by the British ministry, or better still by the thinking men of the people, how a continuance of this enormous sum may be guaranteed to the nation. Its sudden stop might, within a few months, be productive of the most serious embarrassment; and, in a political view, might have consequence of which the mere overthrow of a ministry would be but a trifling item. It should be borde in mind, that, during the time of the E. I. Company, this danger was, in some degree, guarded against, by the compulsory enactment for the constant keeping of a two years' supply of tea in the country. This does not now exist; and partly, in consequence of the effect which this very stock has been allowed to work on the speculations, under the new system —we wish we could, conscientiously, call it the free trade one—it is more than doubtful if, in future, a quantity of tea, much greater than required for the current year's consumption, will be henceforth kept in the country. The check to the consumption, caused by the grievous, impolitic, and enormous duties, originally established, and the no less admirable absurdity of an equalized rate of duty, on an article, varying in value from seven pence to seven shillings, will tend to this. It seems now generally understood, that no profitable trade, to the importers of tea, can be hoped for, *till the country is under-supplied* with this, an article of general or nearly universal use; so that, through the wise arrangements of the English administrative, the interests of the merchant and consumer, which should run together, are now rendered antagonistic. The result of this will be felt, by the recoil of the evil, on the heads of its authors, in the shape of the immediate cutting off of this great source of revenue on the first quarrel or out-break of the traders with the local or general government of this province and empire. It will then be for the chancellor of the exchequer of the day to discover, if the can, some source whence so large an amount may, at once, be obtained,—a task, we suspect, in the present state of Great Britain, of no easy nature; and bitter then will be the regret that pusillanimity, ignorance, and procrastination, should have had so much the mastery as to prevent the possibility of such a catastrophe; or, at least, greatly to diminish the chances of it, by a well-defined and understood arrangement with the court of Peking.

"It may be foolish to look at British relations with this country as connected with national honor, or, more properly speaking, national pride;—if glanced at, the retrospect would not be an agreeable one; but it may be as well, at once, to *envisager* this question, and to imagine the different attitude which England would, in such a case as we have supposed, have to assume, with that which she might now fairly claim, notwithstanding the absurdities and degradation which have marked her diplomatic connection with China, up to the present hour. Ignorant, as we yet hold the rulers of the nation, on the points which should be known, we cannot imagine the recurrence of the follies displayed in Macartney's embassy; though, whether the unpalatable humiliations of the country, in the person of Lord Amherst, might not be repeated or surpassed, we should not choose to assert. The fine clothes and gewgaws of the first might be more easily dispensed with than the tacitly acknowledged tributary character of the other; and cunning as the Chinese are, and well informed, as we believe them to be, of the direct importance of this trade to Great Britain, the position, in which an envoy, sent to China after the occurrence of a rupture between the countries, would be placed, must be as difficult as distressing. If instructed to support, in any way, the honor and dignity of his country, his mission would be futile. It is true, it is possible, that this might not be a *sine qua non* with his directors; and that trade, on any terms, so as to obtain the revenue, might be the object; in which case he probably might succeed, at the cost of national honor, in purchasing a temporary license for the trade; but this, though *we fear* by no means unlikely, is a contingency which we do not wish to imagine. We will, therefore, suppose an embassy, after the twelfth hour. Is it not manifest that the Chinese, feeling their advantage, would seize the opportunity to force terms, as suited themselves, on "the haughty and fierce barbarians?" That supplication, on the one side, would lead to insolence on the other, and the return of the defeated envoy necessarily force on war, or aggression on our part, the real cause for which, though gilded over with a fine show of dignity, &c., would be the cutting off of an important branch of the national trade—the very principle so much railed at by sir George Staunton, and other advocates for passive obedience and non-resistance to the caprices of his celestial majesty, and all his functionaries, high and low? In thus arguing, on the possibility of a rupture, we are not imagining difficulties and dangers that may not occur—so far from this being the case, we may appeal to all, acquainted with the subject, if it is not so much within the bounds of probability as to be often dwelt on by all interested in the trade. One flagrant breach of the laws or customs, as laid down by the local officers—a pretence of it—a single act of violence—a mere accident—a chance-scuffle or blow—any of these, or of many more possibilities obvious at the first reflection, would be enough to bring on the dilemma which we have contemplated. That such has not occurred, during three seasons of an extended trade, is, as Dr. Johnson might say, an unprecedented and extraordinary combination of fortunate coincidences, to be retrospectively regarded not more with satisfaction than surprise; but which all analogy and experience of human nature alike forbid the rational expectation of, for an equal duration of futurity—it is chance which the sanguine may desiderate, but which the prudent will refuse to calculate on.

"That our argument is, in reality, a selfish one we admit; and we have only followed out the above line to show that the British government cannot, as it would seem fondly to hope, leave its merchants without due protection, while securing so great a profit, from their labors; that here, as elsewhere, the real interests of governors and the governed are the same; and that wrong cannot be inflicted or permitted on the one, without bringing down at least equal suffering on the other. The prayer of the great bulk of British subjects in China, interested in the trade, sent home more than two years since, has been unheeded—the representation from some of the manufacturing and commercial cities of England, most deeply engaged in this trade, in furtherance of these views, have produced no effect; the defeat of the mission to this country since the expiring of the Company's charter, nerveless and inane as it was, has been allowed to pass by, in the hope that it might be forgotten, and the ignorance which engendered it overlooked; the memory of the unfortunate nobleman, who fell a victim to their folly, has been permitted by the ministry of England to remain under a cloud, lest the real causes of his failure, and the disgrace of the country in his person, should become apparent, and, as it ought, cry for vengeance: experience, argument, supplication, sense, prudence, and justice, have combined to persuade the English executive to shake off the dreamy indifference with which China and Chinese politics are regarded, and they have tried in vain. We know but of one more forcible argument that yet remains—it is hinted at above. We may be fortunate enough to escape the danger, for a time; but it is not in the nature of things that so anomalous a state can much longer subsist; it is barely possible that another season or two should pass over, without witnessing some such check as we have imagined, bringing with it, as it must, dishonor to the nation, embarrassment to its finances, and ruin to many of its subjects, from the want of that protection which was their right, which they humbly appealed for, and which, with the wanton insolence of office, was, in contemptuous silence, refused them."

* * *

Trade with China.

To the Editor of the Times.

Sir,—Our present Ministers, and especially the noble Lord of the Foreign Office, by their gross ignorance and mismanagement, have placed in imminent danger many millions of British property in China, and brought discredit on the British name. The next arrival from Canton will probably inform us of the stoppage of the trade by order of the Chinese government, and of an embargo upon all British merchandize delivered on credit, at one or two months, agreeably to the custom in that country, and in the possession of the Chinese merchants.

Since the East India Company ceased trading, the Canton government have offered repeated insults to the authorities appointed by the Crown of England, particularly lord Napier, whom they treated as a prisoner, and literally gorged to death while suffering from fever, and Captain Elliot, R. N. the present "superintendent of British trade in China," with whom they refuse to hold any official intercourse. They have likewise placed additional arbitrary taxes and restrictions on British commerce.

After repeated applications to the Foreign office for an imposing force (sufficiently powerful to obtain redress without the necessity of hostilities, and to hasten the proverbially slow negotiations of the Chinese) to arrive in China early in the year, immediately after the close of the trading season there, so as not to interfere with our valuable commerce, what does the noble lord contrive? Why, in August last, just as the present trading season commenced, Admiral Sir Frederick Maitland arrives there in the Wellesley, a half-manned 74, accompanied by a gun-brig!

Of course the Chinese were not frightened by this redoubtable force, as they quickly proved by insultingly returning unopened a letter from Capt. Elliot, and firing from all the batteries of the Bocca Tigris, (the mouth of the Canton river) upon a British passage vessel, which, as they expressly stated, they supposed to contain some of the officers of Her Majesty's squadron.

It is said that the commandant of the Bocca Tigris sent a letter (in the Chinese language of course) which the admiral construed into an apology for this last outrage: but a long catalogue of wrongs remains, for which he means to demand redress.

Should he not succeed, which even with the reinforcements of two or three ships of war on the East India station, is very improbable, disaster will fall on him and the British flag, while disgrace will be the just portion of the Home government; but a cessation of commercial intercourse for some months seems inevitable in any case.

By the ill-timed arrival of the expedition, severe injury will be felt by numerous parties in this country. The manufactures for the Chinese markets will find it difficult to make sales to the merchants, whose capital is thus endangered—their workmen will be discharged—the shipowners lose their freight, and suffer a ruinous demurrage by the interruption in China. Although Chinese commodities will rise in price in this country, the revenue will not be benefitted as it was formely when the *ad valorem* duty was in force, a fixed duty per pound being now substituted. Between 3,000,000*l* and 4,000,000*l* annually arises to our home government from this trade, in addition to a large amount which the Indian Treasury derives from the country ships trading to China.

The British houses of agency at Canton have taken the alarm, and have shipped and sent home every atom of tea and bale of silk, literally sweeping the market; but they are still heavy creditors of the Chinese hong-merchants, and are preparing for the commencements of hostilities.

It is very doubtful whether any direct accounts will arrive before the meeting of Parliament, unless despatches should be sent to India, and thence overland; but it is to be hoped that the early attention of the legislature will be called to this most serious subject, involving an enormous amount of British property, and the honour of Great Britain in the East endangered by the ignorant and imbecile measures of our present rulers.

Jan. 5. A FAN QUI.

Times, Jany. 9.

London Market.

	at per lb.	s.	d.	s.	d.
SILKS, China, Tastlee		20	0	28	0
Tayasam		20	0	21	6
TEA, Bohea Canton, d p		2	9	2	10
Fokien		3	0	3	3
Congou, mixed leaf kinds,		1	0	1	1
mixed blackish leaf		1	1	1	4
blackish leaf		1	2	1	3
ditto strong		1	4	1	11
ditto Pekoe flavour		1	10	2	8
Souchong, middling to fine		1	1	2	11
Caper		1	1	1	6
Flowery Pekoe		2	7	3	7
Black leaf ditto		1	11	2	5
Orange Pekoe		1	5	3	1
Twankay, ordinary to fine		1	2	1	10
Hyson Skin		1	1	1	11
Hyson, ordinary to fine		1	10	5	0
Houng Hyson		1	7	2	6
Imperial		2	8	2	8
Gunpowder		3	0	5	0

January, 18th.

Sandwich Islands.

Sandwich Islands.—Earthquakes at Hilo. The following is an extract from a letter dated Hilo, November 14, 1838. "Will you credit it when I tell you, that during the space of eight days we had repeated shocks of earthquake, by day and by night, amounting in all to forty or fifty, and perhaps more. I counted twenty distinct shocks one night. Two days and two nights the earth was so much agitated, that I could not but sure that it was entirely quiet any of the time. Indeed, so great was the internal commotion, that the earth was almost constantly trembling between the shocks. The shocks commenced on the 5th, and continued till the thirteenth, inst. One native counted to me that she had felt a good deal of seasons, on account of the motion of the earth. I seemed to me a little like being on board ship; and there was about as much noise and motion attending some of the shocks, as is produced by a heavy wave striking against the side of a ship; then again there was an easy, gentle motion, like the swing of a carriage, and unaccompanied with noise. The last one that I happened to feel was three days ago, and I hoped that heavy effects were very visible to the eye, for the earth would was in motion. Even the little plants and flowers trembled like a stricken deer. During the whole week it was under a constant excitement; and never expected so fully before that there is but a step between us and death. I feared that it might result in some dreadful event, but the Lord reigns for us, and we live alive to speak of his great power; for "He looketh on the earth and it trembleth," and of his goodness and mercy; for when in the midst of sudden dangers, he sends his angels to encamp round about us, preserves us from all harm. I feel that we live on dangerous ground, and that it becomes us to live in a constant state of preparation, for we know not the day nor the hour when we shall be called away."—*Hawaiian Spectator for April.*

NORTH WEST COAST OF AMERICA.

The following communication from one of the officers of the Lama, to E. Grimes, Esq., owner of the vessel, gives a minute account of the late shocking disaster on board the brig, has politely been furnished us for publication.

We would here add, that the natives, on leaving the vessel, plundered her of nearly every thing that was valuable, having barely a sufficient quantity of provisions for the passage to this port.

"Brig Lama, Juneau, Islet,

Mr. Grimes, Sir—

I hereby give you an account of the distressful affair which happened on board the Lama, at the island of Santa Rosa, on the 22nd November, 1838.

We sailed from Point Concretion on the 15th, and on the 16th sent the canoes away to hunt on the island of St. Miguel. 18th, two canoes came off bringing only three skins.

They had had very fine weather, and were expected to bring more. Captain Bancroft questioned them, and found out that they had not been hunting at all on the 17th. He had a few words with them and sent them away again. One of the men was Yelamow, the second head man; he was very much off from this time and the principal cause of all that happened afterwards. On the 20th, two more canoes came off from Santa Rosa, bringing eight skins, and afterwards Mr. Robinson with four more. Mr. Robinson said they had been quarrelling among themselves about the skins, and did not seem to hunt well. Captain Bancroft ordered a gun to be fired, and a signal made for them all to come off, but they took no notice of it. Mr. Robinson then went ashore again with orders not to go to Santa Cruz till Santa Rosa was well hunted.

On the 22nd, we ran down and anchored at Santa Rosa, and on the 23rd, saw some canoes coming over from Santa Cruz; Captain Bancroft thought they were strangers and ordered the guns to be loaded; in about an hour we made them out to be all our own canoes coming aboard. At 11 A. M. they were all on board, and Captain Bancroft began to find fault with them, and they came to very high words, all in the N. W. language, so that we could not understand what was said. At last it appeared to be all settled, and the Captain went down to dinner, all the Indians remaining on the poop castle talking together. When he came up the row began again, and by what we could understand, very bad language passed between them.

On a sudden the Indians began to pass their muskets up out of their canoes, and had got them nearly all up before any notice was taken of it. When Captain G. saw, it, he told Mr. Robinson not to let any more come up, and he stopped them. Captain Bancroft then went on the forecastle and ordered them, but Yelamow shoved him away, and he ran aft and jumped down into the cuddy, saying some thing which we supposed to be, "Fire if you dare," for they immediately fired, and he fell down in the water.

The people and myself were all down at dinner till the report of the muskets was heard, when all hands rushed on deck; the Indians were then all on the gangway of the forecastle, each with his loaded musket in his hand. All our Sandwich Island natives stopped on the other side; the two white men ran aft, and one of them (Graydon) received a charge in his head, and was killed on the spot. The mate secured and ran on deck and threw his arms round the Captain, and they fell together. They took no notice of her, but cutlassed him, and she received the contents of three muskets in her two shoulders, and one of them cut three yards off. They then commenced all the arms and the boys of the arm-chest, telling us we must get water and then we should each to Kiguray, where they would all leave us to their canoes.

They would let none of us go near the body for some time, at last we persuaded them to let us, and to go to some new canvass, and Graydon in his blankets.

We went to Point Conception and returned, burying the two bodies at sea on the 25th, and sailed for Si-

gurey on the 26th. We arrived at Kigurey on the 26th December, and they all left us in their canoes taking with them all the things mentioned in the inclosed list, and leaving five skins and twenty-one tails, as a present for Mr. Robinson.

I am,
Sir,
Your obedient humble Servant,
J. MOLTENO.

Population of the Sandwich Islands.—What is the amount of the population at this time? Is it known with any degree of exactness? We suppose not. According to the census of 1826 it amounted 106,749. The census of 1839 gave 130, 313; as follows, viz:

	1832.	1836.	Decrease in 6 years.
Hawaii,	45,792	39,296	6,496
Maui,	35,082	24,199	10,883
Molokai,	6,000	6,000	
Lanai,	1,600	1,200	400
Kahoolawe,	50	50	
Oahu,	29,755	27,809	1,946
Kauai,	10,977	1,936	2,043
Niihau,	1,047	993	54
	130,313	108,579	21,734

If these data were correct, they exhibit a decrease of 21,734, in the short space of four years. Is it true that the population are passing off at this rate? It well becomes the government of this nation to investigate the facts of the case. If they are as deplorably true as the above data would represent them, it should be known, and the causes of this rapid depopulation be traced out, and a remedy be applied, to stay, if possible, this work of death. A state of things, which, should it continue, would in a few years, leave the rulers without a people to serve them, or to hold an inch of the soil which they call their own to their use and benefit. It is, therefore, a matter which the rulers of this nation ought, in justice to themselves and to their subjects, to take up, and which we would strenuously urge upon their consideration, to take a full and complete census of the population. Let there be a full list of all the people, their names, sex, age, (as nearly as this could be ascertained,) and occupations, and noting whether married or unmarried. And the object of taking this census should be explained clearly to the people, so that there should be no inducement to secrete themselves and families, as is, probably, the case when a list of taxable subjects is to be made out. Let the census be taken again, in the same exact manner, after the lapse of two or three years: or, perhaps a better suggestion would be, to have it taken annually—a work of no difficult accomplishment in a country of so limited population as this. The *facts* would then be known.—*Hawaiian Spectator.*

Singapore.

A most singular notion has it appears taken possession of the minds of a portion of the Chinese community in this settlement—which is no less than that the blood of nine and thirty men of the race of Han is required for the effectual manifestation of the New Church, and that Government has actually set on foot a system of Thuggee for the secret apprehension and final sacrifice of the required number of victims!!! Incredible as it may appear, it was even rumoured among them that nine had already been secured, and we were ourselves asked by a respectable and intelligent Chinaman, in the presence of half a dozen of his countrymen every one of whom appeared to place full credit in the report, whether or not it was true that they had been so disposed of! The manner in which the question was asked, it may be remarked, did not seem to imply that a confirmation of the rumour would have been received as anything very extraordinary, or that it would have been regarded as anything particularly atrocious—and from the way in which they conversed among themselves, when such a reply was given as might be expected, it was evident the subject was familiar to them all. Strange enough that the people should get down Settizen in Bengal, should in Singapore get the credit of consecrating their temples by such a lavish effusion of human blood! We dare say that this persuasion, so complimentary to our creed, originated in some story that had been manufactured to deter people from crossing through the Churchyard, which was formerly open all round and has only lately been enclosed by a Bamboo hedge. The neighbourhood of the Church indeed has it seems an extremely bad character among the lower class of natives at large, and all manner of stories are in circulation about people being carried off on the road by the side of the *Bras Basse*, so that many deem it unsafe to venture on it after nine o'clock at night!—Sing. *Free Press*, 18th *April.*

On Thursday last one of those tumultuous affrays which bespeak the clannish feelings existing among the Chinese, and have more than once occurred here, took place in the town between the crews of two Junks now in the roads, the one belonging to Pekien the other to Canton province. The vessels of the former are distinguished from the other by having the stem always painted red, while those of the latter are green; and are generally classed as red-head Junks and green-head Junks. It appears the dispute commenced about the selection of some cargo, purchased on shore, in which both the red-heads and green-heads were interested, and after the usual preliminary warfare of words, in which the male and female kindred of the disputants, alive or dead, far and near, are invariably spoken of in the most complimentary strain, recourse was had to blows, and mutiny broken were given and received on both sides without much injury to either. At this stage the battle was interrupted by the interference of their superiors, and the Nakhodas, or heads of the crews, appointed by their wounded men, repaired to the police to prefer their complaints, and prove in usual by the most indisputable evidence that the other side was the aggressor. The engagement happened to be absent at the time; and after waiting a little, both parties left the office; and, instead of trusting to an amicable adjustment of their differences, and so providing a salve for the honour which is generally found in persons more ordinary than any which the clothes and dresses of the combatants can furnish. By this time however the news of the fisticuffmongs had reached the comrades of both the red-heads and green-heads, who had assembled in considerable numbers; and instead of a pacific termination, ensued the alternative of a regular pitched battle was confirmed, the former, the former proceeded to a rendezvous of Brahminee cows, a considerable distance of numbers on both sides, and subsequently to behaviour each other one at all diminished by the loss of the first encounter. Fifty four hundred men it seems were engaged—most of them armed with their carrying poles, some with sword, shield and spear, while those who were unprovided with either discharged missiles of every description they could pick up. The clamour was prodigious—and the fight swayed to and fro, as either party gave way or renewed the charge, while the police Jemadars and native peons, few in number, were glad to take shelter from the shower of missiles that rained down on every side. Meantime the heads of the *green* ones were becoming *red*, and the heads of the *red* men in a condition which gave them a more indisputable claim to that cognomens than perhaps they ever before possessed—a prostrate hero was occasionally to be seen dragged by the heels out of the tumult, and there is no saying what amount of cracked skulls, fractured limbs, and punctured bodies, might have graced the field, had not at last the police force, aided by the efforts of several European gentlemen, effectually interposed and separated the combatants. The contest then was who was to get fastest away and escape the clutches of the peons, in which the *green* men, whose numbers had given them rather the advantage in the fray, fared worst, as a good many of them were secured, while their more fortunate or more agile antagonists escaped without a single capture—excepting the wounded, who could not run, and whom it became in the retreat very inconvenient to carry away. There were fortunately none killed outright—but among the wounded who have been conveyed to the hospital, amounting in all to about a dozen, there is one fractured skull, not likely to prove fatal however, and a tendon-achilles severed in two. Besides these there are about thirty committed to gaol, to take their trial at the next Sessions,—the Nakhodas of the two Junks, and their consignees on shore, against whom some inculpatory facts appear to have been given in evidence before the magistrates, are admitted to bail.—*Ibid.*

Siam.

THE SIAMESE PRINCE CHOO-FA-NOOI, The number of the *Edinburgh Review* for October last, contains an article on *Ruschenberger's Voyage round the World*, where an account is given of the American Mission to Siam in 1836, which the author accompanied as Surgeon on board of the U. S. Frigate *Peacock*, the vessel that conveyed the Envoy, Mr Roberts—and we have published in a foregoing column a portion of the reviewal in which, in connexion with the mission, there is honorable mention made of the Siamese Prince Choo Fa. of whom we often hear mention made at this place by our countrymen who visit Bangkok.—As we do not know whether the Doctor's book has travelled or will travel to Siam, nor whether the *Edinburgh* is wont to

"Spread its light wings of saffron and of blue"

at Bangkok, we think it right to give his highness an opportunity of seeing, through the medium of our humble journal which is no stranger to him we believe, what means are taken to spread his fame throughout Europe, and how much is thought and how much expected of him. The Prince, we are however informed, is not addicted to politics, preferring the enjoyment to be derived from the calmer pursuits of science, and the pleasure of imparting to his countrymen a knowledge of arts with which they are unacquainted.—If not therefore of the material that produces *revolutions* in the East, his character seems calculated to prepare his countrymen for change, and a desire to profit by the knowledge of European arts and institutions—which is perhaps the best guarantee for their future improvement.—Sing. *Free Press* 11th *April.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

The following communication was received by us during the time of our imprisonment here, and it's not having appeared in print before was owing to some misgivings we had as to its merits. A friend of ours however in whose discernment we have the greatest confidence, and to whom we shewed our correspondent's effusion, recommended us by all means to give it publicity, it being, he said, in these hard times more than ever our duty to contribute to the amusement of our readers, and, that these *funny* (!) rhymes would do so, he was sure. Under such a guarantee then we venture to bring our correspondent R before the public, promising that we have, in printing, scrupulously adhered to the original, and that we are not accountable for the spelling, the abreviations the rhymes, nor the punctuation. In answer, however, to our correspondent's remark that the two pieces are of "very unequal merit," we beg to say that we can see no difference; they are worthy to appear "side by side."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Dear Sir,

The enclosed I chanced to find while the Canton "Idlers" were playing at a Scotch game call'd "Carrick, which probably fell from some of their pockets: the two pieces appear to be written by different hands, and I think of very unequal merit, and being anonymous, probably were intended for the public Press; they were much effaced, and many parts entirely obliterated. I have endeavour'd with some pains to restore them to what I conceiv'd to have been the sense; that I presume them now to be my bonafide property. In the dearth of News, and you may think them deserving a place in your columns; you are at liberty to do what "Sonneth thee best."

Your most Ob't. Servant.
R.

An Ode by the Emperor of China.

Oh Opium! the cause of my grief wearing tear,
With deep execration, I call on thy name,
Most hated of poisons! my children give ear,
'Tis my Empires nemesis, tis your branded shame.

Thou Monster deformed, controul'd by no law,
Whom th' wealthy and poor, affects to despise,
No Wretch 'shamen'd, will plead for thy cause,
Tho thou capture their senses, in ev'ry disguise.

Their pleasure thro Life, e'en dying thy crave,
For thy loathed debauch, all hardships they'll bear,
The greatest of Hero's, and meanest born slave,
So enticing to all, is thy magical snare.

With Avarice thy handmaid, and lust for a pimp,
Thou Harlot of Hell, who'll pamper thee still,
Now death is the doom, thou hellish born imp,
To all that can't conquer, their pois'nous will.

My children are marked, with the brand of thy fame,
Which shall be ers'd, by shedding of tears,
By terror of racks, and dungeons dark gloom,
And your crimes b'assuag'd by penitent years.

No more be it said, I'ave private enjoy'd,
And for thy sake, I'll my edicts forego.
My most vattant men, thou hast destroy'd,
Now fire an 'sword, no distinction shall know.

Thou western barbarians, to you I unfold,
Tho clement my edicts, my laws are severe,
In one common cause, you are now enroll'd,
As Pity couldn't check, I'll curb thee with fear.

P.

A Reply to the Foregoing, or

"Heu Naetse," versus "Lin."

Why do you plot, your old friend to abuse,
And spurn at the gifts, unto you that are given?
Doth your ingratitude furnish, a theme for thy Muse,
Thou unfilial son, misnamed of heaven?

Exterminate not, thy Promethean Jees,
Which thy shatter'd frame, its strength doth restore,
'Tis thy panacea, for aged disease,
And madness made drunk, to drive from thy shore.

Younger heads now preside, at thy council board,
Where the wisdom of age, enlighten'd once shone,
"Lin" with his faction, a most desperate hoard,
Hath turn'd thee to folly, and heart into stone.

As a River when stone'd, will inundate the ground,
But kept in its course, can floods then withdraw,
Thy people will break, the bonds that once bound,
And devastate thy Empire, by Rapine and War.

Is't the leak in the Cup, that swelleth thy Rage,
Why not to the scourge, adopt my wise plan,
Legalize that, which fear can't assuage,
Then lead by the nose, by a drop'rate Man!

Now over th' Empire, a Tempest doth lower,
By th' Thunder of Heaven, I say then arouse,
"Lin" hath made promise, far more than his power,
"As a Mountain in labour, brought forth a Mouse."

Q.

CANTON PRESS.

Saturday, 1st June.

Several promotions are said lately to have taken place among the high officers of the Provinces. Lin, the Imperial Commissioner, and hitherto Governor of the Province of Hoo kwang, has been appointed to the Government of the three Keang, which in dignity is considered the second in the Empire; being inferior only to that of the Province of Pechele. Tang-tingching, hitherto Governor of the two Kwang, is said to have been appointed to the Government of Hookwang, which in point of rank is superior to to the one he now holds; Chow-tamtsoo, Chief Superintendent of the Grain department, of whose report to the Emperor on the Opium trade we published a translation on the 9th February, and who recommends the execution in order to stop the introduction of opium, of several tens of foreigners, is to succeed Tang tingching in the Government of the two Kwang; Choo-ta-laou-yo, the Kwang-chow-foo, is removed to some other office to make room for Yu-paou-shun, the Commissioner's right hand man, and his active assistant lately at the Bogue; the Kwang-heep, or military commandant is to be employed in an office somewhat inferior to the one he holds at present.

What will the Chinese do with the 20,283 chests surrendered to them by Capt. Elliot, has been frequently asked, and the answer to this question seems to have puzzled every one, and even the commissioner, in no small degree. At first it was said that he intended to burn it, but that project was abandoned from fear of infecting the air; the next project was, to dig troughs or reservoirs contiguous to the sea, and there by means of water, salt, and oil to melt the Opium and allow it to be washed away by the tide; this mode of disposing of it was, we believe, determined upon, and we hear that the Commissioner offered sacrifice to Hai lung-wan, the God of the Sea, acquainting him with the wishes of the Son of Heaven that the Opium should be destroyed, and requesting the God to aid the pious intentions of the Emperor, by ordering, for a time, the fishes out of the way, to prevent their being poisoned. We do not know whether the Chinese Neptune was inclined to attend to the Yum-chor's request, but it is now understood that orders have been received from Peking that the whole of the Opium is to be sent up there by sea, and it is said that twelve junks have already been chartered for that purpose. Moreover we learn that Imperial orders have been received, by which, as a reward for the obedience foreigners have shewn in the *voluntary* surrender of their Opium, a present of five catties of Congou-tea is to be given for every chest of Opium. The tea has already been purchased for this purpose, and is, it is said, on its way to Macao, to be there offered to Capt. Elliot. Two Hong merchants are, we learn, deputed to present this munificent gift. The Commissioner meanwhile remains at the Bogue, nor has anything been heard of him lately.

All British subjects, with the exception of a very few, and those will go in a few days being still re-

It is said, the unfortunate wight Heu-Naetse, will be sent to the cold country, for the liberty he has taken with the Son of Heaven.

tained by urgent business, either have left already or are about leaving Canton in the course of this day or to morrow, and the foreign community of Canton is now reduced to a small number of American merchants.

We recorded last week that Mowqua's bankrupt made an arrangement with its creditors, being unable to meet it's engagements. We learn since that Mowqua, also has declared himself unable to pay, and that he has made an arrangement with some of his creditors of which the terms are, we believe, that 25 per cent are to be paid cash, and the remainder in four equal annual instalments. His debts amount to above 160,000 $, we are told.

We recopy from the *Register* of the 23th a letter regarding the Assam-tea lately sold in London by order of the East India Company. The whole quantity brought forward at the sale was we believe, 13 chests, and the novelty caused a good deal of competition among the "trade," so much so that the first lot was sold at 21s. per pound, and prices gradually rose, until for the last lot as much as 34s. was given, whilst the real market-value, as compared with China-teas, was not more than about 2s. per pound. We do not suppose that immediately yet the Assam-tea is likely to become a formidable competitor of that from this country, but as the Indian Government will do all it can to encourage the growth and manufacture of this article in their own territories, it is not unlikely that many Chinese from the province of Yunnan will settle there, and bring with them industry and the knowledge of cultivating and preparing of tea, so that the production is likely to encrease fast, and that after some years already Assam will be able to furnish considerable quantities.

G. G. de H. Larpent, Esq.

London, 11 Mincing Lane, December 10, 1838.

Sir.—In accordance with the wish expressed by you, at the time you favored us with a sample of the Assam Souchong grown in the Honble Company's territory, we now beg leave to report our opinion of the quality of the same; the precise character which we attach to it, is:

"Middling, strong, high burnt, of large, bold, black Pekoe leaf, with some flower in small, rather heated."

We consider the specimen of tea now under review, to have been materially injured by being over fired, which, as well as giving it a heated smell, and burnt flavour, has most probably destroyed its fragrant properties; the entire absence of this latter quality, we regard as its chief and great defect, as on the other hand, we view as its leading recommendations the great strength which it possesses, and the perfect color of and bloom on, the leaf.

As a whole, its properties we consider to be much more those of Pekoe, than of Souchong tea; regarded as Pekoe, its leaf, though slightly coarse or rough in appearance, is very handsome, not alone from its face but from its boldness and size; the color of the leaf too after infusion, is of that rich bright brown which characterizes Pekoe tea, but it is more closely folded and less broken than the leaf of that spoken generally runs.

(Signed) T. & R. MOFFATT.

Probable value from fine appearance of leaf and great strength 2s. 2d. per lb.; but if the quality had been uninjured in curing we should raise the quotation to 2s. 6d. a 2s. 6d even considering the present low prices of fine Souchong and Pekoe.

In publishing last week an edict from the Chinese authorities, circulated by the U. S. Consul, in in which it was stated, that, because the American Ship Peth-ta-le had sailed away to the eastward, to escape being measured, she was not to be allowed to come into port, nor to trade, we were led to state that this prohibition referred to the *Robert Fulton*, this being at the time commonly reported here. We have now been informed by the Supercargo of that vessel that there is no foundation for the report that the *Robert Fulton* was meant in that edict; she having been measured, and the Captain holding the pilot's certificate to that effect. We take the earliest opportunity of thus correcting an error into which we have unwittingly been led.

We read in "O Commercial" of 28th May that a rumor was prevalent at Macao of serious disturbances having broken out in Fo-shin, in which one manderin was killed; and that of the risen a great many had taken refuge on board of Junks to escape the soldiery: the report, O Commercial states, has not been yet confirmed.

The following communication was in the afternoon yesterday received from the Hong-merchants, but to us it appears that it contains nothing but what was known before from the Commissioner's edicts, nor do we see that ships about to enter the port can therefrom derive any security.

"A respectful communication.

"We have now received an edict from the Hopo, handing us an edict from the Viceroy, which we are to communicate to the superintendent of all Countries that they respectfully conform thereto.

After this, when any foreign ships come to Canton to trade, they must be compelled to submit respectfully to the regulations hitherto existing, and they must enter the port and anchor at Whampoa. Whampoa, on the river's surface, where they must wait and be examined, when they will be permitted to open their hatches and discharge their cargo. They will not be permitted to cast anchor for the time at Yu chu co yung and other places on the river's surface; if they dare to oppose they will certainly be driven out! Beware! do not bring upon yourself the consequences of your error! &c., &c.,

We, the Hong merchants, therefore take the particulars of this edict, and communicate the same to you, begging that you will make every gentleman acquainted with the same, and with compliments remain,

The HONG MERCHANTS.

GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Statement of the Quantities of Teas and Raw Silk Exported to the United Kingdom. Season 1838-39 to this date.

Date		Ships	Destination	Tonnage	Tea Black. Peculs. Padris Bohea.	Canton Bohea.	Congo.	Capar.	Souchong.	Campoi.	Ankoi.	Hayson.	Pekoe.	Orange Pekoe.	Hyson.	Tea Green. Peculs. Young Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Twankay	Gunpowder.	Imperial	Raw Silk Pc.
1839 Jany.	18	William Jardine	London	693	..	..	2521	21	677	36	..	11	495	773	..	..	..	..	7	7	..
	21	Alexander Baring	,,	562	..	..	3976	77	167	..	..	23	90	213	..	..	..	1016	..	..	..
	26	Westminster	,,	513	..	..	3012	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	..	80	..	1965	67	..	64
	26	Imogen	,,	331	..	..	2564	..	33	..	..	93	..	63	..	..	194	..	..	..	7
	22	John O'Gaunt	Liverpool	449	..	..	2789	77	96	..	..	40	10	284	..	..	74	..	18	7	..
	26	Euphrates	London	617	..	..	4845	61	160	..	..	..	442	96	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Feby.	1	Mary	,,		..	..	5553	..	147	..	..	..	218	291	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1	Orestes	Bristol	529	..	..	5427	67	103	..	..	..	78	130	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1	Patriot Queen	Liverpool	547	..	..	4288	103	70	..	..	..	60	127	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1	Bengal	London		..	..	7134	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3	John Bull	,,	396	..	..	6391	130	149	..	..	..	..	136	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1	Penang	Liverpool	342	..	..	3103	..	..	..	..	..	..	125	..	..	..	..	..	26	..
	3	La Belle Alliance	London		..	..	5063	..	134	..	41	..	163	178	..	..	..	..	20	..	..
	6	Duke of Lancaster	,,		..	..	4245	13	198	..	..	19	64	164	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	7	Oriental	Cowes for Order	507	..	..	3053	..	458	234	..	..	194	..	5	112	..	715	22	114	..
	8	Moffat	London	822	..	..	8074	..	..	..	..	..	28	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	8	Inglis	,,	1322	..	..	10169	75	631	..	..	99	70	306	306	..	..	..	..	..	100
	9	Chelydra	Bristol	449	..	..	2974	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	8	Jamaica	Glasgow	369	369	..	3015	100	..	..	31	..	29	34	45	..	13	49	22	15	..
	9	Jane Brown	,,	280	..	..	2599	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	..	..	..	..	36	..	..
	11	Eliza Stewart	London	429	..	..	4202	..	139	..	..	..	196	254	..	..	..	..	..	..	40
	17	Crescent	,,	574	..	..	5241	..	61	..	..	..	..	35	..	..	..	..	49	18	22
March	10	Hindostan	,,	581	..	..	832	384	294	..	..	478	346	178	16	..	..	738	..	..	673
	18	Viscount Melbourne	,,	650	..	..	5027	42	107	..	..	150	106	29	..	..	..	821	..	..	141
May		Isabella	Leith	422	..	..	4355	..	202	29	..	..	10	283	..	21	..	34	9	9	..
		Parrock Hall	London	430	..	..	2303	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	916	..	..	17
		Rosalind	,,	271	..	..	2079	102	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	577	..	..	..
		Ingleborough	,,	401	..	..	3561	..	..	..	..	..	21	152	..	..	..	344	71	62	..
		Premier	,,	430	..	..	3259	..	346	..	..	..	55	69	..	..	15	461	77	61	190
		Tigris	Liverpool	422	..	..	2764	..	63	..	..	..	145	79	50	..	..	1064	48	33	..
		Orissa	Cork for Orders	365	..	..	2173	..	3	..	..	..	97	..	48	..	96	1360	24	..	..
		Orwell	London	1436	..	..	7331	33	205	..	..	..	..	130	890	69	22	3??	321	184	..
		Lord Wm. Bentinck	,,	568	..	..	4002	..	..	..	..	..	83	54	..	..	..	1626	169	112	86
		St. Vincent	,,	410	..	..	2773	..	..	..	..	..	53	204	..	..	..	..	4	18	13
					369	..	141497	1323	4296	299	170	784	3893	3783	1555	331	405	16932	912	682	1363
					135	355	52964	797	2056	122	523	1150	580	2819	5708	3373	3262	6802	3221	1647	1000
					504	355	194461	2121	6352	421	693	1942	4473	6602	7263	3704	3667	23734	4133	2329	2363

Shipped from 1st July to end of December 1838.

Black Teas Pcls. 214,855 Lbs. 28,647,333
Green Teas ,, 40,040 ,, 5,338,617

Total Peculs 254,895 Lbs. 33,985,950

Canton, 28th May, 1839.

GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Statement of Tea exported to the United States, Season 1838-39.

Despatch		Ships	Destination	Tea Black. Peculs. Congo.	Souchong.	Pow chong.	Pecco	Orange Pecco	Hyson	Young Hyson	Hyson Skin	Twankay	Gunpowder	Imperial
1838	July 4	Mandarin	New York		315				428	1918	115		468	418
	,, 24	Splendid	do.		253	237			50	992	50		230	147
	,, 24	Baptiste Mezick	do.		252	218			141	2010	265		787	169
	August 6	Hindoo	New York via Manila						118	187			119	92
	,, 8	Philippe 1st	New York			124			49	1951	176		385	240
	,, 12	Levant	New York via Manila		1642				77	1156	45		84	191
	September 20	Commerce	Philadelphia		201	280	6		296	1704	457		166	156
	November 19	Albion	New York		196	230	60	127	265	1685	96		589	200
	,, 20	Mary Chilton	do.							1797			945	166
1839	January 12	York	do		34	46			180	969	855		419	202
	,, 21	Ceylon	Manila and New York										115	67
	,, 30	Trenton	New York		155				410	2196	156		95	140
	February 1	Asia	Manila and New York		497					2175			230	138
	,, 5	J. N. Gossler	New York		208	278			592	1135	360		868	208
	March 7	London	do.		544					3491	297		117	117
	,, 20	Omega				23				371	137	34	18	47
		Francis Stanton	New York		632	296		64		2516	226	21	208	222
		Vancouver	Boston		1826	227			300	632				
		Niantic	New York		344	194			230	2062		168	103	58
		Girard	do.		184	302		4	397	2401	114	6	483	430
	May 9	Roman	do.		440	360	25		60	1060	183	35	80	60
	14	Canada	do.		235	417			34	3338			284	212
	27	Covington	do.			134			191	2340			251	246
	30	Panama	do.		103	163			437	3310	573	169	398	198
			Peculs	1826	6779	3301	71	195	4159	41567	4003	474	6078	4798
			Chests	2898	11113	7014	142	487	8318	81128	7837	778	7564	6631

Black Teas Pecals 11,969 Chests 21,654
Green ,, ,, 61,190 ,, 92,256

Total Peculs 73,158 Chests 113,910

Canton, 1st June, 1839.

NOTICE.—Mr. FELIX HILARIO DE AZEVEDO has the pleasure of informing his friends and the Public in general that he has established himself at Macao as a general Agent to transact business on commission only.

F. H. D' AZEVEDO.

Macao, 7th March, 1839.

NOTICE.—Bills on London at 6 months sight for sale by

F. S. HATHAWAY.

Canton, 25th January, 1839.

NOTICE.—The very superior, new and fast sailing schooner "PARADOX," lately arrived from JAVA, has spacious accommodations for Passengers, and is now put on the line of the Canton Packets. For passage or freight, apply at Canton to HOOKER & LANE.

at Macao

Canton, 15th November, 1838.

NOTICE.—The Business hitherto to conducted by me at Ampanan in the Island of Lombock, is from the 1st. January, 1839, carried on under the firm of JOHN BURD & Co. Mr. MEDE, LANGE, who has been for many years residing on the Island, has been admitted a Partner in the concern, and all Commission orders for the purchase and shipment of Produce, will be punctually attended to. JOHN BURD.

Canton, 1st March, 1839.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are authorised to grant Policies payable in Calcutta, London, Batavia and Canton. A cash payment of five per cent on the amount of premium per each risk will be made to all parties giving risks to this office, and Policies are made payable at 30 days when the premium is paid in cash at a *pro rata* exchange, and at two months and longer periods when paid by a Bill on the same terms at which the Policy is payable. DANIELL & Co.

Agents in China, Asiatic Marine Ins. Office.
Secretaries in Calcutta Messrs. Fergusson Brothers & Co.
Agents in London Messrs. Forbes Forbes & Co.
,, in Batavia Messrs. Wilson Smithe & Co.

Canton, 9th November, 1838.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Subscribers are duly constituted and appointed Agents for this Company, and can grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta, Canton, Bombay, Madras, and elsewhere—parties contributing business to the office, will be entitled to a return of five per cent on the amount of premium actually paid in.

Canton, January 4th 1838. WETMORE & Co.

WANTS A SITUATION—An individual who has been in the trade at Canton for seven years; and understands book-keeping. For particulars apply to the Editor of the Canton Press.

ADVERTISEMENT—The undersigned has been appointed Agent in Singapore for the sale of the works published by the "SOCIETY FOR THE DIFFUSION OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE" as also Agent for the sale of Chamber's Edinburgh Journal, and the other publications of Messrs W. and R. Chambers, Edinburgh. He has lately received copies of most of the above works, including *Penny Magazine, Penny Cyclopædia, Chambers Journal* etc. which are for sale at the London publishing prices, exchange at 4s 2d. per dollar, or 2 cents per penny. He will also be happy to receive orders for and undertakes to procure at the London publishing prices at the above exchange, *without any charges added*, any of the publications of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge and of Messrs W. and R. Chambers,—as any other works or parties may wish to order, provided the price be paid at the time of ordering, or guarantee be given that the work or works will be received and paid for on delivery. On the arrival at Singapore of the works ordered, they will be handed over to such agents as the parties may appoint to receive them—or be forwarded direct by earliest opportunity, at the expense of the parties.

Orders in China may be left with Rev. E. C. Bridgman, or J. R. Morrison Esq. Canton—and S. W. Williams Esq. Macao—with whom Catalogues of the D. U. K. Society's publications may be seen. Catalogues may also be seen at the Morrison Education Society's Library, Canton—and at Macao.

J. H. MOOR

Singapore 29th October 1838.

JUST Arrived and for sale at Macao, PEDRO SELTZERWATER. Apply to

C. FEARON.

FOR SALE.

A FEW 3 dozen Cases of very fine CHAMPAGNE just landed from the "Premier" from London.

Price $ 18 per dozen.

BOX, BAWSON, & Co.

Canton, 7th May, 1839.

FOR SALE

LAFITTE CLARET in cases of one dozen each.

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 3rd January, 1839.

ON SALE.

BEER in HOGSHEADS, just landed in gold order. To be had at the Godown of

BIBBY ADAM & Co.

Canton, 7th September, 1838.

FOR SALE.

SOME Superir FRENCH CLARET of RALLEREDE & Co. at St. Julien, Chateau Lestour &c. @ $ 7 per dozen also superior DUTCH CORDIALS. Apply to

C. LLOYD.

No. 4 Imperial Hong.

FOR SALE.

THE undersigned have just received an assortment of the following viz. LINEN DAMASK, NAPKINS and TABLE CLOTHS, COLORED DAMASK, TABLE COVERS of newest patterns, LINEN DUCKS and DRILL, DAMASK COUNTERPANES and STRIPE VENETIAN TICK.

HOOKER & LANE.

No. 1 British Factory,
1st December, 1838.

ON SALE.

At the CANTON PRESS OFFICE

THE second and third volumes of the CANTON PRESS NEWS PAPER AND PRICE CURRENT, at 12 @ per file.

BILLS OF LADING, BLANK POWERS OF ATTORNEY, BLANK RECOGNIZANCE BONDS OPIUM ORDERS, all neatly printed and on Europe paper.

also,

DIRECTIONS for using the LOGOSTHENIC TOOTHACH ROD, as invented by Mr. STANBURY.

At the price of 10 cents each, STATEMENTS of AMERICAN IMPORTS & EXPORTS for 1837 & 38, and at 15 cents each, these together with BRITISH IMPORTS & EXPORTS on one sheet of Postpaper.

LINGUISTS REPORTS.

NOTICE.—Translations made at the Canton Press Office from and into the English, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese languages at twelve cents a line or where under seventeen lines at two Dollars for each translation.

NOTICE.—FOR SALE at the Canton Press Office, THE CHINESE HONG-MERCHANTS AND THEIR DEBTS, price one dollar.

GENERAL RATES OF AGENCY COMMISSION IN CHINA; on English letter paper, price 10 cents.

NOTICE.—JUST PUBLISHED and for Sale at the Canton Press Office. "The lasting remembrance of Miss Keaou Leen Wang." A Chinese tale, founded on fact; translated from the Original by ELOTA. In one volume, on foolscap paper, price One Dollar.

NOTICE.

ORDERS for printing will be carefully attended to at the Canton Press Office, at the following charges;

for printing Bills of lading, Bills of exchange, Opium orders and boat notes } @ 300 P A
,, Linguist reports, reports of Longoar &c..... ,, ,, ,, 1.50.
,, Policies on letter paper. ,, ,, ,, 6.

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 Copies.

TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press and Price Current.
For one year payable in advance..... @ $ 12
For six Months..... ,, ... @ 7
For three ,, ... @ 4

Single numbers of the Canton Press and Price Current, may be had at the Office No. 2, British Factory, at 30 cents, and Price Currents at 12 cents each.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—*Amer. Naples*, Avelon, from Manila, 9th May. *Boston Favorite*, Adams, from Batavia, 3rd May. *Amer. Indus*, Myer from Manila. Oscar, ——, from Sandwich Islands.

SAILED or DESPATCHED.—*Amer. Covington*, Holbrook; *Panama*, Benjamin, for Newyork (this morning). *Brit. Trusty*, Jamieson, for Sydney; *Bla. Buckhorn*, Scott, for Buenos Ayres; *George IV*, Drayson, *Orwell*, Collard, for London. *Cornelia*, Porter, for Straits and Calcutta.

PASSENGER.—*Panama* Mr. J. C. Green.

The *Ellen*, Ley, and *Stalwart*, Marquis, have left Whampoa, and will be despatched for London on the 6th from Macao.

The *Swift* for the Red Sea was to have sailed from Macao on the 30th ultimo.

LATEST DATES, from ENGLAND, 21st January, *Harmonia*. UNITED STATES, 4th December, via England. CALCUTTA, 13th March, *Cowasjee*. BOMBAY, 1st March, via Calcutta. SINGAPORE 19th April, *Ann*. JAVA, 3rd May, *Favorite*. MANILA, 9th May *Naples*.

SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

Vessel's Name.	Flag.	Commander.	Tons	Where from.	Consignees.
Horatio	Amer.	Howland		Liverpool	F. S. Hathaway.
David Scott ...	British	Spence		Calcutta	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Anne Jane ...	,,	Stubbs		Liverpool	Bell & Co.

VESSELS OUTSIDE.—*Jane, Lord Amherst, Aurelia, Psyche, Hercules, Austen, Col. Young, Jardine, Lintin, Mercantile, Isabella, Anne, Mithras, Rose, Governor Findlay, Rose, Hecla, Toronto, Pearl, Thistle, Lambton, Alfarata, Virginia, Manchuria, Henry Clay, Percia, Omega, John Gilpin, Imperial, Lady Hayes, Robert Fulton, Heroine, Mahomedie, Lady Grant, H. M. S. Larne, Exchange, Red Rover, Ann, Poppy, Syed Khan, Hannah, Curnatic, Talbot, Nautaukut, Mangalore, Manly, Favorite, U. S. S. Columbia, Harlequin, Cowasjee Family, Copeland, Celestaria, Tory, Edmonstone, Florida, Emily Jane, John Marsh, U. S. S. John Adams, Rambler, John Horton, Spy, Lama, Hercules, Naples, Favorite, Indus, Oscar.*

THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

Abbreviations (Pl.) Peral. (Cy.) Catty. (Pc.) Piece. (Pr.) Pair. (Cht.) Chest. (Yrd.) Yard. ($) Spanish Dollars. (T.) Tael. (M.) Mace. (Cn.) Candarin. (Ch.) Cash. Commi. Weights. 16 Taels, 1⅓ lb. avods. 1 Catty.—100 Catties 133⅓ lb avods, 1 Peral.—16 Pls. 80 Cys, 1 Ton.—64 Cys, 1 Cwt.—4 Cy. 1 lb.—Money weight.—10 Cash. 1 Candarin.—10 Candarin, 1 Mace, 1 Tael.—1 Tael, 480 Grains Troy.—1 Span. dollar 1 Mace 1 cn. 7 ch.

VOL. 4. No. 39. *Canton, Saturday, 1st June, 1839.* No. 195.

IMPORTS.

	PER.	PRICES.	REMARKS.
COTTON MANUFACTURES.			
Cambrics - - 40 yds. - in	Pcs.	$ 3. a 4	
Chintzes - - 28 ,, - in	,,	3 a 5	
Handkfs. Monteiths scarlet -	,,	1.75 a 2.	dull.
,, ,, blue - -	,,	1.25 a 2	
Long-cloths white 40 yds. 36 in	,,	3½. a 4½.	
,, ,, 80 ,, - -	,,	7½. a 9.	
,, grey - 40 ,, 38 in	,,	3½. a 4.	
,, ,, - 60 ,, 38 in	,,	5½. a 6.	
,, ,, - 80 ,, 38 in	,,	7. a 8.	
Lm. brown Cots. 30 ,, 36 in	,,	2.10 a 2.50	
Cotton yarn Nos. 16 @ 28	Pl.	24 a 32	
,, ,, ,, 30 @ 42	,,	32 a 39	
Calcutta - ,, 18 @ 24	,,	24 a 26	None.
WOOLLENS.			
Broadcloth Ex. Sup'. 60@62 in	Yrd.	90 a 2 80.	
,, Span. Stripes 60@62 in	,,	1.35 a 1.45	
,, Supers - 58@60 in	,,	80 a 90.	
,, Worsters - - -	,,	60 cts.	
,, Worleys - 25 yds. in	Pcs.	11 a 11½	No sale.
,, Sup'. Selet. Cutgalarge	Pl.	30 a 40.	Cts. dull.
Flannel - - - - -	Yrd.	15 a 20.	
Camblets, double 55 yds. 30 in	Pcs.		
Fine singles - - - -	,,	20 a 22.	Without enquiry.
Second - - - - -	,,		
Dutch - - 40 yds. 33 in	,,	22 a 24	
,, - - 40 ,, 28 ,,	,,	20 a 22	
Bombasets - - - -	,,	7 a 9	
Longells scarlet - - -	,,	10½ a 10½	
Assorted colors - - -	,,	8½ a 9	
Woollen yarn - - -	,,	70 a 90	Limited demand.
COTTON.	Tael.		
Bengal old or inf'. - -	Pl.	3 5 a 11 5	
,, sup'. and fine - -	,,		
Bombay old or inf'. - -	,,	9. a 11.	
,, sup'. and fine - -	,,		
Madras - - - - -	,,	9. a 11.	
Manila - - - - -	,,		None.
METALS.			
Copper Shea'g. 16 oz. @ 32 oz.	Pl.	$ 34½	
,, S. American slab - -	,,	20.	None.
,, nails assorted - -	,,	40.	
,, old - - - -	,,	18.	
Lead English Pig - - -	,,	6½	
,, Spanish ,, - -	,,		
Iron Bar 1 @ 3 in - -	,,	3½ a 4	
,, Rod ½ @ in - -	,,	4½ a 5	Very small stock.
,, Nailrod ½ and under	,,		
,, Hoop. - ½ @ in -	,,	4½ a 5	
,, Scrap - - - -	,,	1. a 1.20	Not Saleable.
Steel English - - - -	,,		
,, Swedish - - - -	Tub		Reduced stock.
Spelter English - - -	Pl.	5½ a 5½	
Tin Plates - - - - -	Box	8½ a 9	Little demand.
Quicksilver - - - -	Pl.	75 a 80	Nominal.
SKINS Rabbit - - - -	100	60. a 65.	
Beaver - - - - -	each	4. a 6.	
,, Fox - - - - -	,,	1. a 1.15.	
Otter-Sea - - - - -	,,	40. a 55	
,, ,, tails - - - -	,,	2.80 a 3	
,, Land - - - - -	,,	5. a 7.	
Seal - - - - - -	,,	2. a 2.50	
OPIUM Patna old 1836	Ch.		
,, ,, - 1837	,,		
,, new - - -	,,		
Benares old - 1837	,,		No trade.
,, new - - -	,,		
Malwa old - - - -	,,		
,, new - - -	,,		
Turkey - - - - -	Pl.		Little demand.
RICE Bengal - - - -	,,	None.	
,, Java - - - - -	,,	1.30 a 1.40	
,, White table- - - -	,,		
,, Manila - - - -	,,	1.35 a 1.40	
PRODUCTS PRODUCE &c.			
Bird's nest, fine white - -	Cs.	30.	
,, ,, inf'. ,, - -	,,	11. a 16.	No demand.
,, ,, black - -	,,	1½. a 3.	
Bees Wax - - - - -	Pl.	26. a 28.	
Betel nut - - - - -	,,	4. a 4½.	
Cloves Mauritius 22 @ 24	,,	24.	Molucca.
,, Mother - - -	,,	10. a 12.	Overstocked.
Camphor Baroos - - - -	Cy.	6. a 25.	
Gambir - - - - -	Pl.	2½. a 3.	
Mace - - - - - -	,,		
Nutmegs - - - - -	,,		
Pepper - - - - -	,,	6½ a 6¾.	
Rattans - - - - -	,,	2. a 3½.	In demand.
Tin Banca - - - - -	,,	22.	
,, Singapore &c. - -	,,	21.	First quality.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Amber large 1st quality -	Cs.	3. a 13.	
,, small fragments -	,,	20 cts a 1½.	
Assafœtida - - - - -	Pl.	6½.	
Bichdemar - - - - -	,,	6. a 25.	
,, good - - - -	,,	25. a 36.	
Cochineal - - - - -	,,		
Coral large beads or pieces-	Cy.		Unsaleable.
,, fragments - - -	Pl.	40. a 50.	
Cow Bezoar - - - - -	Cs.	16. a 25.	No demand.
Cudbear - - - - -	Pl.	12.	
Dutch Pegue - - - -	,,	4. a 4½.	
Elephants Teeth or Ivory-	,,	70. a 100.	
,, ,, cuttings	,,	60. a 68.	
Fish-maws - - - - -	,,	25 a 55.	
Flints - - - - - -	,,	40 cents	
Sinseng crude - - - -	,,	65.	
,, clarified. - - -	,,	90	
Mother of Pearl Shell - -	,,	9. a 10.	
Myrrh - - - - - -	,,	3. a 4.	
Olibanum - - - - -	,,	3½. a 6.	Large stock.
Putchuck - - - - -	,,	15 a 16.	Little demand.
Rose Maloes - - - - -	,,		
Saltpetre at Lintin - - -	,,	6½ a 6.	
Shark's fins - - - - -	,,	15. a 30.	
Smalts - - - - - -	,,	40. a 55.	Limited demand.
Stock fish - - - - -	,,	3½. a 4.	Large stock.
Thread Gold and Silver -	Cy.	32 a 35	Large stock.
Wood Ebony Mauritius - -	Pl.	2.	
,, ,, Ceylon - -	,,	3.	dull.
,, Sandal Indian - -	,,	14 a 20	
,, ,, Timor - -	,,	8 a 12.	
,, ,, Sandw. Islands -	,,		
,, Sapan. ,, - -	,,	1.80	

EXPORTS.

	WT. in T.	PRICE	REMARKS.
SILK MANUFACTURES.			
Camlets blk. 18 yds. by 24 in	30	$ 12	
,, col'd ,, ,, by ,,	20	15.	
Hkfs. 4-4 black Levantine fringed	17	5.20. a 6.30	
,, 7-8 ,, ,,	15	4.50 a 5.60	
Hkfs. 7-8 cross barred - -	11	5.50 a 6.	
,, Sarsnet, Nankin silk			
,, ,, Canton - - -	—	5.20	
Hkfs. white Pongee ¾ in	18	3.30	
,, ,, ,, 30 ,,	16	5.80	
,, figured ,, 32 ,,	20	8.10 a 8.50	
,, ,, ,, 30 ,,	18	7.20 a 7.50	
Levantines col'd 30 yds. 24 ,,	24	11.50	
,, ,, 30 ,, 29 ,,	32	15. a 12.50	
,, black ,, ,, 24 ,,	27	11.	
,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	30	14. a 15.	
Satins Levantines 30 29 ,,	33	14.50 a 15.	
,, ,, ,, 24 ,,	30	13.	
Lutestrings mixt 18 ,, 24 ,,	18	6.70	
,, black ,, ,, 29 ,,	28	9.50 a 9.75	
Pongees white 30 ,, 30 ,,	30	10.	
,, ,, 30 ,, 29 ,,	29	9.75	
,, ,, 30 ,, 32 ,,	32	11.	
,, Szechuen 19 ,, 19 ,,	27	3.60 a 3.75	
Sarsnets black N. 30 ,, 29 ,,	27	9 70	
,, ,, C. ,, ,, 29 ,,	25	8	
,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	24	7.	
,, white 60 ,, 29 ,,	34	14.25 a 14.5	
,, colored 30 ,, 29 ,,	21	11.00 a 12.	
,, crossbarr'd ,, ,, 24 ,,	18	9.20 a 9.30	
Satins black 18 ,, 29 ,,	44	15 a 15.90	
,, 18 ,, 29 ,,	36	11. a 11.80	
,, colored 18 ,, 29 ,,	33	16.	
,, high ,, 18 ,, 29 ,,	36	17.	
,, damasked crimson ,,	38	17 a 17.80	
,, ,, colored ,,	38	16. a 16.50	
Sanshaws Nank. blk 29 29 ,,	40	14.50	
,, ,, colored ,, ,,	33	13.50	
,, ,, ,, 29 ,,	36	16.20	
,, Canton black 29 ,,	33	9.90 a 9.60	
Sewing silks assort. colors. 1st	Pl.	460 a 480	
,, ,, black - - - -		385.	
Shawls crape 7-4 embrd. - -	7	3.60	According to embroidery.
,, ,, 55 @ 58 in - -	5½	2.80	
,, 8-4 Satin figd. 63 - -	8	1.80	
,, 7-4 ,, ,, 58 - -	4	1.30	
,, damasked silk 54 @ 57	6	1.85	
Water silks col'd. 18 y. 29 in	32	14.50 a 15	
BLACK TEAS.	Pl	Tael.	
,, Bohea Canton - - -	,,	None.	
,, Fokeen - - -	,,		
,, Congou Soug. k'd. - -	,,	19 a 30	
,, Bl. Lf. & Pek. k'd	,,		
,, Campoi - - - -	,,		
,, Souchong - - - -	,,	36 a 42	
,, Hung muey - - - -	,,	20 a 32	
,, Pekoe - - - - -	,,	36 a 62	No fine remaining
,, Ning Yong - - - -	,,	19 a 20	
,, Ankoi - - - - -	,,		
,, ,, Pouchong - - -	,,	18 a 20	
,, Orange Pekoe - - -	,,	20 a 40	
,, Caper - - - - -	,,	19 a 21	
GREEN TEAS.			
,, Twankay - - - - -	,,	21 a 30	
,, Skin - - - - - -	,,	18 a 30	Canton Tea.
,, Hyson- - - - - -	,,	34 a 70	
,, Young Hyson - - -	,,	28 a 42	19
,, Imperial - - - -	,,	34 a 65	29
,, Gunpowder - - - -	,,	34 a 68	29
RAW SILK. Canton No. 1	,,		
,, ,, ,, ,, 2	,,		
,, ,, ,, ,, 3	,,		
,, ,, ,, ,, 4	,,		
,, ,, ,, ,, 5	,,		
Nankin Tsatlee - - - 3	,,	425 a 500	
,, Taysaam- - - - -	,,		
SUGAR RAW. Canton 1st.	,,	T. 5.3	
,, ,, ,, 2d.	,,	4.8 a 5.	
,, Pingfa - - - - -	,,	6.2	
,, Candy Canton - - -	,,	6.6 a 6.8	
,, ,, Chinchew - -	,,		
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Alum - - - - - -	,,	1.85 a 1.95	at Macao.
Aniseed star - - - - -	,,	10½	
Camphor - - - - -	,,	33 a 34	
Cassia at Whampoa - - -	,,	10. a 10½	
,, Lintin - - - -	,,		None.
,, buds - - - - -	,,	14 a 18	
Canes bamboo - - - -	1000	10 a 14	
,, Wangees - - - -	,,	7 a 12	
China Root - - - - -	Pl.	3½	
Cubebs - - - - - -	,,	17 a 18	
Dragon's blood - - - -	,,	80 a 100	
Galangals - - - - -	,,	3½ a 3½	
Gamboge - - - - - -	,,	65 a 70	None good.
Glass beads - - - - -	,,	17 a 22	
Glue - - - - - -	,,	9 a 11	
Ginger in Jars - - - -	Case	5 a 5½	
Hartall or Orpiment - - -	Pl.	15 a 16	
Lead white - - - - -	,,	9 a 10	
,, red - - - - -	,,	10	
Mo. of Pear' Shells Sooloo large	Pl.		
,, blue edged small	,,		No demand.
Musk warranted- - - -	Cy.	45 a 60	
Nankeens, blue 10½ yds. 13 in	100	90	
,, 9½ yds. 12 in - - -	Ps.	68	
,, Canton made - - - -	,,	70	
,, ,, large - - - -	,,	92	
,, ,, small - - - -	,,	65	None.
Yellow yds. in 1st. st.	,,	79 a 80	
,, ,, ,, 2d. ,,	,,	66 a 70	None.
,, ,, ,, 3d. ,,	,,	58	
,, small ,, ,, - -	,,		
,, white ,, ,, - - -	,,	53 a 55	Wanted.
Oils Aniseed - - - - -	Cy.	1.10 a 1.20	
,, Cassia - - - - -	,,	1.65	
Rhubarb - - - - - -	Pl.		
,, Dutch cut - - - -	,,	None.	
Soy in Jars - - - - -	Case	5 a 8	
Tobacco in baskets - - -	Pl.	14 a 18	
Tortoisesheil - - - -	P.		
Turmeric - - - - -	,,		
Vermillion 80 catties - -	Box.	70.	

N. B. OF IMPORTS ALL DUTIES ARE PAID BY THE PURCHASER, AND OF EXPORTS BY THE SELLER BOATHIRE IS PAID BY THE SELLER.

NOTE. Higher prices are obtainable at Lintin for *Camblets, Saltpetre, Ginseng* and other Goods, on which the duties at Whampoa are high.—Ships with *Rice, Cotton*, &c. sometimes discharge at Macao or transship their Cargoes at Lintin &c. to other Vessels, bound to Whampoa, and thereby avail Port Charges. The ship rents outside, and River Freights, are various and high.—Small invoices of *Wine, Beer, Pickles &c. Confectionery Stationery, Cutlery, Crockery ware*, &c. for foreigners consumption, are sold at Auction duty paid.

Note. Alum, and *Cassia* are procurable cheaper at Lintin, Macao, &c; and *Raw Silk, Silk* piece goods &c., are sometimes shipped thro' the latter Port to avoid double duties, chargeable on those goods, if more than 100 Peculs are required for the ship when at Whampoa.

RATES OF INSURANCE AT CANTON.

On first class vessels in the 10th Canton and Union Offices of China, & various Agents of Offices established in Calcutta and Bombay.

GOODS	TREASURE	GOODS	TREASURE	GOODS	TREASURE
Bombay	2½	Singapore	1 ⅛	Hol. or Hamburg	3 2½
Ceylon		Manila		Spain or Portugal	3 3½
Madras		Malacca		America U States	2½ 2
Calcutta		Penang	1½ 1	Chili or Peru	3 ,,
Rangoon		Batavia		Mexico	3 ,,
Mauritius		Gt. Britain via Sg.	3 2½	E.coast of China	1 pc.
Australia		,, direct	2½ 2	Lintin &c.	½ do.
Sand. Islands		France	2½ 2		

Note. Above rates are from 20th Oct. to 20th April annually: during remaining 6 months the premiums are somewhat higher. Risks on Blocks are $ 9 per Cent per annum, $ 4½ for 6 months, $ 2½ for 3 months and $ ¼ per month.

The Local Insurance Offices grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta and Bombay, or in Canton.

WHAMPOA PORT CHARGES, &c.

1st class ves. measg. 1600 cubits & upwards pay		0.7874756 of a Tl. per cubit.	
2nd ,, ,, ,,	1200 do. & under 1600 ,,	0.7221091	,, ,,
3rd ,, ,, under	1200 do.	0.5062341	,, ,,

N. B. The cubit is 14½ inches: measurement is taken on each entry of the vessel with cargo (except Rice) and is from the Foremast to the Mizen mast, or tiller head in Brigs; and across at the main mast; these are multiplied together for the above products—The largest class pay from $ 4300 to $ 4800; 2d class from $ 3700 to $ 3780; 3rd class from $ 3700 and under. The Custom; or Present Fee is paid by all vessels 1600 Tuns or $ 2223. Linguists fee $ 173½ and Comprador's fees $ 50. Also Pilotage $ 60, inwards and outwards the same. A sum of from $ 5 @ 600 is also usually required by the Hong-merchant, for securing a Cargo-ship, to defray fees and charges usually incurred by him. On French and other Foreign vessels the charges are slightly varied. The several fees paid to the Hoppo &c. on Rice laden ships amounting to $ 299.50., by a decision of the General Chamber of Commerce, are to be considered a charge on the vessel, as also the sum of $ 256—paid to the Linguist—making the whole charge on a Rice-ship, $ 1189.50—besides Pilotage inwards and outwards.

RATE OF EXCHANGE AND PRICE OF BULLION.

	s. d.
On London or Liverpool, 6 months sight private Bills	5. @ 5. 1.
Government Bills 10 @ 30 days	
United States Bank Bills 6 months sight	
Bills under advances made on goods by the E. I. Company's Agents.	None.
E. I. Company's Agents Bills on Calcutta 30 ds. sight C. Rs.	
E. I. Directors Bills 60 ds. sight, and private 30 ds. C. Rs.	
Private Bills, on Bombay, ,, Co's. Rs.	

Spanish Dollars Pillar Ferdinand,	par
,, ,, Old Carolus IV.	,,
South American Republics	par.

Freight to London, Liverpool, &c. per Ton. 50 cub: feet $ 9. Nominal.
to foreign Europe, American and British Ships none.
to United States, American Ships Per Ton. 40 cub. feet.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

IMPORTS.

During the past week there have been few transactions, most foreign residents having retired to Macao and the few now remaining have been occupied in closing their accounts with the Chinese.

Since the partial opening of the trade large sales of RAW COTTON, LONGELLS, COTTON CLOTHS, and YARN have been made at our quotations, and of considerable quantities of other goods, and the stock of Imports generally, in first hands, must be very small.

RICE,—the price continues low, and the weather for the last ten or twelve days has been very favorable for the approaching crop.

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.—Further purchases of a few hundred bales of Silk have been made, at about 425 @ 450 for Cargo, and 490 @ 500 for the finer kinds. The stock on hand is estimated at about 1400 bales, and the precarious state of affairs is likely to prevent any increase for some time.

TEA.—The port being almost clear of vessels, transactions are quite unimportant, and must soon be altogether at an end.

EXCHANGE.—We have heard of a sale of American bills at 5s. 1d, but there are few or none left now in the market. Any advance or decline in the rate must depend on the determination of foreigners regarding the vessels now outside.

TONNAGE.—The few remaining vessels are rapidly completing their loading, and there seems to be a general impression that the new regulations about to be published by the Chinese Government will prevent the entrance others for the present.

Canton, 1st June, 1839.

THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 4. No. 40. *Macao, Saturday, 6th July, 1839.* No. 196.

Latest English News.

From the London Observer of 25th, and London Englishman of 16th March. Taken from Sing. Free Press Extra. of 14th June.

In the House of Commons, Mr. T. Duncombe, moved. "That it is the opinion of this House that during Lent no greater restriction should be placed upon theatrical entertainments in the city of Westminster than are placed upon the like amusements at the same period in every other part of the metropolis." The motion was carried by a majority of 21, the numbers being 93 and 72.

A long discussion took place in the Committee, on a resolution moved for by Lord Morpeth, authorising the Lords of the Treasury to issue 2 500,000l of Exchequer Bills, "for the construction of a railway or railways in Ireland."

Mr. Hume strongly objected to the principle of interference with private enterprise, and warned the House, that they could not with justice resist applications for railways in other parts of Ireland, if they granted this. They were at the commencement of an incalculable expenditure. The resolution was, however, carried by a majority of 44.

Lord Fitzwilliam moved, pursuant to notice, the following resolution:—"That the act 9 George IV. c. 60, has failed of securing that steadiness in the price of grain which is essential to the best interests of the country." After considerable discussion the motion was negatived by the majority of 224 to 24.

Lord Brougham gave notice that he intended to move to-morrow evening that the House go into committee for the purpose of considering what it is expedient to do with respect to the Corn-laws.

THE FUNDS.—CITY, SATURDAY, MARCH 23.

In confirmation of the view taken in our general summary of this day week, that very alarming circumstances indeed must arise to influence unfavourably the value of the Public Securities, we may advert to the fact that notwithstanding the important events which have arisen since Monday, a reaction of not more than five-eighths per cent has taken place. The more timid speculators in the Funds have taken alarm at the dispatch of bodies of troops towards the manufacturing districts, and also at the certainly very doubtful state of affairs on the American and British North American frontiers. As a set off to the apprehensions of the parties referred to, however, there is no longer any ground for the supposition of hostile movements between Holland and Belgium, the Chambers of the latter Government having, though very tardily, sanctioned the modifications which have been made in the Twenty-four Articles by the London Conference. But there are other topics which have demanded attention among the speculations. The position in which the Government of this country stands after the debates in Parliament upon the blockade of Mexico by the French fleet, and the injury done to British commerce, may it is thought, lead to an unfriendly negociation between the Courts of St James and the Tuileries. The Foreign Exchanges, which remain in a very depressed condition, with a continuous flow of the precious metals from the country, is also a circumstance which ordinarily would have induced the *Bears* to extend their operations, especially as very large additional supplies of foreign wheat are arriving, which must call for further exports of specie. Under all these adverse circumstances, however, the Funds have not receded in value beyond what we have previously stated. The most heavy state of the market was on Tuesday, produced by a sale of upwards of £100,000 Consols. The Commissioners have been but small buyers of Stock this week, either on account of the Savings' Banks or against Annuities granted. A demand for money has produced some considerable sales of Exchequer Bills and India Bonds, which have declined rather rapidly.

LONDON MARKET.

Tea, Bohea, Canton		8½		9 lb.
Fokien	1	0½	1	1 lb.
Congou, common ..	1	0½	1	2 lb.
middling to fine	1	3	2	9 lb.
Campoy, ...	1	2	1	3 lb.
Souchong, ...	1	2	3	10 lb.
Padre	1	10	4	0 lb.
Caper	1	1	1	7 lb.
Pekoe, flowery	2	0	4	6 lb.
orange	1	7	3	6 lb.
Twankay	1	2½	2	0 lb.
Hyson skin	1	1	1	8 lb.
Hyson common	1	7	2	2 lb.
middling to fine	2	3	5	1 lb.
Imperial	2	4	3	7 lb.
Gunpowder	2	10	5	1 lb.

At the public sales of TEA on the 26th ultimo, when 5,600 Packages were offered, about two thirds were realised, without any material variation from the closing prices in January, excepting for Fokien Bohea and common Congou, in which a decline was established of ld. a 1½d. per lb. The demand by private contract has been very limited during the last weeks, and at present is almost suspended by the announcement of sales to be brought forward on the 2nd April, comprising 114,300 Packages, in weight about 7,700,000 lbs., of this quantity the proportion of green TEAS is large, as compared with former sales, and although in the absence of any recent transactions of importance these descriptions cannot yet be quoted lower, buyers at present are not inclined to offer the previous currency.

The deliveries of Bengal Silk during the last months have been 350 Bales larger than in the corresponding period of 1838, whilst in those of China there is a falling off of about 550, the aggregate quantity of the two kinds taken from the warehouses being thus nearly alike in each season; the arrivals in the present year have been much more extensive than in the preceding, but the joint stocks at 1st instant, it will be observed, were, about 1700 Bales less than at the same date in 1838. The deficiency, however, is chiefly in China, and further arrivals of Bengal having come forward since the monthly accounts were made up, the market is pretty fairly supplied with the latter kind, whilst of the former comparatively little is offering for sale, a considerable portion of the stock being in second hands. The demand for both descriptions had been rather dull since the date of our previous report, until within the last few days, when accounts from Canton to 5th December of the high prices still demanded there, and the limited purchases consequently made for export, gave rise to rather more inquiry for China Silk, and for the lower qualities of Tsatlee an advance of 6d has been obtained. From Calcutta late advices mention that prices of Bengal Silk were rising, and that the November bund had partially failed in some districts, but no improvement can yet be quoted in this kind.

FRANCE.

The conduct of the Prince De Joinville in the affair of the pilot taken from the British vessel in the Gulf of Mexico, is the subject of severe comments in the Liberal papers. He is said to have disobeyed Admiral Baudin's orders on that and other occasions; yet, because he is the King's son, he will be promoted, instead of tried by a Court-martial. The *National* says, that even the elder Bourbons knew better than to send to their Admiral boys for Captains, when work was to be done.

Independently of the complaint against the young Prince for his conduct in the affair just alluded to, the Opposition journalists found in his subsequent proceedings additional cause for condemning the premature elevation of the Prince de Joinville to the rank of Capt. of Corvette (a grade corresponding, we believe, with that of commander in the British Navy.) The *Siecle*, which may be taken as a fair specimen of the whole, dwells upon "the enormity of the double offence committed by his royal Highness in respect of the Mexican pilot taken by force from a British packet. First, there was the chance of involving France in a war with a friendly state, and next was the heinous crime of compelling a man to serve against his own country. The reprehensible conduct of the young captain did not end here, however, for (only to flatter his vanity) he was represented to have, in the assault on Vera Cruz, attempted to carry with a howitzer a fortified barrack which his commanding officer, Admiral Baudin declared could not be taken but by a regular siege."

The Colonial interest is assailing the Minister of Commerce with memorials, describing the ruin of their trade; which they impute to his ignorance and mismanagement of the Sugar question.

Papineau, the Canadian rebel, reached the capital on Saturday night, and was at the *soiree* of Mr. Ladrue on Sunday night, where he was introduced to all the leading "Liberals" there present. His distinguished colleague in fomenting the disturbances to Canada, General Lallemand, was buried on Monday with much pomp in the cemetery of Montmartre.

SPAIN.

March 2. Marotto, a General under Don Carlos arrested fourteen superior officers of the Carlist army; and on the 18th ultimo, ordered six of them to be shot without trial, at Estella. He published a proclamation, promising to prove that all his prisoners had been guilty of high treason. Don Carlos has put forth another proclamation, imputing treason to Marotto, and disavowing all participation in his proceedings at Estella. It is rumoured that Marotto had been bribed by Espartero, and had made away with the officers like by to prevent the execution of a plan to go over with his troops to Espartero.

March. 9—Don Carlos revoked his proclamation, denouncing Marotto as a traitor, and announced in another proclamation, his entire approval of the slaughter of his Generals at Estella. Marotto, it seems, only executed a decree of Carlos himself, which, he was induced to pass by that "tigress," a she is called, the Princess of Beira. The Carlos papers in Paris express horror at the massacre of Estella; and it is believed that the Pretender will no longer be supported by the Northern Powers. A marriage between an Austrian Archduke and the young Queen of Spain is talked of.

The *Correo Nacional* states that Prince George of Cambridge had arrived in Granada. His Royal Highness visited the Arabian Palace, the splendid Cathedral, and the tombs of the Catholic Kings. In the evening he went to the theatre, and the moment he entered the hall the orchestra played "God save the Queen."

PORTUGAL.

The Portuguese Government have refused to ratify the treatry negotiated by Lord Howard de Walden for the suppression of the Slave-trade; Mr. Buxton's book of the week teaches us to regard all such treaties as good for nothing; and we observe that Lord Palmerston has assured the House of Commons, that he will introduce a measure authorising British cruisers to search Portuguese slave-ships North of the Line without a treaty.

UNITED STATES.

March 14.—By the arrival of the Great Western from New York, intelligence has been received of serious proceedings between Sir John Harvey, Lieut. Governor of the Province of New Brunswick, and the Hon. John Fairfield, the American Governor of the State of Maine, with respect to the disputed boundary. The Washington papers of the 2nd ult. say, that great excitement exists there, at the prospect of the war. On the receipt of the special message, by the President from the Governor of the province of New Brunswick, disavowing any authority from his Government for the seizure of the land-agent; that an order had been issued to Major General Isaac Hodgson to detach 1,000 men to the place occupied by the land-agent's party at Aroostook River, to enable the land-agent to carry into effect the resolution of the 24th of June; and that if those proceedings met the approbation of the Legislature, the Governor would feel it his duty to order a draught from the militia of at least 30,000 men, to hold themselves in readiness to march to the frontier should circumstances require it. A further communication was received from Sir John Harvey by Governor Fairfield in which the former states that his orders are peremptory to defend the territory over which the British Government has heretofore exercised jurisdiction, and asserting that the lands on the Aroostook river, on which trespasses are alleged to have been committed, are within the limits above referred to; & therefore, Sir John Harvey urges the withdrawal of the American forces, otherwise he will be compelled to attack them. On the other hand Governor Fairfield denies the correctness of this assumption, asserting that these lands are within the clearly defined boundaries of the state of Maine, and that he is determined to expel the intruders and hold possession. It is expected that Governor Fairfield, sustained as he is by the representatives of the people (the Legislature being now in session,) will not suspend his operations, even if bloodshed should be the inevitable consequence of the communication from Governor Fairfield to the President, there has been a Cabinet Council of some hour's continuance, and the result of their deliberations is, that the President shall send a special message to Congress on Monday (the 25th,) recommending an appropriation of the necessary sum of money to protect and defend the frontier, and the raisings of the requisite number of volunteers forthwith. These means of assault or defence, as the case may be, will be placed at the discretion of the President, to be used, if in his opinion necessary, and not otherwise. All parties will unite in this measure if it be proposed to sustain the honour of the national flag. On a such a question there will be no division. A foreign party has no existence in this country.

The New York packet ship *England* arrived at Liverpool, on Tuesday evening, with New York papers to the 2d instant, containing the American President's Message to Congress on the late incursion on a portion of the territory in dispute between the United States and Great Britain, commonly called the Boundary Question. The *England* made the English coast in fourteen days.

The following extract from the President's Message, which is certainly pacific, places in a clear point of view his opinions and intentions respecting the late collision:—

"Between an effort on the part of Maine to preserve the property in dispute from destruction by intruders, and a military occupation by that State of territory with a view to hold it by force, while the settlement is a subject of negociation between the two Governments, there is an essential difference, as well in respect to the position of the State as to the duties of the General Government. In a letter addressedby the Secretary of State to the Governor of Maine, on the 1st of March last, giving a detailed statement of the steps which had been taken by the Federal Government to bring the controversy to a termination, and designed to apprise the Governor of that State of the views of the Federal Executive in respect to the future, it was stated, that while the obligations of the Federal Government to do all in its power to effect the settlement of the Boundary Question were fully recognised, it had, in the event of being unable to do so specifically, by mutual consent, no other means to accomplish that object amicably than by another arbitration, or by a commission with an umpire on the nature of an arbitration; and that in the event of all other measures failing, the President would feel it his duty to submit another proposition to the Government of Great Britain to refer the decision of the question to a third Power. These are still my views upon the subject, and until this step shall have been taken, I cannot think it proper to invoke the attention of Congress to other than amicable means for the settlement of the controversy, or to cause the military power of the Federal Government to be brought to the aid of the State of Maine, in any attempt to effect that object by a resort to force.

"On the other hand, if the Authorities of New Brunswick should attempt to enforce the claim of exclusive jurisdiction set up by them by means of a military occupation on their part of the disputed territory, I shall feel myself bound to consider the contingency provided by the Constitution as having occurred, on the happening of which a State has the right to call for the aid of the Federal Government to repel invasion.

"I have expressed to the British Minister near this Government a confident expectation that the agents of the State of Maine, who have been arrested under an misapprehension of the object of their mission, will be promptly released; and to the Governor of Maine, that a similar course will be pursued in regard to the agents of the Province of New Brunswick. I have also recommended that any militia that may have been brought together by the State of Maine from an apprehension of a collision with the Government or people of the British Province will be voluntarily and peaceably disbanded.—I cannot allow myself to doubt that the results anticipated from these representations will be reasonably realised.

The New York Express says, "A memorandum has been signed by the Secretary of the United States, Mr. Forsyth, and her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary, Mr. H. S. Fox, engaging on the one part not to attempt to expel by force the armed party with which the State of Maine has taken possession of the disputed territory, and on the other part that such armed force shall be voluntary withdrawn. This agreement is accompanied with the recommendation that both States, Maine and New Brunswick, shall in future co-operate in dispersing 'notorious trespassers,' and protecting public property, until the final adjustment of the question."

Extract of a letter from Washington.—"The militia of Maine, in possession at the last dates, numbered nearly 1000, and they have thrown up a breastwork at the junction of the Aroostook and St. Croix rivers, mounted by a brass field piece, to be strengthened by several more pieces; 1,000 more men were on the march to join them. 18,000 more of the Maine militia are ordered to be in readiness. Several lodds of Hall's patent rifles and muskets are sent to Bangor. It is rumoured that some of the M'Queddey Indians will join these forces. The Senate has confirmed the grant of 800,000 dollars for defence. A war spirit seems everywhere to pervade the people of Maine, who say they will fight unless Governor Harvey acknowledges the exclusive jurisdiction over the lands to reside in Maine. The only United States forces in Maine are stationed at Houlton—two companies. Posts are stationed all along the road from Bangor to the Aroostook lands, and relays of horses, &c. appointed. A fire company at Augusta has volunteered to join, and has demanded arms. General Hodson had proceeded to the Aroostook with forces. On the other hand Governor Harvey has not reserved in the least from his position, but calmly repeats, as a *sine qua non*, that the armed forces from Maine, now within the territory in dispute, must be immediately withdrawn, or otherwise he has no alternative but to take military possession of that territory. Detachments of British regulars are on their way to the territory. Several boats are laden with them from Fredericton, with artillery; all the disposable troops, artillery, and the 36th British Regiment, are also under marching orders to the Aroostook, with a strong force from Lower Canada. Mr. M'Intire and the other Maine agents taken by the British are liberated on their parole of honour; but Mr. M'Laughlan, the British land-agent captured by Maine, refuses to be liberated, and is at the Bangor hotel. One of the Maine papers (the Kennebec Journal) thinks that if Governor Fairfield had notified Governor Harvey, things would not have gone so far. Governor Fairfield says he could not do so, as he acted in conformity to the will of the Legislature.

"On the arrival of the first news of the Border troubles at Washington, Mr. Van Buren convened a Cabinet Council, which sat several hours. Meanwhile a desultory debate took place on the subject in Congress between two or three Members of Maine and Massachusetts, who contended that Maine was right. On Wednesday, however, a special message from the President on the subject was read in the Senate, together with a correspondence with Mr. Fox, the British Minister. A debate arose in Congress on the whole subject, on Mr. Howard moving that the 'Message and other documents be referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.' Mr. Thompson, of South Carolina, approved the course of Maine, and spoke warmly. Mr. Pearce, of Maryland, sustained Maine, but objected to the warmth of Mr. Thompson. Mr. Cushing spoke in a very warlike manner. Mr. Evans thought, from the warlike character of the Governor's proclamations of New Brunswick and Maine, the worst consequences were to be feared. Mr. Thompson moved the printing of 10,000 copies of the documents, and the whole matter was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. There is no particular excitement at Washington on the Maine difficulty; and it is there believed that it will be settled without an appeal to arms. Messrs. Clay, Buchanan, and Webster, in the Senate, approved of the pacific policy of the President, and said the Border difference could be adjusted between the two countries without difficulty, and should be without delay; but they would not yield an inch even at the risk of war."—*Observer, March, 23.*

We give, in another part of our paper, an abstract of the latest intelligence from America respecting the border disturbances. The next accounts will probably arrive in town in a day or two, as the Liverpool steamer was to leave New York on the 9th instant. We shall then learn whether a collision took place before the recommendation of of our Minister, Mr. Fox, and of Mr. Forsyth, reached Sir John Harvey and Governor Fairfield. Upon this point there seems to prevail some uneasiness; and as the recommendation of Mr. Fox was conditional, and required the sanction of the Home Government, it is generally asked whether such sanction will be given to it. We have no authority to speak one way or the other on the subject, but we feel we may safely say that what Mr. Fox did was right, and that our interests in that part of the world could not be in better hands than his. Mr. Fox is confessedly one of the most able diplomatic servants of her Majesty.

THE EARTHQUAKE AT AMARAPOORA.

(From the Maulmain Chronicle, April 10.)

We have been favored with the following graphic account of the effects at Amarapoora of the earthquake that was so severely felt here on the morning of the 23d ultimo, and which appears to have been of a most awful nature, involving considerable loss of life:—

"We have been visited by a terrible earthquake here. About 2 on the morning of the 23d, we were

awoke by the house rocking to and fro in the most frightful manner. We had two terrific shocks, with several others throughout the night and the whole of the next day. In the morning, we found every pagoda had been partly thrown down, not one standing whole. Every brick house in the place was more or less delapidated, some 3 or 4 only being left standing, more or less damaged, and the others all down, burying many people in their ruins. In one large brick house, 11 persons were buried, 7 killed, 2 much hurt and 2 escaped unhurt. Under every house some have been killed, 19 of them in the Musulman mosque, the whole of which building came down. The earth opened in many places, many of which continue open and are sufficiently large to stow away a Man-of-War. From all these fissures, a large quantity of water was thrown up. The river rose and flowed upwards three times, and numerous wrecks are strewed along the banks. It appears to have done still more damage at Ava, where the palace is down, and many fissures opened in the town. Not a pagoda is to be seen on the Tsagain side of the river. An Armenian gentleman, Mr Harapeit, was taken from out the ruins of his house, his legs and arms crushed, and his chest broken; he soon expired."

We shall be curious to learn what the court interpreters of omens say to this awful visitation, as we are not aware that earthquakes, (the shocks of which are frequent in Burmah) have ever been so calamitous in their effects as this appears to have been, and the superstition of all parties must have been roused to gather from it an indication of future events.—*Singapore Free Press.*

OPIUM SEIZURE AT SIAM.—Accounts have reached this during the week, which, taken together with the circumstances noticed in our number of 4th April last, shew, we think, plainly enough that the government of Siam is acting under the influence of that of China with respect to the trade in Opium. It appears that a *Sampan pukat* which sailed from this, having 19 chests of Opium on board, besides a large amount in Teeals, was seized at the mouth of the *Meinam* by a government boat, after a contest in which six men on board of the *Pukat* were killed—they having believed, or chosen to believe, that the Siamese vessel was a pirate, and resisted in consequence. Although the letter of the Siamese law prohibits the importation of Opium, this is the first instance which has come under our notice of an *attack* having been made by Siamese cruizers on vessels supposed to have Opium on board. In a memorial addressed to the Emperor of China by the Viceroy, Foo-yuen, and Hoppo of Canton in 1832, regarding the Opium trade, it is said, that the "Indian Territories belonging to England are not like Cochin-china, Siam, &c., with whose Kings we might communicate, and desire them to issue commands, prohibiting the Opium to be brought."—We have no doubt that the seizure in question results from the expression of a desire by the China government that Opium should be prohibited in Siam, and we may thus see that the market for the drug is likely to be narrowed, every where but in the Archipelago, by the measures of the Chinese government; to which, unfortunately in this respect, the power and authority of China do not extend.—*Ibid.*

The *Bombay Courier* of 13th April quotes from a Madras paper some particulars regarding an alarming mutiny which broke out on board of the *Lord Lowther* on her passage from London to the latter port. The mutineers were it appears, headed by some of the officers, and it was with great difficulty that Capt. YATES succeeded in quelling the disturbance and restoring order, in which he is said to have evinced great firmness and determination.—The mutineers were in custody at Madras.—*Ibid.*

A circumstance which has within the last few days been brought to the notice of the mercantile community of this place, affords a further example of the determination of the Chinese Government to prohibit by every means in its power the importation and consumption of Opium. It appears that the junk which the king of Siam sends annually to China, bearing tribute or some token of homage to the great Emperor, used also to carry a considerable quantity of opium for sale on account of his Siamese Majesty, which the Mandarins permitted the sale of without challenge—whereby he generally realized profits that constituted no insignificant item of his privy purse. The Opium, however, which was conveyed in the last tribute bearing Junk from the "magnificent king" was refused admission, and the tribute bearers told that if any attempt were made to land it, seizure and confiscation would ensue. The Junk was accordingly under the necessity of reconveying the Opium to Bankok, accompanied with a *recommendation* to the Siamese Court to follow the example of his Imperial Majesty in interdicting and punishing the use of Opium within his dominions. The consequence has been that all the opium which the Siam Junks now here had on board as return Cargo, has been landed, sold—and the proceeds invested in British and Indian manufactures. If this fact is typical of the consequences which are to ensue from the prohibition of Opium in China and Siam, the merchants and manufacturers of Manchester and Glasgow have no cause to be down-cast, whoever else may mourn.—*Ibid.*

OUTRAGE ON THE WEST COAST OF SUMATRA.—Before the departure of the *Adelaide* from Penang, which vessel arrived here on Monday last, we learn from Captain DUVERGER, that intelligence had been received there of a recent outrage on the French ship *Denise*, at the port of *Soosoe*, on the West Coast of Sumatra, attended with the death of Captain THIBAUT who commanded her. The particulars of this unhappy occurrence which Captain DUVERGER had learned before leaving Penang were, that the *Denise* had already taken on board a considerable quantity of Pepper, with which she intended to load entirely, when one night a large party of Malays came off in boats filled with Pepper, apparently for the sole purpose of delivering it. The Captain was asleep at the time, and the Officer in command would not permit them to come on board unless they first surrendered their weapons. This was done, and they came on board, where they had been about an hour when the Captain awoke, and was informed that there was some Pepper alongside which the Malays wished to have weighed. While engaged in weighing the Pepper, the head-man of the party, apparently an old acquaintance of Captain THIBAUT, complained of the mistrust shewn of him by requiring the surrender of their arms, expressing himself in terms of the greatest amity and good will, by which Captain THIBAUT was induced to return their *krises*. They had scarcely possessed themselves of them, when the Captain stooping over the scales, was thrust through the back with a *kris*, and fell, exclaiming that he was stabbled—The Chief Officer was also attacked, but receiving only a slight wound succeeded in getting up the rigging, and the whole crew taken by surprise, and far out numbered, followed his example. Having thus cleared the deck, the Malays began to plunder the vessel, and robbed her of Specie and other property, but to what amount was not known.—*Ibid.*

West Coast of Borneo.

OVERLAND JOURNEY FROM SAMBAS TO PONTIANAK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SINGAPORE FREE PRESS.

Mr Editor,

We send you the following observations on a tour from Sambas to Pontianak in Nov. 1836.

The situation of Sambas itself as is known, is low and marshy, being 36 miles from the Coast, on a river of the same name. We left the town in a small boat, and proceeded about 15 miles, down the main river and up a branch stream, when we landed and began our land tour. The whole distance travelled was about 170 miles on foot and 80 by water in an open boat. The region visited embraces 1½ degrees of latitude, and a little less of longitude. The farthest point we were at, in the interior, was 65 or 70 miles.

The inhabitants of this region are chiefly Dyaks and Chinese. The Dyaks are supposed to be the aborigines of the island. They rank among the simplest children of nature, and of course are degraded, ignorant, and rude. They may be said to occupy a middle place between the constantly wandering tribes of America, and those who have so far advanced in the arts of civilised life, as to become permanently settled. The Dyaks are neither, but still are in the habit of frequent removals. Their villages seldom remain more than five or six years in the same place. This is rendered a matter of necessity, from their mode of tilling the ground. Rice and Corn are their chief subsistence. Of these they only reap a single crop, from the same parcel of ground. Thus they are constantly engaged in clearing off the forests, planting, reaping and removing. Vast tracts of country, once cleared and planted, are now lying waste. The richness of the soil immediately produces a luxuriant growth of the useless lalang grass, which gives a beautiful appearance to these hills and dales, but which, henceforth, becomes of no service to the original tillers.

Owing to the half wandering life of the Dyaks, it is a matter of no small difficulty to reach their settlements. Their paths are so obscurely marked, so little trodden, and so devious in their course, that it is impossible to proceed without guides, well acquainted with the way. Not unfrequently the path leads over precipices, over cliffs and dangerous declivities, and along deep ravines, which must be crossed and recrossed by wading through mud and water knee deep. The Dyaks have no bridges. All their streams must be forded.

The language of the Dyaks bears a strong affinity to the Malayan. It is not however the same in all parts of the island. Within the district under review, it is said there are several dialects. The language is not yet reduced to writing.

The habits of this people are most perfectly simple. No individual property seems to exist, except a right to their instruments of war, and agriculture, and also to their wives. Polygamy does not exist among them. All are subject and obedient to the authority of one man, who, by some providential, or fortuitous circumstance has been constituted chief. Their intercourse resembles that of a large family, in which all are equal excepting the rightful head. They appear mild and peaceful in their social relations, and their treatment of strangers is respectful and kind.

The Dyaks do not appear to be enslaved by any deep-rooted superstitions. The only semblance of religion, which appeared among them, was a reverence for their ancestors who had distinguished themselves by daring exploits and signal acts of bravery. When such persons die, they make a wooden image, crude indeed, yet in the form of a man, varying in length from 20 inches to 6 feet. Around this they assemble and hold a sacred feast, after which it is placed among those which have been similarly consecrated. These are patron gods, whose peculiar province it is, to prosper the cultivation of rice. Offerings are made to them monthly, consisting of various articles of food. No other images, no temples, nor other rites of religious worship were discovered among them.

The only feature in the Dyak character which stamps it with barbarous cruelty is the bloody practice of cutting off, and preserving with sacred care the heads of other Dyaks, who were either their avowed enemies, or belonged to a strange and rival district. Human skulls are suspended in all their houses, as so many precious relics, and emblems of bravery. This, with them, is the measure of greatness. The more heads a man has, the richer and more distinguished is he esteemed. New heads are held in higher estimation than old ones. Hence this horrible system is likely to be perpetuated. The hair and scalp are usually removed and the skull bone polished, and ornamented with various carved figures; As these heads are considered as charms to ward off evils, and procure blessings, they will not part with them. It would seem that the character of this people is made up of extremes. As seen at their houses, they are mild, gentle and given to hospitality. But when they exchange their domestic habits for those of the warrior, their greatest delight is to revel in human blood and their greatest honour to ornament their dwellings with *human* heads, the trophies of their *inhuman* barbarities. Many also, with exultations, carry about with them tokens of the number of persons they have killed.

The Dyaks are decidedly a more muscular and better built race than the Malays. Their hair, lank and black, is suffered to grow quite long, and to hang loose upon their shoulders, which gives them a wild appearance. The men go nearly naked covering only those parts, which nature dictates. For this purpose they use a narrow piece of cloth, or a strip of bark, bound closely around their loins. The dress of the females consists of a cloth also around their loins, extending to the knees. The breast and arms are entirely naked, except occasionally a loose cloth thrown over their shoulder. While the males wear but few ornaments, the females are usually loaded with trinkets of various kinds and their ears perforated with a bamboo from one half to an inch in diameter.

The villages of the Dyaks are scattered, and comprise from 10 to 60 and 70 families each. Their houses are elevated upon posts six or eight feet high, and are built so as to constitute one or more continuous ranges, being divided into apartments according to the number of the family. In front of the series is a verandah extending the whole length, and about ten feet wide. This is enclosed in front, but has several doors opening upon a rudely constructed platform. The floors are slats, or small poles lashed to cross pieces underneath. The roof is *atap*, and the sides usually *kajang*, but sometimes the bark of trees.

The instruments in use among them, are the *lumping*, or large war-knife; the *Pempadang* or *spear*—the *jedang* answering the purpose of a large pocket knife; and the *Parang*—a knife larger and heavier than the war knife. This last is the only instrument employed in their agricultural labours. It serves as an axe for clearing off the forest, and is the substitute for the hoe and harrow, in as much as it is their sole resort for digging, planting, weeding &c.

Excepting the annoyance of smoke, noise, and filth, a person may make himself quite comfortable among the Dyaks. His lodging place will always be the great verandah in which are fireplaces for the accommodation of the whole village; while the construction of the houses is such, that their domestic animals, consisting of fowls, dogs, and swine have the benefit of the same roof. The whole space under their range of buildings is a vast pig-sty, and it can easily be imagined that the dormitory above is not the more desirable on this account. No one however, need lie down in dread of danger, tho' his lodging place be always immediately beneath a number of heads, provided it would seem for his protection, but calculated to awaken feelings far different from those of safety and security.

Singapore Free Press.

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CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 6th July, 1839.

In another part of our paper is to be found a translation of the "Bond" under which it is said the American ships now at Whampoa have been secured. There seems to have been a good deal of negotiation as to the words of this document, but, although now vaguely expressed, the meaning we presume is *intended by the Chinese* to be precisely the same as that originally proposed by the Commissioner in his celebrated Edict of March, and that merely a great deal of gilding has been wrapped round the bitter pill, which the foreigners who are content to trade on such terms have been compelled to swallow on this occasion. After the repeated refusal on the part of Capt. Elliot and the foreign Consuls in Canton, a refusal sanctioned by the united voices of all the foreign merchants to sign any bond involving the punishment of DEATH for the infraction of Custom house laws, the commissioner issued his remarkable Edict of the 8th May, (published in the 'Canton Press' of the 18th May) distinctly proclaiming that "so often as Opium is brought, in all cases, in accordance with the new law, the parties shall *be capitally executed* and the property entirely confiscated."—Still, notwithstanding this strong declaration of the intentions of the Chinese authorities, continued efforts appear to have been made by the commissioner and the local Government to prevail on the foreigners to commit themselves to *some* expression of acquiescence in the "new regulations," and this perseverance, we grieve to say, has been rewarded at last with success: A BOND *has been signed*, which, although it does not itself expressly state that the dealing in Opium is recognized as a Capital crime, yet admits that the *new regulations* have been clearly explained and that the parties to it "*dare not* disobey."—Those regulations are contained in the edict just referred to, and the "Bond" we dread to think, may at any time be adduced by the Chinese authorities as evidence of the readiness of foreigners to sanction the execution of their own countrymen, of laws of such atrocious severity, that with two solitary exceptions the Government has not dared to carry them into effect on the natives of the land.

We do not ask the Captains and Supercargoes of the American Ships, who are here to day and gone to morrow, by whose authority they signed this bond, but we call on the resident American merchants to state whether their tacit acquiescence in the signing of this paper by the Captains of ships *whose business they are transacting in Canton*, has been with the sanction of their own Consul?—We pause for a reply.—It was to be expected from the American ships proceeding to Whampoa before anything was positively settled that they were predetermined on signing any bonds that might be required, rather than forego their trade even for a time, but we were reluctant to believe the matter certain until, as the Chinese say, "it was on record."—Let it not be said in excuse for this fatal agreement that foreigners who come to China are bound to obey the same laws as the natives of the country, a principle the abstract justice of which no one will deny. But let it be borne in mind, that foreigners cannot, until our relations with this country are greatly modified, be considered as possessed of any legal rights! We reside here by sufferance, imperfectly acquainted with the language and with the laws, and without access to the tribunals where they are administered, and above all, we are unacquainted with the intricacies of a system which called from the pen of one of the censors at Peking the remarkable confession that "the laws and enactments are the means which extortionate underlings employ to benefit themselves, and the more complex the laws, the more numerous are the bribes exacted."

The following translation has been kindly furnished us by a friend, and we give it insertion as shewing the nature of the "Chops" such as are required on foreigners leaving Canton for Macao by the inside Passage. The enumeration of articles on which, by law, a small duty is payable, will be found to comprise only such as are of Chinese manufacture or origin. On European articles such as are comprised in the second list, no duties are payable by law, but we much fear that the linguists, taking advantage partly of the ignorance of foreigners on this subject, and partly of their eagerness to quit the provincial city, have levied duties upon every thing, though legally free. This has been the case with many, and ourself among the number, to whom a Chop-boat was promised only under condition of our agreeing to pay the duty as demanded by the linguists.

"Translation of papers from the hong merchants and the hoppo, on the occasion of foreigners leaving Canton for Macao. They are the same as are always issued on these occasions.

No. 1. *Petition from the Hong Merchants to the Hoppo, applying for the pass for Macao.*

The Hong Merchants, Woo-Shaw-Yung, Loo-Ke-Kwang, Pwan-Show-Kwang, and Pwan-Nae-Show, respectfully petition:

"Whereas it is our duty to petition for the favor of obtaining passes for Macao, as usual in such cases, it now appears that the Barbarian merchant A. having clearly set forth that on a former year he came to this port to trade, now wishes to go and reside at Macao, and not daring to resort to illegal or irregular proceedings, has begged us to entreat the favor of an official passport being granted duly made out, which he can submit for inspection at the various custom-house stations on the route;—such being the barbarian's views, we beg the official permission may be granted him to proceed."

"*Memorandum.* The barbarian merchant A. for the protection of his body carries with him one gun and one sword, together with baggage and cooking utensils.

Taoukwang, 19th year, 4th moon, 13th day."

L. S. *Signed:* Howqua, Mowqua, Pwankequa, Pwanhoyqua.

No. 2. *The Hoppo's reply.*

"It is granted that he goes to Macao, and as customary this must be exhibited at the various custom-houses on the route, and surrendered to the custom house at Macao on arrival there."

L. S. of the Hoppo,

to be countersigned on passing the West-fort.

" " Chi-nae.

No 3. *Pass to be countersigned on the route.*

"Yu, by the imperial will, acting collector of customs for the ports of Canton, raised two degrees.

"Whereas it has been established that the safety and regularity in granting passes, proof of the business be obtained, it is evidently consistent that barbarians of all nations, in passing to and from the Capital and Macao, should be furnished with passports to be shewn at the various custom-houses on the route, the time of arriving at which should be noted, and they allowed to proceed; by this no difficulty or delay will occur; neither will foreigners be allowed to loiter or wander about, which delays would give rise to disturbances. When this pass reaches Macao it must be delivered to the custom-house there, to be returned to this office to be cancelled. It is highly necessary that those through whose hands this passes attend to these injunctions.

Memor.: One boat containing:

One barbarian, A.

who in the fourth moon 16th day leaves the Capital.

L. S. On the 16th day at noon arrived at, and left the Revenue Office.

L. S. On the 16th day in the evening arrived at and left the West Fort.

L. S. On the 17th day at daylight arrived at and left Chi-nae.

L. S. On the 17th day at midnight arrived at Hangchau; 18th day at daylight left Hangchau.

L. S. On the 18th day in the evening arrived at Macao.

Taoukwang, 19th year, 4th moon, 16th day, (date of taking out the pass written on it at Canton.)

No. 4. *An official pass, registered number 2.*

Yu, by imperial appointment acting Collector of Customs for the Ports of Canton, raised two degrees.

Whereas by the will of the Emperor he controls in matters connected with his office the business of the outer Ocean, now grants the merchant A. by means of the boat belonging to Yip Paou-Chang, liberty to proceed with Pine Tea &c. from this port to Macao for sale, the duties having been paid, besides granting this pass, herein also registers the articles on which they have been paid; viz:

63 caties fine Tea in 3 boxes.
612 " sundry woodware, in 8 boxes.
4 large silver spoons.
8 small do.
30 pairs of shoes in one box.
270 caties Ironware in 3 boxes.
45 " oil in 2 jars.
18 " hams in one package.
10 " pictures.
1 large wooden table.
27 caties white sugar in one package.
36 " preserves in one box.
27 " salt fish in one package.
3 small oil paintings.

On these a duty of 2 tsels 6 mace 1 candarin.

Taoukwang, 19th year 4th moon, 14th day.

The barbarian merchant A. going to Macao, takes the following stores &c.; viz:

324 bottles foreign wine.
30 foreign glass cups and bottles.
30 " knives and forks.
2 boxes shaving-head implements.
1 trunk woollen clothing.
250 caties foreign clothing.
30 " candles.
30 bottles fragrant water.
10 cakes foreign fragrant soap.
70 cattie eatables.
1 glass mirror.
270 caties foreign white paper.
1 large glass lamp.
200 caties lead.
1 small foreign gun.
1 foreign sword.
1 hat.
1 spy glass.
3 pictures with glass fronts.
40 caties rolled Tobacco leaves (segars).
20 " foreign crockery.
1 foreign white blanket.
10 caties foreign copper ware.

No. 5. (*An extra pass granted by the officers appointed by the Imperial Commissioner Lin (residence by the Opium-business), and stationed at the point in front of the Factories to take cognizance of all Foreigners arriving at and leaving Canton.*)

Le—in charge—waiting an appointment, delegated especially by the Imperial Commissioner, and the Kwang-chow-foo:

"It having become known to us that the Fast-boat owned by Chang, having on board the barbarian A., on this 16th day of the 4th moon leave the Capital for Macao, and as no delay must take place, and as the boat does not contain either of those to

proscribed (foreigners) who are detained in Canton, all Custom-houses on the route will allow her to pass by this guarantee.

No. 196.

L. S. Kwang chow,

Taoukwang, 19th year, 4th moon, 16th day; issued to be returned.

PUBLIC NOTICE TO HER MAJESTY'S SUBJECTS.

The officer deputed by the Commissioner, and the Keun Min Foo, having caused certain notices to be publicly placarded at Macao, inciting British merchants, Commanders, and Seamen to disregard the lawful injunctions of the Undersigned, he has this day transmitted to those Authorities the accompanying declaration. A copy of the same will be submitted to the Commissioner

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT.
Chief Superintendent.

Macao, 21st June, 1839.

Macao 21st June, 1839.

Elliot, &c. &c., learns that Official Notices have been publicly placarded and sent to the ships of his nation, inciting the English merchants, commanders and seamen to disregard his lawful injunctions, issued in the Name of his most gracious sovereign. But wherefore are these notices silent upon the causes which have produced the confusion of trade and intercourse at Canton? The high Commissioner has published his own communications to Elliot, but where are the replies?

These proceedings are highly inconsistent with the principles of peace and dignity: and Elliot must now declare the motives which have compelled him to require the merchants of his nation to leave Canton, and the ships no longer to return within the Bocca Tigris.

On the 24th March last, Elliot repaired to Canton and immediately proposed to put an end to the state of difficulty and anxiety, then existent, by the faithful fulfilment of the emperor's will: and he respectfully asked that he and the rest of the foreign Communite might be set at liberty, in order that he might calmly consider and suggest adequate remedies for the great evils so justly denounced by his Imperial Majesty.

He was answered by a close imprisonment of more than seven weeks, with armed men day and night before his gates, under threats of privation of food, water, and life. Was this becoming treatment to the Officer of a friendly nation, recognised by the emperor, and who had always performed his duty peacefully and irreproachably, striving in all things to afford satisfaction to the Provincial Government?

When it thus became plain that the Commissioner was resolved to cast away all moderation, Elliot knew that it was incumbent upon him to save the Imperial Dignity, and prevent some shocking catastrophe on the persons of an imprisoned foreign Officer, and two hundred defenceless merchants.

For these reasons of prevailing force he demanded from the people of his nation all the English Opium in their hands, in the Name of His Sovereign, and delivered it over to the Commissioner, amounting to 20,283 chests. That matter remains to be settled between the two Courts.

But how will it be possible to answer the emperor for this violation of his gracious will, that these difficult affairs should be managed with thoughtful wisdom, and with tenderness to the men from afar? What will be the feelings of the most just Prince of his illustrious dynasty, when it is made manifest to him by the command of Her Britannic Majesty, that the traffic in Opium has been chiefly encouraged and protected by the highest officers in the empire, and that no portion of the foreign trade to China has paid its fees to the officers with so much regularity as this of Opium!

Terrible indeed will be his Imperial Majesty's indignation when he learns that the obligations into which the high Commissioner entered, under his seal, to the officers of a foreign nation were all violated!

The servants were not faithfully restored when one fourth of the Opium was delivered; be boats were not permitted to run when one half was delivered; the trade was not really opened when three fourths were delivered, and the last pledge that things should go on as usual when the whole was delivered has been falsified by the reduction of the factories to a prison with one outlet, the expulsion of sixteen persons, some of them who never dealt in Opium at all, some clerks, one a lad, and the proposal of novel and intolerable regulations.

Can a great moral and political reformation be effected at the sacrifice of all the principles of truth, moderation, and justice? Or is it believed that these apostatory proceedings will extinguish the traffic in Opium? Such hopes are futile, and the emperor has been deceived.

But it is asked, on the other hand, whether the wise and just purposes of the emperor cannot and should not be fulfilled? Most assuredly they can, and they ought.

It is certain, however, that the late measures of the Commissioner have retarded this accomplishment of the Imperial pleasure, given an immense impulse to the traffic in Opium, which was stagnant for several months before he arrived, and shaken the prosperity of these flourishing provinces.

It is probable that they will disturb the whole coasts of the empire, ruin thousands of families, foreign and native, and interrupt the peace between the Celestial Court and England, which has endured for nearly two hundred years.

The merchants and ships of the English nation do not proceed to Canton and Whampoa, because the gracious commands of the emperor for their protection are set at nought; because the truth is concealed from his Imperial Majesty's knowledge: because there is no safety for a handful of defenceless men in the grasp of the government at Canton; because it would be derogatory from the dignity of their sovereign and nation to forget all the insults and wrongs which have been perpetrated, till full justice be done, and till the whole trade and intercourse be placed upon a footing honorable and secure to this empire, and to England. That time is at hand: The gracious sovereign of the English nation will cause the truth to be made known to the wise and august Prince on the throne of this empire, and all things will be adjusted agreeably to the principles of purest reason.

Elliot and the men of his nation in China submit the expressions of their deepest veneration for the Great Emperor.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT,
Chief Superintendent.

(True copy), EDWARD ELMSLIE,
Secretary and Treasurer to the Superintendents.

Opium bond—Oral communication from the governor to the hongmerchants.

Respecting the announcement of the American ships Nantasket, Remmonds, and Paris, King, entering the port.

Since orders have now been issued, it is absolutely necessary that the new regulations be submitted to accordingly, and the management of affairs be in agreement with facts—there must not be an error of a hair's breadth.

With reference to what the original hongmerchants formerly reported to the Kwang chow foo for examination, respecting the voluntary opium bond, it is very far from being safely settled. The said original merchants should meet and consult with the security merchants, and arrange all matters connected with the bond, and then make a report on the subject; the ships, will be then permitted to open their holds and receive cargo.

Those ships which carry on an honest and fair trade, and really do not indulge in the disgraceful practice of smuggling opium, I, the governor, must most assuredly confer upon them sincere and substantial compassion, and most decidedly they shall not be annoyed by extortion and petty vexations; but those ships that attempt to smuggle opium, as assuredly shall they be immediately subjected to a strict investigation, and as decidedly their false dealing shall not be in the least degree indulged or excused. Thus the goodness of the good and the vices of the bad in each case is of, or proceeds from, themselves; I, the governor, decidedly will not involve the good in the consequences of the deeds of the bad, and as decidedly I will not, for the sake of the good, show any favour to the bad.—Let the good, then, carry on their trade without fear and with confidence; there is no cause or need of fear or suspicion; and the bad have only to make a speedy reformation of their errors, for certainly their disorderly imaginations will not be borne with. Acquaint the foreign merchants of every nation with the purport of these orders; let them investigate and manage with sincerity, and thus prove themselves to be honorable merchants; those who will still pursue a devious course will thus prove themselves to be dishonorable merchants: thus honor or disgrace is within their own free choice—there is nothing more to be said.

These orders were received orally from the governor on the 3d day of the 5th moon (13th June).

N. B. These orders were delivered, with a letter from the hong merchants, yesterday evening to the American merchants Messrs Wetmore and Co. and Messrs. Russell and Co.

Canton Register, 14th June.

FORM OF BOND.

"A duly prepared bona"

The foreign Captain , belonging to the nation, has now received the commands of the Heavenly Dynasty rigidly prohibiting Opium, and he has had it clearly proclaimed to him that certain new regulations have been established to that effect, and the said foreigner, holding the same in great dread, will not dare to oppose or violate.

Now the said ship just arrived, brings no Opium, and I now give this as a true certificate of the same."

Signed by the Captain only.

MEETING OF BRITISH MERCHANTS.

Macao, 12th June, 1839.

Minutes of a General Meeting held this day at the Office of Messrs Dent & Co. On the motion of Mr. A. Jardine, seconded by Mr. W. Dent, Mr. G. T. Braine was called to the Chair.

Proposed by Mr. W. Dent, seconded by Mr. Constable and

1. *Resolved*, That this Meeting sees with regret that there are parties preparing to send British ships and property to Canton, in opposition to the strict injunctions of H. M. Chief Superintendent.

That with the view of ascertaining the position of British ships and property, a requisition be made to H. M. Chief Superintendent to state (firstly) whether the several public notices issued by him are to be considered as placing a positive embargo on British ships and property by the Government of Great Britain; and (secondly) whether he considers the present tone of his negociations with the Chinese Government such as to warrant a belief that, at no very distant date, we may expect such an arrangement of existing differences, as to admit of British property being sent within the Bocca Tigris.

Proposed by Mr. Leslie, seconded by Hoorjeebhoy Rustomjee and

2. *Resolved*, That a Committee be formed, to communicate with Capt. Elliot, such Committee to consist of Mess. G. T. Braine Chair.

A. JARDINE.
W. THOMSON.
W. DENT.
W. F. GRAY.
DADABHOY RUSTOMJEE.
C. B. ADAM.
C. KERR.

Proposed by Mr. Fox, seconded by Mr. Maclean and

3. *Resolved*, That this Meeting be adjourned, pending the receipt of Capt. Elliots, reply.

Thanks were voted to the Chairman and the Meeting adjourned.

GEORGE T. BRAINE.
Chairman.

The above resolutions were communicated to Capt. Elliot, who returned the following answer:

Macao, 14th June, 1839.

Sir,

"I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of yesterday's date.

"The meeting will permit me respectfully to remark that I understand an Embargo to be an act of the Government of a Country, prohibiting the departure of the ships and goods of another.

Founding my reply to the first question proposed to me on that impression, it will be obvious that the several public notices issued by me cannot place an Embargo on British ships and goods.

Their purpose and effect remain to be noticed.

A crisis of a nature unparalelled in point of importance has recently supervened, in which I have found it my duty, for the general safety of the public interests under my Superintendence to issue certain prohibitory injunctions to Her Majesty's subjects, and careful reflections upon the act of Parliament, the orders in Council, and all previous analogous practice pending our intercourse with China, has carried me to the conclusion that I have not transcended my lawful powers in the notices in question.

I am of opinion, therefore, that the ordering of British ships or goods within the Bocca Tigris, under present circumstances, may, and most probably will, involve persons upon whom such a responsibility can be fixed, in consequences of the most serious description.

The stringency, however, of these instruments, the construction of their language, and the liabilities of every kind to be incurred by a departure from their terms, must be left to the attentive consideration of parties (if such there be) proposing to postpone public authority, and general considerations, to their own views, and particular interests.

At all events it is my duty again to warn H. M's subjects in the most emphatic manner, that the entrance of British ships and goods within the Bocca Tigris in the present state of affairs appears to me to be perilous in the highest degree.

Beyond this consideration of danger, too, such a measure would be intensely humiliating and mischievous, because it establishes the principle that British subjects entertain a confidence in the justice and moderation of this Government, notwithstanding all that has passed; consenting for themselves and their countrymen to trial and condemnation by Chinese officers, and forms of Chinese Judicature for Capital, and, a fortiori, all lesser offences.

I trust I shall never be placed in the painful situation of addressing a special injunction to any subjects of Her Majesty, requiring them to desist from a course so unworthy of their Country, and so dangerous to innocent men, whose lives may fall a sacrifice to their reckless cupidity, before the certain and powerful intervention of the Queen can reach these shores, and disabuse the Chinese Government of the imagination that such will ever be tolerated.

I am conveying the plain sense of the Instructions under the Sign Manual when I declare that it is impossible of admission, at least till our relations with the Empire are more extensively modified. After this exposition it is to be concluded that we shall hear no more of the entrance of British ships within the Bocca Tigris under actual circumstances.

In reply to the second question submitted to me, I beg to say that I see no present reason to believe that H. M's subjects may expect such an arrangement of existing differences as to admit of British Ships and goods being sent within the Bocca Tigris under the sanction of my authority before the pleasure of Her Majesty's Government be known to me.

I have the honor to remain
your most obedient humble servant
CHARLES ELLIOT.
Chief Superintendent.

G. T. BRAINE Esq.

Macao, 17th June, 1839.

Minutes of an adjourned General Meeting held this day at Messrs Dent & Co's Office, G. T. Braine Esq., in the chair.

1. Proposed by Mr. W. Dent, seconded by Mr. Maclean and

Resolved. That it is the opinion of this Meeting that the Public Notices of H. M. Chief Superintendent, coupled with the explanations contained in his letter of 14th instant, are to be considered as conveying a positive order from him, as the Organ of his Government, prohibitory of British ships and property being sent within the Bocca Tigris in the existing state of our relations with the Chinese Government.

2. Proposed by Mr. C. Kerr, seconded by Mr. G. Smith and

Resolved. That it now becomes necessary for British Subjects to make some proper arrangements for the present disposal of ships and property in the outer anchorages; and that the Committee be authorized to communicate with the Chief Superintendent, with the view of determining what course is most proper to be pursued.

3. Proposed by Mr. W. Dent, seconded by Mr. J. H. Holliday and

Resolved. That Mr A. C. Maclean, Thomas Fox, Gilbert Smith be added to the Committee.

4. Proposed by Mr. W. Leslie, seconded by Mr. G. Smith and

Resolved, That with implicit reliance on the chief superintendent and the most entire dependence on the justice, wisdom, and power of the Government of England to redress the wrongs of British Merchants, this Meeting is of opinion that the interests of all connected with the China Trade will be best promoted by a cordial unanimity, and a strict adherence to the orders of the chief superintendent.

5. Proposed by Mr. Maclean, seconded by Mr. Kerr and

Resolved, That the proceedings of this Meeting be submitted to the chief superintendent at an early date; and that they be printed in the Canton News papers.

Thanks were voted to the Chairman, and the Meeting adjourned.

GEORGE T. BRAINE.
Chairman.

We have to apologise to our Subscribers for not having issued a Canton Press for the last four weeks, but the late occurrences in Canton, rendering the intercourse with the east so much more precarious, the few residents remaining at Canton, and particularly the gentlemen to whom we are generally indebted for translations of Chinese documents having also left that City, rendered it necessary for us to effect arrangements in Macao for the issuing of our paper here. We are happy to say that our views have been met with the greatest liberality by the authorities of this City, and we trust that enabled henceforward to publish our paper in the same manner as if we were in Canton, premising at same time that it being published in a foreign tongue and more generally addressed to the foreign mercantile community, we shall abstain from topics which are exclusively local and which are generally done justice to by the two papers in the Portuguese language already established here.

By the *Cornwallis* from Bombay and Singapore news from England to the 25th March have been received. From the extracts we make from the Singapore Extra of 14th June it will be seen that the Cornlaws had begun to occupy the attention of the Legislature. The news from Spain continue as unsatisfactory as heretofore, but the boundary question between New Brunswick and the State of Maine had assumed a very threatening aspect. It is to be hoped, that notwithstanding the apparently highly excited feelings of the parties immediately interested in the question, means will be found amicably to settle this dispute—we sincerely hope that two great nations will not allow themselves, for such a cause, to be drawn into a war, for assuredly "*le jeu ne vaut pas la chandelle.*" From India the accounts are truly alarming—our limits do not allow us to give the extracts, but it appears that the English, in consequence of bad treatment received from the Persians have left Bushire, and that on their departure some blood was shed in repelling the Persians that had come to prevent the embarkation. News are at same time said to have been received of the Shah having marched upon Herat with an army of 40,000 men to oppose the English; there is therefore every appearance of a serious war in that region, whilst the more easterly neighbours of the Company seem to be by no means well affected towards that Government.

We intended to have this week laid before our readers our opinion on the late events here, and on the line of conduct adopted by H. M. Chief Superintendent, but want of space obliges us to defer this to our next number. We refer our readers therefore particularly to the proceedings of a meeting of British merchants they will find in a preceding column. A long document containing the new Chinese regulations for the foreign shipping was nearly in time for publication, but we are obliged to postpone its insertion likewise. The trade being for the present interrupted, and but partially carried on at Canton, we have considered it advisable not to publish any Prices Current, but shall continue to give such commercial information as we can obtain. In referring to our remarks in a preceding columns, on the bond signed, we may observe that we have been informed that Howqua was the first to secure one of the ships, he was of course followed by others, and we were told that the American ships now at Whampoa were to begin discharging on the 3d inst. We believe that business to some extent has been done here in the disposal of goods for shipment to Whampoa, and that prices of most imports are now declining in Canton. Several American vessels, besides those now at Whampoa, are preparing to enter the Bogue, and are expected to return to the outside anchorages with Cargoes partially for the British market.

All British Subjects, with one exception, have left Canton, and 82 American residents are at this moment the only tenants of the Factories. Before our leaving Canton (on the 24th ultimo,) the Chinese had begun by order of the authorities to take down all the terraces from the houses, and we are told also such as were formed by the flat roofs of the houses. Besides this, for which it would be difficult, we suppose, to assign a good reason, except the wish to give annoyance, Mandarins, without being previously announced walked freely into the inhabited houses, without apology for their intrusion, and without having apparently any object in their visit. Our poor house was on different occasions invaded in this manner, and no excuse was offered, nor any business pretended. We have on a former occasion stated that the square in front of the Factories had been enclosed. On the 24th ultimo workmen appeared there to block up the only two outlets to the river that then remained, when the inhabitants of several streets immediately adjoining collected in great numbers, and drove the workmen away, as the blocking up of these passages would cut them off from the water of the river. After the workmen were driven off, three people at intervals patroled the square to watch against their not returning, and on the following day the Nam-hoy-yune and Pun-yune held a sort of Court in the Company's garden to enquire into this affair, but we are not aware of the result of this enquiry. The evening before, the incensed populace, ascribing the blocking up of the passages to Howqua, sallied forth in great numbers to seek for him, to have an interview, but the Hong merchant very very wisely kept out of their way.

Some days since the steward of a British ship (himself a Chinese) when ashore at Whampoa was told hold of by some low mandarins, no doubt with the view of extorting money. To get the man back the Captain of the Ship took three Chinese from on board a Warjunk and kept them as hostages, as it were. On learning this, Capt. Elliot went immediately to Hongkong, and the men were sent back to the shore, and we are happy to say that on the following day, the Ship's steward was also sent back to his ship.

Just before going to Press we hear that letters have been received from Canton stating that the ships at Whampoa have not yet been secured, owing to a refusal on the part of the Captains to sign the Chinese copies of the bond also. Many have been hitherto the conflicting accounts regarding the bonds, we give this therefore as we hear it, though it comes from good authority.

DIED.

AT MANILA on the 4th ultimo, of Fever, after a short illness, GEORGE, Son of JOHN WOOLLEY Esq. of London, much and deservedly esteemed, and lamented.

GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Statement of the Quantities of Teas and Raw Silk Exported to the United Kingdom. Season 1838-39 to this date.

Date	Ships	Destination	Tonnage	Tea Black. Pecuis. Foki-en Bohea.	Canton Bohea.	Congo.	Caper.	Souchong.	Campoi.	Ankoi.	Hongkay.	Pekoe.	Orange Pekoe.	Tea Green. Pecuis. Hyson.	Young Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Twankay	Gunpowder.	Imperial	Pr. Raw Silk
1839 Jany. 18	William Jardine	London	693	.. ..		2521	21	627	..	36	..	11	495	773	..	..	..	..	7	..
21	Alexander Baring	,,	505	.. ..		3976	77	167	..	..	..	23	90	213	..	..	..	1016	..	..
26	Westminster	,,	513	.. ..		3012	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	..	..	88	1965	67	.. 64
26	Imogen	,,	331	.. ..		2634	..	33	..	..	..	93	..	63	..	124	..	..	..	7
23	John O'Gaunt	Liverpool	449	.. ..		2789	77	96	..	..	..	40	10	284	..	74	..	18	7	..
26	Euphrates	London	617	.. ..		4845	61	140	..	..	..	..	469	96	..	..	..	..	..	..
Feby. 1	Mary	,,		.. ..		5553	..	147	..	..	..	..	218	221	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	Orestes	Bristol	529	.. ..		5427	67	103	..	..	..	..	78	130	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	Patriot Queen	Liverpool	547	.. ..		4288	103	70	..	..	..	..	60	127	6	..	..	..	..	..
1	Bengal	London		.. ..		7134	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	John Bull	,,	398	.. ..		6391	130	149	..	..	..	..	..	130	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	Penang	Liverpool	347	.. ..		3103	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	..	..	..	26	..
3	La Belle Alliance	London		.. ..		5003	..	134	..	41	..	163	178	..	..	..	..	20	..	..
6	Duke of Lancaster	,,		.. ..		4245	13	198	..	..	19	64	164	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Oriental	Cowes for Order	867	.. ..		3053	..	458	234	..	..	194	..	5	112	..	..	715	22	114 ..
8	Moffat	London	822	.. ..		8074	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	38	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Inglis	,,	1322	.. ..		10169	75	633	..	98	70	306	306	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
8	Chelydra	Bristol	449	.. ..		2974	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Jamaica	Glasgow	369	369 ..		3015	100	..	..	31	..	29	34	45	..	13	49	22	13	..
9	Jane Brown	,,	280	.. ..		2599	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	..	..	..	..	30	..	..
11	Eliza Stewart	London	423	.. ..		4202	..	130	..	..	..	196	254	..	..	..	..	..	26	.. 48
17	Crescent	,,	374	.. ..		5241	..	64	..	..	..	..	35	..	..	..	..	49	18	92
March 10	Hindostan	,,	501	.. ..		832	384	294	..	..	478	346	179	16	..	..	..	797	..	672
18	Viscount Melbourne	,,	650	.. ..		5827	42	107	..	..	150	106	29	..	..	..	..	221	..	141
May	Isabella	Leith	422	.. ..		4355	..	202	29	..	..	10	203	..	21	..	..	31	8	8 ..
	Parrock Hall	London	420	.. ..		2303	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	910	..	.. 12
	Rosalind	,,	271	.. ..		2079	102	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	577	..	..
	Ingleborough	,,	401	.. ..		3561	..	..	..	..	..	21	152	..	..	..	..	344	71	62 ..
	Premier	,,	420	.. ..		3259	..	246	..	..	..	55	69	..	..	15	..	401	77	60 199
	Tigris	Liverpool	422	.. ..		2764	..	63	..	..	..	145	29	90	..	..	..	1084	48	31 ..
	Orissa	Cork for Orders	365	.. ..		2173	..	3	..	..	..	97	..	48	..	98	..	1366	34	.. ..
	Orwell	London	1436	.. ..		7331	33	205	..	..	..	..	139	890	100	82	..	354	321	184 ..
	Lord Wm. Bentinck	,,	568	.. ..		4002	..	..	..	..	..	83	..	504	..	..	..	1926	166	112 26
	St. Vincent	,,	419	.. ..		2773	..	..	..	..	..	53	..	204	..	..	..	..	81	16 13
	Eliza	,,		.. ..		3512	..	22	..	..	70	..	62	200	26	..	..	1509	13	10 ..
	George IV.	,,		.. ..		7123	..	13	..	79	..	33	11	209	273	37	..	5878	50	12 74
	David Scott	,,		.. ..		4218	..	14	..	..	..	..	216	321	762	120	..	1062	612	236 236
	Reliance	,,		.. ..		7120	140	..	..	23	..	136	86	706	27	..	..	4140	481	331 ..
	Anne Jane	,,		.. ..		1000	..	..	..	..	335	3	..	109	..	..	..	1049	62	75 160
	Hashemy	,,		.. ..		2263	..	26	8	..	..	4	..	946	162	..	..	587	109	80 267
	Emily Jane	,,		.. ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	69	79	117	..	43	..	343	120	84 356
			369			166713	1463	4441	306	272	1189	4028	4175	4025	1575	631	28700	2458	1490	2456
Shipped from 1st July to end of December 1838.			135	355		52964	797	2056	122	523	1158	540	2542	2728	3373	3262	4862	3221	1647	1000
			504	355		219677	2260	6497	428	795	2347	4568	6687	9753	4948	3893	33562	5679	3137	3456

Black Teas Pcls. 244,118 Lbs. 31,349,066
Green Teas ,, 60,972 ,, 8,129,600

Total Pecuis 305,090 Lbs. 40,678,666

Macao, 6th July, 1839.

GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Statement of Tea exported to the United States, Season 1838-39.

Despatch	Ships	Destination	Tea Black. Congo	Souchong	Pow-chong	Pecoe	Orange Pecoe	Tea Green. Hyson	Young Hyson	Hyson Skin	Twankay	Gunpowder	Imperial
1838 July 4	Mandarin	New York		315				428	1912	113		468	418
,, 24	Splendid	do.		253	237			50	992	50		238	147
,, 24	Baptiste Mesick	do.		232	218			141	2010	265		787	149
,, 6	Hindoo	New York via Manila						112	187			119	82
August 8	Philippe 1st	New York			196			49	1951	174		383	248
,, 12	Levant	New York via Manila		1682				77	1156	45		81	131
September 20	Commerce	Philadelphia		201	280	6		326	1704	407		144	155
November 19	Albion	New York		196	230	40	127	265	1465	97		588	305
,, 20	Mary Chilton	do.							1797			245	168
1839 January 12	York	do.		34	46			160	962	855		414	292
,, 21	Ceylon	Manila and New York										113	67
,, 30	Trenton	New York		155				410	2186	156		93	140
February 1	Asia	Manila and New York		497					2175			239	125
,, 5	J. N. Gossler	New York		208	278			582	1135	360		848	926
March 7	London	do.		545					3491	297		117	117
,, 20	Omega	do.			93				371	137	36	18	47
	Francis Stanton	New York		652	296		64		2316	234	21	328	222
	Vancouver	Boston	1826	227				300	632				
	Niantic	New York		344	194			230	2092		165	103	38
	Girard	do.		184	308		4	397	2401	114	6	485	439
May 9	Roman	do.		400	360	25		60	1060	125	35	90	60
14	Canada	do.		235	417			34	3552			284	215
27	Covington	do.			134			191	2540			251	246
30	Panama	do.		103	163			437	3310	573	169	893	198
		Pecuis	1826	6779	3501	71	195	4159	41567	4003	475	6978	6708
		Chests	2898	11113	7014	142	487	8318	63128	7837	778	7564	6831

Black Teas Pecuis 11,969 Chests 21,654
Green ,, ,, 61,190 ,, 91,256

Total Pecuis 73,158 Chests 113,910

Canton, 1st June, 1839.

NOTICE—Mr. HENNY CORMACK, is admitted a partner in our firm from this date.

Bombay, 1st April, 1839.

LECKIE & Co.

NOTICE—Mr. MERWANJEE JEEJEEBHOY, is admitted a partner in our establishment, and the business will be conducted in future under the firm of DADABHOY and MANACKJEE RUSTOMJEE & Co.

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.

Macao, 25th June, 1839.

NOTICE—As the British now residing at Macao, may be desirous of availing themselves of their leisure hours to acquire the Portuguese language, a Portuguese gentleman proposes to give lessons therein, either at his own house or at any gentleman's residence, either morning or evening, as it may best suit the parties. For reference apply at the Canton Press Office.

Macao, 5th July, 1839.

WANTS A SITUATION—An individual who has been in the trade at Canton for seven years; and understands book-keeping. For particulars apply to the Editor of the Canton Press.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are authorised to grant Policies payable in Calcutta, London, Batavia and Canton. A cash payment of five per cent on the amount of premium per each risk will be made to all parties giving risks to this office, and Policies are made payable at 30 days when the premium is paid in cash at a *pro rata* exchange, and at two months and longer periods when paid by a Bill on the same terms at which the Policy is payable.

DANIELL & Co.

Agents in China, Asiatic Marine Ins. Office.

Secretaries in Calcutta Messrs. Fergusson Brothers & Co.
Agents in London Messrs. Forbes Forbes & Co.
,, in Batavia Messrs. Wilson Smiths & Co.

Canton, 9th November, 1838.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Subscribers are duly constituted and appointed Agents for this Company, and can grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta, Canton, Bombay, Madras, and elsewhere,—parties contributing business to the office, will be entitled to a return of five per cent on the amount of premium actually paid in.

Canton, January 4th 1838. WETMORE & Co.

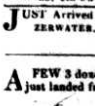
ADVERTISEMENT—The undersigned has been appointed Agent in Singapore for the sale of the works published by the "SOCIETY FOR THE DIFFUSION OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE" as also Agent for the sale of Chamber's Edinburgh Journal, and the other publications of Messrs W. and R. Chambers, Edinburgh. He has lately received copies of most of the above works, including *Penny Magazine, Penny Cyclopedia, Chambers Journal* etc. which are for sale at the London publishing prices, exchange at 4s 2d. per dollar, or 2 cents per penny. He will also be happy to receive orders for and undertakes to procure at the London publishing prices at the above exchange, *without any charges added*, any of the publications of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge and of Messrs W. and R. Chambers,—as any other works parties may wish to order, provided the price be paid at the time of ordering, or guarantee be given that the work or works will be received and paid for on delivery. On the arrival at Singapore of the works ordered, they will be handed over to such agents as the parties may appoint to receive them— or be forwarded direct by earliest opportunity, at the expense of the parties.

Orders in China may be left with Rev. E. C. Bridgman, or J. R. Morrison Esq. Canton—and S. W. Williams Esq. Macao—with whom Catalogues of the D. U. K. Society's publications may be seen. Catalogues may also be seen at the Morrison Education Society's Library, Canton—and at Macao.

J. H. MOOR

Singapore 29th October 1838.

FOR BATAVIA VIA MANILA.



THE French Ship L' ALEXANDRE, POUCAILLET Commander, now in the Typa, will leave for the above places on the 15th inst. For Freight or Passage apply to

S. VAN BASEL TOE LAER & Co.

Macao, 4th July, 1839.

JUST Arrived and for sale at Macao, FRESH SELTZERWATER. Apply to

C. FEARON.

FOR SALE.

A FEW 3 dozen Cases of very fine CHAMPAGNE just landed from the "Premier" from London.

Price $ 18 per dozen.

FOX, RAWSON, & Co.

Canton, 7th May, 1839.

SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

Vessel's Name.	Flag.	Commander.	Tons	Where from.	Consignees.
Paris	Ameri.	King		United States	Russell & Co.
Nantasket	,,	Remmonds		,, ...	,,
Cashmere	,,	Mascom		,, ...	,,
Sabina	,,	Johnston		,, ...	Wetmore & Co.
Morrison	,,	Benson		,, ...	Olyphant & Co.
R. Fulton	,,	MacDougall		,, ...	J. Ryan.
Cynthia	,,	Johnson		,, ...	Gordon & Talbot.

FOR SALE

LAFITTE CLARET in cases of one dozen each.

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 3rd January, 1839.

ON SALE.

BEER in HOGSHEADS, just landed in good order. To be had at the Godowns of

BIBBY ADAM & Co.

Canton, 7th September, 1838.

FOR SALE.

SOME Superir FRENCH CLARET of BALGUERIE & Co. as St. Julien, Chateau Latour &c. @ $ 7 per dozen also superior DUTCH CORDIALS. Apply to

C. LLOYD,

No. 4 Imperial Hong.

FOR SALE.

THE undersigned have just received an assortment of the following viz. LINEN DAMASK, NAPKINS and TABLE CLOTHS, COLORED DAMASK, TABLE COVERS of newest patterns, LINEN DUCKS and DRILL, DAMASK COUNTERPANES and STRIPE VENANDAH TICK.

BOOKER & LANE.

No. 1 British Factory,

1st December, 1839.

ON SALE.

At the CANTON PRESS OFFICE

THE second and third volumes of the CANTON PRESS NEWS PAPER AND PRICE CURRENT, at $ 12 per file.

BILLS OF LADING, BLANK POWERS OF ATTORNEY, BLANK RESPONDENTIA BONDS OPIUM ORDERS, all neatly printed and on Europe paper.

also

DIRECTIONS for using the LOGARITHMIC TONNAGE ROD, as invented by Mr. STANBURY.

At the price of 10 cents each, Statements of AMERICAN IMPORTS & EXPORTS for 1837 & 38, and at 15 cents each, these together with BRITISH IMPORTS & EXPORTS on one sheet of Postpaper.

LINGUISTS REPORTS.

NOTICE.—Translations made at the Canton Press Office from and into the English, German, French, and Spanish languages at twelve cents a line or where under seventeen lines at two Dollars for each translation.

NOTICE.—FOR SALE at the Canton Press Office, THE CHINESE HONG-MERCHANTS AND THEIR DEBTS, price one dollar.

GENERAL RATES OF AGENCY COMMISSION IN CHINA; on English letter paper, price 10 cents.

NOTICE.—JUST PUBLISHED and for Sale at the Canton Press Office. "The lasting resentment of Miss Keaou Lwan Wang." A Chinese tale, founded on fact; translated from the Original by S. WELLS. In one volume, on foolscap paper, price One Dollar.

NOTICE.

ORDERS for printing will be carefully attended to at the Canton Press Office, at the following charges;

for printing Bills of lading, Bills of exchange, Opium orders and boat notes } p 100 @ 1
,, Linguist reports, reports of Cargoes &c..... ,, ,, ,, 1. 50.
,, Policies and folio pages. ,, ,, ,, 3.

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 Copies.

TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press and Price Current.
For one year payable in advance..... @ 12
For six Months..... ,, ... @ 7
For three ,, ... ,, ... @ 4

Single numbers of the Canton Press and Price Current, may be had at the Office No. 3, British Factory, at 30 cents, and Price Currents at 10 cents each.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Not having been able yet to obtain a correct list of the shipping outside, nor of the arrivals and departures during the last month, we are obliged to confine ourselves to record the last week.

ARRIVED.—British *Cornwallis*, Clark, from Bombay. French *L'Alexandre*, Poucaillet, Dutch *Planter* and *Providence*, all from JAVA.

SAILED OR DESPATCHED.—Brit. *Hashemy*, for London. This day, *Emily Jane*, Kennedy, for Manila. *Heroine* for Manila. Under despatch. *Hellas*, Scanlan, for Manila. The *Europa* [AM.] for Sandwich Islands.

LATEST DATES, from ENGLAND, 25th March, via Bombay. UNITED STATES, 12th February via England. CALCUTTA, 22nd April via Bombay Bombay, 6th May. *Cornwallis*. SINGAPORE, 14th June, *Cornwallis*. JAVA, 6th June, *Planter*. MANILA, 10th June.

Printed and published by EDMUND MOLLER, *at the Canton Press Office*, Pe do Monte.

THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 4. No. 41. Macao, Saturday, 13th July, 1839. No. 197.

Siam.

ROYAL EDICT AGAINST OPIUM

Whereas the Governor of the Sacred Treasury and Director in the place of Somuha Phra Kalahom, did receive the sacred royal words placing them on the tuft of the hair of his head. His Majesty did exercise divine compassion, condescending graciously to the tuft of the hair of the head, with grace to the head, commanded saying —

From the time he ascended peacefully to eat the kingdom, he established his divine mind to protect the divine and holy religion of Sumba, and protect the land, overruling the sacred and kingly race, both great and small; and all the officers who speak at the dust of the soles of the divine feet, and the plebeians and merchants. His Majesty will have all seek their living without crime, and will have them universally obtain contentment of property, and live coolly, being happy henceforward agreeably with his divine mind, being determined to extend onward in his own person the rays of the Gods, be being endowed with very much divine exalted mercy and compassion towards mankind universally, giving himself to exercise the sacred and royal thoughts, perceived, that people smoke, and eat opium, which is a thorn in the bosom of the divine religion of Sumba, giving the lands to bring forth confusion and distress of various kinds; His Majesty perceived that opium is an evil thing and contraband in every respect, and from time immemorial till now. He therefore formerly condescended graciously to the tuft of hair of the head, with grace to the head, and pronounced a divine word—a commandment giving it to be distributed and published thread not allowing any person whatever to buy and sell opium, prepared or raw, be the same whose it might. It required every item of opium to be brought and delivered over into the sacred Treasury, on the left hand of the throne, until it might be conveyed away from time to time, and sold in foreign places. It forbade that opium should be kept in villages, houses, stacks, stalls, boats, floats, and clandestinely sold among the people. In case of disobedience it required, that if the transgressor was taken, his opium should be brought and judgment instituted, fining the owner ten times the value of the opium. The opium thus taken his Majesty graciously granted to have taken away and sold in some foreign place. The price obtained for it, whatever it might be, be granted to be deducted, from the amount of the fine inflicted upon the owner of the opium. He gave the royal servants to form themselves into companies for the clearing away of the opium, concerns, and to inflict punishment by fines agreeably with his divine mind, to punish covetous persons, who secrete opium buying and selling it. He would have them to sacrifice their property by the amount of the fines inflicted upon the owner of the opium, that it might operate as a restraint. Accordingly men who regarded the welfare of the land, who were grateful for the divine favours of the King, the God Boodh who dwells at the head, brought opium and delivered it over following the law, the divine royal commandment; There were those who were wicked, reprobate persons, greedy, in the business of buying and selling opium. These continued clandestinely to buy and sell opium until certain persons caught them, and inflicted fines upon them; of such there were very many in many places. Thus his Majesty has given to establish companies for catching and inflicting fines very many, for a period of 10 years or more, but still smuggling, receiving opium, and bringing it in and selling it, has increased greatly beyond what it was formerly. Persons who smoke and eat opium have become very abundant and increasing. There is no restraint to forsaking it. Therefore the King, the God Boodh living at the head, does with solicitude exercise his divine mind to silence, and cut off opium, that it shall not be allowed to exist in the land. Again—this opium has no seed no fruit no stalk or root within the bounds of this kingdom. This opium all comes from foreign countries. If there were no persons to receive and buy it, and seek to have it come hither, opium would cease to exist here, and those who have become accustomed to smoke and eat it, would have none to purchase, and they would of necessity diminish the quantity they consume, smoking less and less, until some would obtain entirely and those who are not accustomed to smoke opium, would not henceforward become intimate with, and be led together by opium smoking and eating.

Again—Now at this present time there are traders and merchants, in the Angelic City of the Exalted Country, owners of Junks and smaller craft that go to trade in foreign countries and still purchase opium, and come and smuggle it in, buying and selling one with another. Again to instance; Traders in foreign places, understanding that merchants in the Angelic City of the great Exalted Country, do clandestinely purchase and sell opium, will consequently freight with opium and secretly trade in it at the extremities of the kingdom. There are others who receive it and bear it from one to another coming into the country; consequently opium remains in the land as much as before without any cessation. This business of smuggling and clandestinely buying and selling opium, is for money altogether. The silver and gold of the land consequently goes out to foreign countries in great quantities. Is is therefore indispensable to prohibit this and cause it to cease, by taking as prisoners those concerned, causing it to operate as a restraint without fail. For these reasons there is issued a divine royal decree, speaking and commanding the Governor of the sacred Treasury, Dictator in the place of the Para Kalahom, giving him to investigate, search out, meet and catch the traders and owners of opium, and those also who receive it, buying and selling on commission, making sure their persons.

When in the fourth month of the year of the dog the last year of the Cycle of Ten; His Honor the governor of the sacred Treasury, Dictator in the place of the Somuha Kalahom, went out to conduct the fleet to sea, he would have acquainted with a matter saying, that certain Chinese fellows with two or three boats, had entered and made fast their boats and were selling opium at the place Sam-Muk. He carried the matter up, prostrating himself, and addressed the divine royal compassion, informed him at the dust of the soles of the divine feet.

His Majesty graciously condescended to the tuft of the hair of the head, with grace to the head, granting the Governor of the martial power Koee—the Governor commissary Suk-ds, to muster soldiers armed with guns in the province of Somut Parphan, gave them to go down in war boats, and go forth following up, until they captured a Chinese oar-boat, and obtained twenty three chests of opium.

The Chinese fellows of the boats testified saying that he put into Bon-lam and sold 8 chests of opium to a certain person of that village. His Majesty therefore graciously gave the sacred and exalted Angelic Phra Maha Phop, to go out and clear away the officers; they took the Chinese fellows who received the opium purchasing it. By investigation they were found to be stationed in many places all joined together. His Majesty therefore gave the royal officers to divide themselves asunder and go to clear away the companies of opium traders in the order of all the land countries. on the sea coast. and in the Angelic City of the sacred exalted country and all the land countries at the South and North. Both Siamese and Chinese merchants, and dealers very many, do still bring opium and smuggle it in, lay it up, and clandestinely buy and sell it together. Formerly his Majesty graciously gave the royal servants to establish companies for the clearing away of the matter, to search out and capture the transgressor with the opium, and bring them to desolate and inflict fines upon them. But these officers were only of the lower orders of the royal servants. They did not make a finish of the work of clearing away and prohibiting and, still subject the opium. But his Majesty the divine Boodh dwelling at the head will himself to cleanse away the opium. His compassion, condescending graciously to the tuft of the hair of the head, with grace to the head, speaks commanding saying; that he now appointed only the sacred most excellent princes, and the ten noble ministers of state, among whom is that royal beloved Somarat, which honor is a free gift, and the Governor Bodin Decha, who bears also the office of Somuha Nayok. The governor of the sacred Treasury, Dictator in the place of the Somuha Phra Kalahom, and the supreme judges, and all the officers who speak at the dust of the soles of the divine feet. these all being duly sensible of the divine power and divine favor, are united harmoniously to aid in protecting the land.

They will aid each other in protecting the land? They will aid each other in searching out and cleansing away the opium business and taking the owners of the opium, and the opium, making a complete finish of it without fail. If in clearing away the oaths they take the persons of those who keep opium, those persons shall be accounted capital criminals and shall be fined and severely punished, giving it to operate as an effectual restraint upon them. and that all other persons may fear and revere the divine royal absolute power and authority that henceforward they may not presume to buy and sell opium any more. Opium being all gone, the thorn in the bosom of the land will have been removed entirely, at least in one particular. Neverthe'ess his Majesty does exercise a tender affectionate regard toward the farmers of the revenue—the masters of the royal business, merchants and traders generally who have taken shelter in the divine beneficence, and have found protection in the land, trading for a livelihood, and have obtained happiness coming to this time, perhaps if they have already got opium in their possession. they will fear to bring it and confess, and from fear of being found guilty, and from fear of suffering shame and disgrace will resolve to conceal it, storing it away with a heart to contemn the law. Such persons cannot escape justice, they must and shall be secured out and brought to justice to suffer the divine royal absolute power, and be rewarded with the wasting of their property, the ruin of their persons and the extinction of their name, with any equivalent.

His Majesty the King, the divine Boodh dwelling at the head, exercising sacred exalted mercy and compassion very much towards the plebeians and all the officers of the land, condescends graciously to the tuft of the hair of the head, with grace to the head, he desires to give an opportunity of escape to those who have opium in their possession. Get them to bring their opium and confess their sin Their sin shall then be removed away together with the fine which the law inflicts. It is a royal free gift, the same as in the year of the Fowl, the ninth year of the Cycle of Ten (three years ago) when robbers waxing bold, stole elephants, horses, cattle and buffaloes, plundering, poisoning and breaking into houses. and taking away goods and chattels; such things were very prevalent. Had a Company been set apart to take these robbers, they would certainly have been taken, and they would have been obliged to suffer some, the loss of life. some whipping and imprisonment according to the law. His Majesty exercised himself and considered that all these robbers who were indeed worthy to suffer punishment, in this generation, and the generation to come, were the people and the officers of the land. His Majesty did therefore graciously condescend to the tuft of the hair of the head, with grace to the head, giving a decree to write and publish and sound it abroad to the people saying; whosoever has acted the robber, has been wicked and vile in time past; let him come and confess his sin revealing the truth to the chief of the company of judges. The companies of robbers, all they know themselves, feared the divine royal absolute power, and came in great numbers, confessing their sins. His Majesty graciously gave to act the punishment aside as a free gift, and commanded that all the justices and judges should forgive such. and forbade that they should call them to account. Afterwards his Majesty granted a divine and royal gift, a divine and royal commandment, and instructions giving all to know themselves. that they might forsake the wicked works. which they formerly committed saying: If any one shall turn himself about, and following the ancient proverb saying, the beginning was crooked, the end shall be straight, that man shall certainly obtain happiness in this generation, and the one to come. agreeably with the divine mind endowed with sacred exalted mercy and compassion, which will assist the people giving them to obtain peace and happiness henceforward.

Now the same shall be fulfilled in case of those who have opium, because formerly they practised perversely and cruelly transgressed. If they shall know themselves to be sinful, and their transgression then let them bring their opium, however much or little, let them bring it and confess their sin before the faces of the Governor of custom, the supreme judge, whom his Majesty has graciously given to be the chief of the company set apart to receive the confessions of the guilty. Whosoever shall bring all his opium, and confess all his sins, in sincerity and truth, no matter if he shall have bought more or little, His Majesty will graciously condescend to the tuft of the hair of the head, with grace to the head, granting a divine pardon, a divine free gift pardoner his capital sins, and the fine consequent thereupon. These shall not exist in the case of the person who shall confess his sin.

The King the divine Boodh, who dwells at the head, begs to prohibit only one thing, viz. the buying and selling of opium. Let no one henceforward trade in it. As to Sapan Wood, Pepper, Rhinoceros and Elephants Teeth and Cardamoms, which things were formerly contraband articles of trade, His Majesty now graciously grants to be goods articles of trade in the land, giving to buy and sell of the same as may be desired. They are not at all prohibited, same one and each, either for or against. His Majesty graciously grants to the royal servants, both great and small, to trade with the same as they desire, and to have their fathers and children, relations, friends, and acquaintances, and servants of the people, to trade in the same. Also to opium it is not an article of trade. That it should be made such, buying and selling in case the fine shall be in some degree. His Majesty therefore exercises himself to prohibit it altogether. He therefore graciously condescending to the tuft of the hair of the head with grace to the head, gives the Good the Royal beloved Somarat, and the Governor Bodin Decha filling the station of Somuha Nayok, and the governor of the sacred Treasury, Dictator in the place of Somuha Phra Kalahom, and the supreme judge to be the generals of the band supported by all the royal officers both great and small, constituting a company to clear away the opium in the Angelic City of the great exalted Country. His Majesty graciously grants the Governor Phra Gutep ("ruler of Angelic forces") with the Governor Phra Maha Thep. ("The divine exalted angel") to go out and establish companies to investigate and clear away the opium concerns in the countries of Pet-Cha Buree, Samut the sea-town, Sabbina Buree, and Nakonsaha-see. He gives the exalted Governor Amat yah, Governor Wisut Kosa, Chu Mun Chai yo phon, and Chu Mun Indamonti to go forth and constitute a company for the clearing away of opium in Rumpheni. Chumporne province and Ns khun Ns Tok. His Majesty graciously grants a seal (a sealed communication) to go forth to Governor Yomarat (lord of Hall) and Governor Sra Pepat giving them to clear away the opium in the provinces of Song Kla, Thetong Phang Yuch, Talbion thong and Tahiote pa. His Majesty has already graciously given the Governor of Chol ya to go forth and purify the opium there. If the companies of opium passers in the Angelic city of the great exalted country, in their impudence, assume the Siamese and Chinese find owners of Opium, who are leagued with other proprietors in the provinces, then a sealed letter shall go forth, authorising the Royal Officers to take such persons, and bring them in to try and purify them in the Angelic city of the great exalted country. If the companies of opium purchasers in the land provinces shall or like making enquiries find owners of opium, who are in league with others, whether Siamese or Chinese of the Angelic city of the great country, then let the officers give information by letter sending in, and those who are then in league shall be conveyed out to be punished in their land provinces. His Majesty will have the royal sovereignty the companies of purifiers, purify and search out the opium, until they shall most readily bring to the companies of purifiers in the Angelic City of the exalted country, making a finish of purifying, finishing with the taking of all the opium in the country. If there be any persons who shall not bring in their opium in the Angelic City of the exalted country evading opium however much or little he then being all his opium and confess his sins. Whatever owner of opium will not bring his opium and confess his sin, but conceive the opium desiring to trade with it, secking his living in the business of buying and selling Opium, not fearing nor dreading the divine royal absolute power, he shall be without favour, & shall have the fruits of wickedness. Let him know destruction and annihilation. His Majesty graciously gives the divine royal thought giving to search out and release away, and take the persons of those who have opium and try them in righteousness strictly, he will then give to punish, bringing down upon them the divine royal power and authority with tremendous weight. If he be found guilty of death let his life be taken. Let no person henceforward take his example to buy and sell opium in the land. His Majesty appoints Phya Chodook the royal worship Governor of the port, and Phya Rong Rieng (governor of the Siamese part of the country) and Khun Ns phon Ns khun Rien (first secretary of the divine country) to receive this proclamation, write, apply the seal, and distribute to every magistrate of the Siamese & Chinese, giving them to publish likewise the voice to the people of all classes and merchants and traders, who are established in villages, wooden houses, brick houses, stacks, stalls, boats, and floats, giving all to understand without fail; Get the Main That, (name of a great of public servants) the Kalahom (another great and powerful officer) with writing issuing the royal servants, both great and less persons, on the side of the soldiers, on the side of government of houses, within the divine Royal palace of His Majesty the King, within the sacred royal palace of the late most excellent 2d King, the servants of the Lords and of those that are not lords, the lords without and the lords within, every class and every lord, masters shall charge and inform their servants and people in succession giving them all to understand together, let there be not exception. In obedience to the command-ments of H. M. the King. Written from Thursday the fourth Moon coming to the 6th evening Chus-la-na-karat 1,201, (the year of the Mog) the first of the Cycle of Ten Years. *Singapore Free Press* 13th *June.*

Persia.

We have just received the following from the Gulf. Assuming the statements to be correct, and we have every reason to believe them so, we are hearing the cause of Britain and disapprove of the proceedings of our countrymen: The only question, is whether endeavors have not been carried too far.

The Commodore arrived at Bushire from Karrack, in week on the Admiral, on Saturday 23 March. On the same day he went with the Admiral to return the Governor's visit; (that morning the supplies for the Admiral and Wellesley had been stopped) they were received with all honors according to Persian Custom, and all went on well until the Admiral addressed the Governor as follows. "This morning my own supplies and provisions for the ships were stopped at the watercourse. If there has been any want of compliance in the case, with the Rules of the Port, I request, and will hold me excused, if I do not enter upon it, but, if it is from any other cause, I can only say I have been master of nations, Europeans and Turks, and never was so treated. Indeed, it is contrary to the usage of all civilized and friendly nations to prevent supplies going off." To this the Governor replied it was customary to send a list, which had not been done on this occasion:—The Admiral appealed to the Governor as master of such like vessels as many, and he did not think it was not, such a list as that of the supplies, and ships stopped, to enable him to enter upon the subject. The Governor then ordered the supplies to be sent off, and the Admiral and Governor parted. The Admiral had with a pleasant and free air told the Governor it was his intention to go off in the morning from the Residency, where he landed; and the land rose or strong breeze. The Governor then intimated that the Admiral must go off from the town, and his troops be landed into. The Admiral objected to this, and stated that as it had ever been customary for troops and governors to go off from the Residency, and he had never landed any of his troops, he should go off from the Residency, and he was not to say whether he should send any of the Governor's baggage. To this the Governor declined giving a reply. The admiral then said, as he was the Governor was about they had attempted to stop going off to the Residency, he should consider it as an insult to him and the Flag, he moved under, and as he had the means of seeing that from hence, he could take care to do so; he then again demanded of the Governor whether he would permit his going off to the Residency, the Governor declined giving a reply. The Admiral then got up to depart, declining to take the Governor's hand under the circumstances; the Governor spoke and the Admiral to sit down and said all should be right; but on the question being twice rep eated, he still declined giving an answer, and the Admiral and his party returned to the Residency. About ten minutes after their return eight or ten Governors came and took up a position in a corner near the Residency, and remained there for about an hour and a half. The Commodore now thinking all this man's orders were sent to other boats of the big ship to land. A boat from the Cove, with two officers came in just after and were allowed to land without question by and baggage. During the night a heavy squall was thrown up and broke in the right of the to stay place. About 1 past 2 next morning, the Wellesley's gig, with Captain Stanhope and the Flag Lieutenant came to the Residency, and the Flag Lieutenant being about to make off the gig of the Wellesley was a hook, but the crew called out, and the man made to stand up so as to show they were charged at reaching the shore. The Admiral, Commodore, some of the Wellesley's Officers and Crew's were on the cliff over the landing place; directly the boat came close a forward officer began to leap off, and Captain Stanhope and Lieutenant Hamilton, and Mr. Thomas, Midshipman, leaped and attempted to land, when the Admiral called out to the officer in charge of the boat, to keep off, and Commodore Lambton, Captain Stanhope, Lieutenant Hamilton, and some officers, disengaged, on this the mob rushed on us with sticks and stones, and one or two muskets, that were fired from the Residency, some stones struck the officers, a heavy fire of musketry was opened from the house and woods, and we quickly retired to the boats, and the Admiral ordered them to pull off to the ship. The Admiral ordered the Wellesley's boats to land and then to cease fire. To the great disappointment of all, a message was sent to the Governor to say if they did not cease firing he must take the consequences, this he did although a strong fire every now and then was kept up on us on the cliff. The Admiral shortly after embarked with Lady Maitland and Miss Hamilton, and some officers and landing having taken place, they were soon in

morning the boats were off the Residency, 16 in number, and mounting 12 guns 18 and 12 pdrs, the four small boats landed while the gun boat drew up abreast the the landing place, guns pointed so as to clear the landing place and approaches: In the boat we had about 1250 men and Officers, Europeans; on shore at the Residency, 90 Europeans and Natives; on the top of the Residency was a four pounder which with the musketry, commanded the Town. Notwithstanding all this, the Resident leaving all the horses and I do not know what else behind, and there, they still are, as the Persians say, proofs of having kicked the English out off Bushire. After this flight they went to Karrack, nothing deterred, but a letter from the Prince of Shiraz to the Resident, in which he says, you brought your armed boats, you fortified the Residency contrary to rule and usage, and hope you will be able to give a satisfactory explanation. He gets an account after and writes to say he hopes the good feeling between the great states will not be interrupted, and that he had appointed Mahomed Hussein Khan to go to Bushire and arrange matters, and see him and the Admiral. On this the Resident applied to the Admiral to take him to Bushire to give this man a meeting. Colonel Sherriff and every one said they hoped he would not go as it would be the means of further insult. He however thought differently and went. The meeting took place, the Khan was any thing but friendly; talked in high terms, wishing to know if it was peace or war. The Khan was all but rude, and all that took place was, if the Resident would go back to Bushire things should remain as before, and when he was there, he might *Petition* (that was the word) the Prince who, if it pleased him, would enquire into his complaints. As to removing the Governor that was not to be spoken of, indeed, it appeared to most present he came to justify the Governor and to hear what the Admiral and the Resident had to say in their defence. Capt Hennell went back to Karrack and the Admiral and Commodore went to Bahrein, and thus all stands fast.

Now for the report sent to the King, the substance is that the English came with 10 ships, 5,000 men, and lots of guns and attacked Bushire, but, Meerza Assad, the Governor, having called in the brave Tangastoonies, the English were driven away, and left their horses &c. &c. behind.

The removal of the Residency from Bushire will be felt much by the Merchants and people, as it was their safety from attack by the Arabs, and Government will feel it by having to expend its revenues on troops for its protection; so much for politics.

N. B. Essabin Tuff, called in the Government Gazetta "Chief of Abothubbee" is no more so than you are The Abothubbee people have declared they have nothing to do with him, in truth, he is a Rebel Chief of Bahrein, and, bona fide, a Pirate.—*Bombay Times, 11th May.*

Assam Tea Company.

We adverted on this day fortnight to the steps taken by several of the leading mercantile firms in the City, connected with the East India and China trades, to promote the culture and manufacture of tea in Assam, and its importation into this country. The principal facts connected with this important enterprise have since been taken up by many of our contemporaries. In addition to the information which we gave exclusively at the period stated, we may mention, that very interesting despatches have since been received at the East India House, which fully bear out the expectation previously entertained, that the produce of the tea-plant of Assam will very rapidly compete with the growth of China. These despatches state, that with the view of securing to British capitalists the immense advantages which must arise to the commerce between India and Great Britain by the trade in tea grown in Assam, the Indian Government had ordered 300 families to proceed to the province in question, to bring the plant into more rapid cultivation. Two Regiments of troops had been stationed in Assam, to protect the people engaged in the operations there from the wandering tribes which were seen occasionally. The Directors have promised further assistance if necessary. The most important fact recently communicated by the Indian Government to the Court of Directors, is, that the plant of Assam is that from which the finest green teas are made, and not the inferior growth, available only for the manufacture of black tea. This fact has been established by the investigations of a party of Chinese well acquainted with, and heretofore employed in, the culture and manufacture of green teas in China, whom the Indian government had induced to enter into their employment at Assam, and whose report was that the soil and the plant were precisely similar to those in China from which the best green samples are obtained. The information communicated by Capt. Jenkins, Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General at Assam, is thus fully confirmed. A letter dated the 8th September last, from Assam, received by the Governor General, states, "The manufacturing of tea is now finally over for the season with, in the quantity of tea made last year." It is an interesting fact, connected with the subject, that the great inducement of the India Government in obtaining from the Burmese the cession of the Assam province was to have a certain route into China, in the event of any collision with the Government of Peking on matters connected with the tea trade. This district will now, in all probability, rival the Chinese, thus checking any attempt to restrict the trade by the Celestial Empire. The delay, in obtaining larger supplies of tea from Assam will not be great, as through the exertions of the Governor-General of India, the Commissioners of the Assam Company will find a considerable portion of land in active cultivation. The great difficulty, it is understood, will be the obtaining of labourers insufficient numbers to extend rapidly at first the plantations. The next importations of tea from Assam are looked for with very great interest by the tea trade generally, as well as by all engaged in commerce with India. *Observer, June 25.—Sing. Free Press.*

Sandwich Islands.

Natural curiosity on Kauay.—A gentleman who made the tour of that island in July last has favoured us with the following description of a cave which he discovered:

The cave is situated about six miles east of Waioli as you go to the celebrated *pali*, and about three quarters of a mile from the sea. Its entrance is gothic, and, as near as I can remember, from twenty to thirty feet high, and as many wide. There are two apartments, one directly in the rear of the other. The entrance to the second apartment, like that to the first, is gothic, but not more than half as large. The first room I should think is about one hundred and fifty feet long, one hundred wide, and sixty high—the whole forming a beautiful arch.

The whole area of both apartments, excepting about thirty feet at the entrance, is covered with a lake of pure fresh water, which prevents the traveller from exploring the cave without the aid of a small canoe, a convenience I was unable to obtain when I was there. A native was prevailed upon, however, to swim to the entrance of the second apartment and sound the depth of the lake, which was *forty-two feet* at that place! As I did not explore the cave, I do not know whether the lake is supplied by a running stream, or whether it is supplied by water which filtrates through the sides of the cave, but am of opinion by the former. I learned from the natives that there are two narrow passages extending from the back part of the cave to a considerable distance under the mountain.

Brinsmade's Islands; A new discovery.—Capt. Wood, of the ship L. C. Richmond, informs us of the discovery, by himself, of an Island in the month of May last, situated in lat. 18° 37' S., Long. 178° 23' W. It was a large island, well wooded, and apparently thickly inhabited.—Judging by the lights seen on shore at evening. The land appeared high,—about the height, say, of Lanai, one of this group. Capt. Wood, not having seen this Island on any of the charts, by right of discovery, bestowed upon it the name of Brinsmade's Island.—*S. I. Gazette.—Hawaiian Spectator.*

CREDULITY OF THE NATIVE POPULATION.—The ridiculous and extravagant reports that were current, some time ago in Singapore, of Government having authorised the abduction of a portion of the native population for the purpose of being sacrificed —as a propitiatory offering, to some imaginary Spirit or Demon, whose ire they had incurred in presuming to invade his domains by erecting the new parochial church on its present site!!—have not only reached this Settlement, but have created such a panic among the natives, that it would be a difficult matter to induce one of them to stir out of their houses after eight o'clock at night, unless well armed and accompanied!

The reports, in travelling hither, have lost none of their original embellishments, but have rather, like all such reports, been magnified tenfold.—It is now confidently believed that the Singapore authorities, being unable from the wariness of the inhabitants to obtain any more subjects for that purpose, have sent a request to the authorities here for a further supply of one hundred victims!!!

It has become the practice, since these reports have been disseminated, for those, whom business or pleasure may require at any distance from their residences, to obtain the protection of their friends; and it is not unusual, after the shades of evening have closed, to meet large bodies of men armed with bludgeons &c. for mutual protection!

We trust some means may be adopted for undeceiving the natives with regard to this matter; who are very easily induced to believe the most exaggerated reports that evil disposed persons, with interested motives, may put forth.—*Malacca Weekly Register.*

From the New Orleans Bee, Feb. 4.

EARTHQUAKE AT MARTINIQUE.

The Pauline which arrived yesterday from St. Pierre (Island of Martinique,) which she left on the 12th ult, brings us the unpleasant intelligence, that on the 11th, a dreadful earthquake took place in that colony. The town of St. Pierre has suffered greatly, but the destruction has been far greater at Port Royal, in which town the number of victims to this dreadful calamity is not less than FOUR HUNDRED,—at the departure of the Pauline, however, the entire extent of devastation produced by the earthquake was by no means accurately ascertained.

Hundreds of plantations on the Island have been utterly destroyed, and intelligence of new disasters was continually pouring into town.†

CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 13th July, 1839.

FOREIGN RELATIONS WITH CHINA. We stated in our last that we intended to review the late occurrences in Canton, and begin now to redeem our pledge, premising at same time that, the subject being one of vast importance, we shall enter at length on its different features in a series of papers on the subject, confining ourselves for the present to a few introductory remarks, the better after to be able to discuss the various views taken here and abroad, and the contending interests, of the different parties. To do this with justice and effect we shall endeavour to preserve ourselves unbiassed by party feeling, nor can, in this discussion, national feeling or prejudice have any influence with us, as not belonging to either of the two nations whose trade with China is the most considerable, and who have thought proper, on this occasion, to pursue such a different line of conduct. Our paper being thus neither English nor American, the interests that we have to guard are those of the whole foreign community in China, and this duty we are anxious to discharge faithfully.

Several are the aspects under which the occurrences, that led to the imprisonment in Canton of the foreign community, to the stoppage of the trade, and to the consequent departure of most of the foreign merchants there, are to be considered. We shall have to inquire into the nature of the provocation given by foreigners to the Chinese Government, that made the latter take the severe measures which at present threaten, for a while at least, to ruin a long existing and hitherto flourishing trade; we shall have to consider in how far the Government of this country was justified in adopting these measures: we shall weigh the proceedings, under these difficult circumstances, of H. M. Superintendent, and whether these are likely to facilitate hereafter a settlement of the now existing differences, and be conducive to placing the foreign trade with China on a more respectable footing. We shall review the conduct of the Chinese authorities since the arrival of the Imperial Commissioner, from which it will, we believe, appear clear that it was not only the suppression of the Opium-trade, but equally the repression within its old limits of the foreign trade, and jealousy of its growing importance, and consequent influence on the subjects of the Empire, that have produced these extraordinary exertions on the part of the Government. We shall likewise have to consider with regret the disadvantages that are likely to follow the want of unanimity in the foreign community, as well as the advantages that possibly have thereby been lost. These different heads will be the subject of so many different articles in our future numbers;—for the present we shall briefly run over the events that produced the crisis, so as to render our remarks on them hereafter more clear.

It is now full twenty years, and even longer, since foreigners have imported Opium into this country, though the taste at that time seems to have been limited to comparatively a few individuals, the whole annual consumption not exceeding 200 chests, the greatest part of which was probably used for medicinal purposes. Soon after, however, we find that the importations increased very rapidly, and the Indian Opium had begun to be produced for the Chinese market in such great quantities that it attracted the attention of the East India Company, who in the year 1773 already took it out of the hands of their servants, monopolizing it for it's own profit. Thus the trade has continued, as far as the sale in India, and its cultivation are concerned, a strict Government monopoly ever since, and fortunately for the finances of the Company the taste for the drug increased prodigiously in China—the quantities imported became annually greater, and the production under the Company's superintendence not keeping pace with the demand, it was produced in equally large quantities in other parts of India for the benefit of its princes. This increase has been particularly conspicuous within the last 20 years, and of these especially since the year 1826-27, since which time the Company have increased the quantity brought into Market in Calcutta from not quite 4000 chests, which it used to be before that time, to upwards of 20,000 chests this year! The production of Malwa Opium has kept pace with that of Bengal, and we consequently find about 40,000 chests this year ready for shipment to China. The Chinese Government has ever since the use of Opium began to spread, issued edicts against its importation, but it has already been shewn with no success whatever. It is probable that at no time until now, was the Government really sincere in its opposition to the importation, as the connivance of it's officers was a source of profit not only to them, but to the Imperial Government itself, which obtained, it is said, very large presents for conferring the higher official situations at Canton. But the mania of Opium-smoking spreading thus quickly over the land, and ruining, as the Chinese describe it in their official reports, the health and wealth of thousands, at last attracted the serious attention of the Government, and though there was a party at Peking favorable to the legal importation of Opium on payment of duty, the party averse to it's use was the stronger, probably not only because they defended the morals and well being of their nation, but also because the Opium trade had begun seriously to affect the currency of the country, by draining it of a vast quantity of silver. To this latter circumstance are we inclined especially to attribute the anxiety since shewn by the Peking Government to suppress the Opium-trade, nor was it a thing of small importance to see annually at least five millions of dollars worth of silver leave the country, which the fears and apprehensions of the Chinese believed to be at least five times as much, they not taking into account that their silk and teas paid for the remainder. It is now just three years since Hen-nan-tze's proposal to the Emperor to legalize the Opium-trade became known to us, and though this at first raised the expectations of the importers very high, and was no doubt the cause of an increased production, we must date from that time, or a few months subsequently, the serious intention of the Government to root up that trade. Very soon severe edicts were issued, and it was known that the Peking Government had required information from most of the Provinces on this subject. Active measures were now and then taken to suppress deliveries from the foreign ships at the outside anchorages, and these became so effective, that to realise their Opium, importers had to send it either to the Coasts or up the Canton river, and so common had this mode of disposal become in the last two years, that no less than about 20 vessels were employed constantly in the Coast-trade, and fully forty sailing boats in that on the river. The edicts which from time to time appeared, had no effect whatever; the government did not interfere and prevent the river smuggling, which they might easily have done by excluding the boats from the Bogue, and it was only apparently when the local authorities became themselves convinced of the real opinions prevailing on this subject at Peking, that in September last a police force was sent to Whampoa, there to search for Opium. From that time may we date the almost total interruption of the trade, though the boats did not quit the river until they were compelled, by a case of smuggling having been detected in Canton in December last, to depart, the general trade being stopped on account of their presence. In the next month the Governor addressed a proclamation to all foreigners, informing them of an Imperial Commissioner being on his way down, and recommending them to send away the Opium ships. This recommendation like all former edicts on the same subject was paid no attention to. The Opium ships remained in hopes of matters mending,—no subsequent very trifling ones were made, and consequently about 20,000 chests of Opium accumulated by the time when in March last the Commissioner arrived at Canton.

The following letter, addressed by the Imperial Commissioner to the Queen of England, but not forwarded, will no doubt be read with interest; it is a curious document, and displays in a great degree the arrogance and pride usually attributed by the Chinese Government towards foreigners. It has, we believe, had rather extensive circulation among the Chinese, who probably suppose that it has been sent to its address, and when the Superintendent was sounded as to his willingness to forward this letter to H. B. M. believe he said, that if the commissioner and Viceroy would use the same term that they do when addressing *their own sovereign* (i. e. *tsow*) he would be very happy to forward it for them. The term they make use of however is *kwang* or the communication from an *equal* to an *equal*. Now the Superintendent remarked that tho' this expression might do very well for H. M's. *Ministers*, yet he could not permit it to be applied to H. M. in person. Empty forms are in many instances but idle things, but in so far as they regard the Chinese, forms and punctilio are the very quintessence of their government, and upon their gaining the advantage of an *empty form*, they would ground the result of a most important victory. By the mere *form* of sovereigns having sent presents to the Emperors of China, do they argue that we have been *respectful* and *submissive*; by the mere *form* of certain high flags carried at the mast head of our Embassador's junks, do they now style us a *tributary kingdom*, and were the commissioner and Viceroy, to be permitted to address the Queen of England as their *equal*, they would naturally conclude that any British nobleman, even of the highest rank was their *inferior*, and slight and insult him accordingly.

The Yamchae's letter.

"LIN, Imperial Commissioner.—President of the Board of War and Viceroy of Hoo Kwang,

"TANG, a President of the Board of War, and Viceroy of Quangtung and Quangse, and

"E, a Vice President of the Board of War at Fooyuen of Quangtung—

"conjointly make this communication to the Queen of England that in conformity thereto, as may cause the growth of and traffic in Opium to be prohibited —

"It appears that in the Great Reason of Heaven there is nothing selfish:—it is not permitted to injure others in order to benefit ourselves; nay more the human mind is not differently constructed who is there that does not view death with horror and exert himself to preserve his life? Your honorable country altho' separated by a mighty ocean, a distant upwards of 20,000 (Chinese) miles, is yet subject to the same human feelings: there is indeed no man who cannot distinguish between life and death, between that which is baneful and that which is beneficial. Now our Chinese Empire looking on all within the four seas as of it's family, and the Great Emperor—with a goodness beneficial as that of Heaven itself—overshadows all things, so that even the most remote and barren regions come within the scope of his life giving and nourishing influence!

"Since the time that the restrictions were removed from the port of Canton, and commercial intercourse permitted between us and other countries until now, the common people of our inner land on one part, and those arriving foreign ships on the other, have mutually enjoyed pleasure, and reaped profit by such intercourse to a great many tens of years! And in reference to our Rhubarb, our Tea, our Silk and other articles, all the most valuable productions of the Central land, and without which ye could not subsist, the Chinese Empire looking upon all men with equal benevolence, has permitted these to be sold with exportation beyond seas, without the slightest hint or grudge! our only object being to satisfy the hearts by the extreme of goodness, thus spreading to ourselves as it were those benefits to the peoples by which Heaven and Earth rule all nations!

"But we feel sorry to say that there is a class of depraved foreigners, who cultivate and prepare the Opium Drug; this they convey hither and sell by stealth, and by means of it delude our foolish common people, in order to deprive them of their wealth and obtain possession of their substance. Formerly those who smoked the drug were but few in number, of late however by the influence of bad example the contagion has spread, and day by day, like a poisonous stream flow with increasing depth and violence! In our Chinese Empire the punishments are many and constantly multiplying; in as far as regards this stupid besotted class—who for the gratification of tickling their mouth with an Opium pipe are content to sacrifice their lives—these are to us as rebellious subjects; they bring the evil upon themselves—what necessity is there to feel the slightest tenderness or compassion for them? But throughout the whole Empire of the Great Pure Dynasty it is now incumbent upon us to correct the manners of the age, in order that we may reform men's hearts:—how then can we consent to stand passively by, and see the very life's blood of the Central land, corrupted with a deadly poison! therefore it is that in our own country we now take off the seller and the smoker of Opium and punish their crime with the utmost penalty of the law, in order to cut off for ever the transmission of this curse to succeeding generations! Now that we are aware that in the several parts which are tributary to our noble Country, are a number of contemptible depraved men, who clandestinely grow and manufacture this Opium, yet we cannot suppose for a moment that it is yourself, the sovereign of the honorable Country, who causes them to do this. Again among the various nations of the earth, there are only a few countries which produce this

† In the Europe papers we see that the French Government had appropriated the sum of fcs. 2,200,000—to the relief of the sufferers. Ed. C. P.

* The term here translated Queen is *Wang*, usually used for *King*, but in a more wide sense it implies the *sovereign* of a country without reference to sex of the personage on the Throne.

nous drug, it is not indeed produced by every country.

"We have further heard that in your noble country, you do not permit your own subjects to smoke it; he who violates the law is severely punished: this is showing that you are aware how noxious it is to human life, and therefore it is that you thus rigidly prohibit it. But if you prohibit it being smoked, why not prohibit it also being sold? and at the same time prohibit it being grown and manufactured? this would indeed be the true way to get rid of the fountain of evil! And if you yourselves do not smoke it, and yet dare to prepare it and sell it, in order to induce the foolish ignorant people of our central land to smoke it—then this is wishing to secure life to yourselves, while you involve others in the pit of Death! this is seeking your own profit, while you are trying to ruin your neighbour! such conduct rouses the indignation of mankind, while the Reason of High Heaven will assuredly never permit it! By means of the great power of our Empire which rules over Chinese as well as strangers from afar, what difficulty should we find in punishing with death (those foreign venders of Opium)! But looking up to the unbounded goodness of our Holy Emperor, and taking him as our model, we judge it right and proper to give fair warning before hand—for were we not to send you this letter for the information of you the said sovereign of your honorable country, and were we in a moment to issue these rigid prohibitions, then you might still come forward with the excuse, that you were not aware of the facts of the case.

"We therefore now make this covenant with you—to the end that you take the fatal Drug Opium, so hurtful to mankind, and put a stop to it for ever! As we of the Central land prohibit our people from using it, so it seems just that you prohibit the subjects of your honorable country from preparing it. In respect to that which has been already prepared, you will be pleased to cause strict search to be made after it, and have it cast into the bottom of the sea—that within the expanse of Heaven and Earth, no place be further given for such a deadly poison. This done, not only will the common people of our central land no more suffer its evils, but the people of your own honorable country, having already prepared—it, how is it possible to guard against their turning to use it themselves? ‡ on the other hand if you forbid its being prepared, your own said people will escape being injured by it, and thus both countries will not only enjoy mutual peace and happiness, but by so doing will you more strikingly manifest your respect and submission.

"By following out this course of conduct, you will then clearly understand the Celestial Reason, and Heaven will visit you with none of it's judgments:—you will harmoniously accord with the feelings of mankind, and our Holy Emperor must know and approve. On the other hand—the Drug being rigidly prohibited in our inner land, no person is now permitted to smoke it, so that even granting that it should be prepared in your country, there is no place to get rid of it, nor any profit to be reaped thereby. Thus then, how much better will it be to try another profession at once, than to labour in vain, and to lose one's capital in the end! Moreover, the Opium already existing in our central land has been even now taken, mixed up with oil, and destroyed:—and after this, if any foreign ship continue clandestinely to bring Opium, we cannot but seize it and destroy it in the same manner:—and in doing so we cannot guarantee—in reference to the other cargo on board—that the gem may not be confounded with the common stone. Thus, ere you have tasted of the profit, ruin already stalks before you! you, attempting to injure others, will in the first place have sustained injury yourselves! We of the Celestial Dynasty in subjecting to ourselves the ten thousand Kingdoms of the Earth, have a degree of divine majesty which ye cannot fathom! say not that we failed to warn you before hand!

"Let the Queen of the said honorable country, on receipt of this letter, immediately take all the circumstances connected with the stopping the Opium rush from her different sea-ports and communicate the same to us in reply. Do not on any account make use of falsehood† or evasion, seeking to delay or procrastinate!

"We most anxiously stand on tiptoe waiting your reply!

"Taoukwang, 19th year, 2nd moon, day, (probably about 10th April, 1839.) this letter is issued that the Queen of England may know and act accordingly."

REMARKS UPON THE SIAMESE EDICT AGAINST OPIUM. The introduction of the destructive drug into that country has times immemorial been strictly prohibited. But the Chinese junks which trade with Singapore and even some from Canton, that are either partly or entirely owned by Siamese nobles, always managed to import it in small quantities. Foreign ships also ventured to bring this commodity, whenever they were however discovered, the whole was confiscated and openly burnt. There was no connivance on the part of the government, and though some officers may have occasionally received a fee, their connivance was never reduced to a system, as in China. We remember an American vessel which had brought several chests to Bangkok, on account of a Chinese merchant. The second officer sold some of it on his own accr! without the knowledge of the Captain who was absent, and carried it during the night in a ship's boat to the place where he was to receive the payment for the same. Here however he was on a sudden seized, and whilst he saved himself by swimming, one or two of the sailors were caught and sent in chains to a loathsome prison, and one of them died shortly afterwards from the consequences of this cruel treatment. The Captain on hearing of this disaster immediately threw the remaining part overboard. The Siamese however found this out, sent divers to fetch it up, and then burnt it in the court yard of the foreign minister.—No further punishment however was inflicted and the matter rested there. This is now many years ago. The law for a very minute search of many Chinese craft that arrived was then in its full force, and to avoid discovery some ships used to stop outside the bar until they had disposed of the whole.

The principal people who smoke are the Chinese, and during the brisk trading season no restraint was put upon the sailors and merchants. It was even allowed to sell the drug in the bazar as a medicine. At other times however the ire of the King was roused against the smokers, and there are instances that hundreds have been seized and confined, until they either died or had weaned themselves from this habit. Officers who were found using this narcotic were degraded and even a bastard son of the monarch lost his father's favor for being addicted to this vice. On the other hand opium was permitted to be warehoused for exportation to China and other ports, and no penalty was annexed to sending it to other countries. The present instance of severity is on account of the increasing importation and the severe reprimand the Siamese tribute bearer received at Canton last year. As it is a small country and the officers are in earnest, there is every prospect that they will be able to reduce it to the same level as in Cochinchina, where comparatively very little is saleable. The effect however of the measures upon the state of trade is so disastrous, that the most serious difficulties to the Chinese commerce may be apprehended.—*From a Correspondent.*

We have been favored with the following extract from a letter dated Canton, 2d July, viz:

"The ships are at length" secured; but that is a matter of little moment in Canton to day, compared with the interest felt in the visit of all the coral, blue, crystal, white, and gold buttons and peacock's feathers in the province. This has indeed been a great day for us poor "devils" here. The Yamchae, Vice-roy, Fooyuen, Hoppo, Judges, Magistrates of Nam-hae and Pwanyune, &c. &c. &c. have visited the British hall, and shown themselves to admiring?—barbarians. Many of us had a very good view—almost face to face of the Commissioner and the minor stars, in all some twenty or thirty in number. We find *him*, the great Hoo—*under the middle size*, but good looking and quick in his motions. The linguist went to inform one of the American residents that the Yamchae wished to visit his house, and some preparations, such as laying planks (the square being then under water) were made, but the announced visit did not take place. I know not from what reason.

Communicated. On monday the 1st July at noon a meeting of the American merchants, supercargoes, and captains took place at Mr. Delano's rooms: Mr. Wetmore in the chair. It was resolved unanimously that Mr. Wetmore, accompanied by Mr. Lejee and four captains (whose names are not reported to us) should wait upon Howqua and state to him the impossibility of their putting their names to a Chinese document which they did not understand. Howqua replied that such an excuse could not be admitted, that the Chinese must be signed, and that he had been credibly informed that there were parties among them quite willing to do so. At 5 o'clock the same afternoon the parties met again, when Mr. Wetmore reported Howqua's answer, and it was then agreed among the parties that they should dissolve the meeting and that the Captains should go back quietly to their ships at Whampoa, and not think of doing any thing till Saturday. Their object was that Howqua, seeing the parties determined, might be induced to yield the point, and had this arrangement been carried into effect, it is very probable that they might have succeed d. But we regret to add that while most of the Captains left for Whampoa on that understanding, Capt. Benson was prevailed on by Mr. Morss of Messrs Olyphant & Co's house to remain behind, who, contrary to the resolutions and wishes of his countrymen, next morning handed into Howqua's hands, the bond signed in English and Chinese! This having been done by one, was of course done by the rest, though under protest. Thus Messrs Olyphant & Co. have the questionable honor of being the first to give in to a very tyrannical Chinese law, which *compels* people to put their names to they know not what.

New Port Regulations.

Translated by Mr. Fearon.

Edict From

Yu, by Imperial appointment, Acting Collector of Customs at the Port of Canton, &c., &c., to the Linguists Isaemow (Old Tom) and the others, for their full information:

On the 6th day of the 5th moon of the 19th year of Taoukwang I received the following communication from the Governor:

"On the 2nd day of the 4th moon the Custom House Clerks Leking and others reported that the American Ships Remmonds and King had entered the Port; and on the 4th day of the same month the two Sze Magistrates made their joint report respecting the new regulations they were commanded to frame for despatching civil Officers to search and examine the foreign ships, with a military and police force. They report the result (of their deliberations) and wait for orders how to act:"

Draft of regulations, copied out, and handed up for the consideration (of the Governor).

Regulations for the guarding against the smuggling of Opium by the foreign ships lately arrived. On receipt of it let the several officers respectfully obey it. We, the Sze Magistrates, in obedience to the regulations proceed to lay them before you:

§ 1. Immediately a foreign vessel anchors in the outer Waters, an officer should be delegated to take her measurement and draught of water; this should be clearly written out and notified in a sealed certificate. After her arrival at Whampoa it would be expedient to send an Officer again to measure her, when, should it appear that her depth of water does not agree with that entered in the certificate, the discrepancy should be reported, that orders might be issued to fine her.

Upon examination it appears that the merchant ships of the various foreign nations which bring Cargoes to Canton to trade, anchor, for a time, at Lintin and other places in the outer waters; Here in league with traitorous blackguards of the Inner land, they smuggle Opium, and secretly dispose of other contraband goods. They then enter the river. These evils are without bounds, and are indeed intensely wicked. The Opium ships now in the outer waters have delivered up every particle of the smoking filth which they had hoarded up, and which is now all destroyed; they are also sternly prohibited from ever bringing it hereafter. But it is to be feared that at some future day their former wickedness will again bud forth; we must not, therefore, omit to enact laws before hand to guard against this.

Now the Collector of Customs has determined that, both in the outer waters and in the river, (the foreign ships) shall be subject to the same laws respecting their draught water, as the Grain boats.* An Officer being delegated to measure them and note their depth of water. By this salutary measure, the evil may be completely guarded against.

§ 2. All foreign vessels coming to Canton, in future years, to trade (the season of their arrival being always the same) must be correctly measured outside ere they will be permitted to enter the Port.

Whampoa being situated so near the Capital, no Officer of rank has ever been stationed there:

§ 3. As the foreign vessels will have to be measured again when there, it would be expedient to appoint an Officer of known ability, to superintend the management of the business.

The plan is expedient, and hereafter as soon as it is reported that a ship wishes to come to Whampoa, the Government will delegate from Canton an Acting Magistrate, of known ability and talents, to proceed thither beforehand, taking with him linguists and people to measure the ship. On her arrival there she must, according to law, be measured: the Officer superintending in person. Should her draught of water not correspond with that mentioned in the sealed certificate, it will be appa ent that smuggling has been going on outside during her passage up, and a report of the fact must be forthwith sent to Government, that the affair may be investigated and punished. When he has completed the duties of his mission he will be allowed to return to the Capital and report himself.

§ 4. When a foreign ship comes into Port, she should, on arrival at Whampoa, be watched, and prevented from smuggling. The Officer should be stationed on the left and the Custom House runners on the right side of her, their boats being anchored on each side of her. Thus for keeping her in awe there would be the deputed naval Officer: for guarding against her, the soldiery belonging to the Cruisers on that station: for taking account of the lading and unlading of Cargo, the Whampoa clerks: and for accompanying the Cargo up to Canton, the river police. This regulation comprehends every emergency, and, if only acted upon faithfully, will completely prevent the least smuggling going on. If may hereafter become expedient to appoint another Officer to superintend and enquire into the conduct of the military and police forces employed on the above duty. Should he discover that there has been the least remissness, negligence, smuggling, receiving bribes, carelessness in guarding, or any other such vile practices, he should forthwith report the facts, and the offenders should really be visited with the heaviest penalties.

It appears by this, that for guarding against smuggling on board foreign ships which come up to Whampoa, there are—an Officer of ability—Custom House runners—Clerks—and soldiery, whose duty individually and collectively is to watch and examine. The above regulation is really excellent and most complete, but it does not provide for a high civil Officer being delegated to superintend the whole; and to enquire into the conduct of the police and soldiery; to see that their duties are more than nominal, and that carelessness in attention does not take the place of watchful energy. It is therefore now determined:

§ 5. That an able officer of rank be delegated to superintend the whole, and to keep a check on the police and soldiery. It is expedient to select an officer who is well known for his ability, acquaintance with the duty, and trustworthiness, who must remain constantly on guard. This will effectually ensure watchfulness and alertness in guarding, and will prevent (the soldiery &c.) from secretly enjoying their pleasures, and connivring at the foreigners smuggling.

Respecting the selection of Officers for this duty, it may happen at the time that they have other appointments to attend to, which will make it difficult to send them on this mission. The number of acting Officers and those waiting for appointments, now in Canton is not great, neither are they well fitted by experience to undertake the duty, and are liable to be called away on any other duty, and are consequently unable to remain any length of time to watch and guard. Besides this it would be an extremely difficult task to muster three gentlemen to select one of their number:

§ 6. It is therefore permitted that, according to the circumstances of the time being, any one, from among the candidates for office, Asst. Magistrates, &c. who may not be employed on any other duty, may be selected to superintend and guard.

When the foreign Ship has completed her lading, and left the Port, (should there be no other vessel at Whampoa) there will be no further occasion for the police and Soldiery to guard against and keep them in awe:

§ 7. Orders may, therefore, then be sent to the Chief Superintending Delegate to return to the Capital, and report the completion of his duties. Afterward an another vessel coming up, the same Officer should he be engaged on no other duty, must be sent to superintend this.

The duty of this Officer will be extremely onerous as, immediately a ship arrives, he will be sent down, without a moment's delay, to superintend her second measurement.

We the Sze Magistrates have hitherto had no reports, sent to our Office, of the time of a foreign vessel's arrival at Whampoa: and were the report to be first sent in, orders to be waited for ere the Officers could go, and consideration as to the selection to be made, much delay would occur ere the ship could be measured. It is therefore enacted:

§ 8 That hereafter when the merchant vessels of the various nations come to Canton to trade, the time of their arrival must be immediately reported to Government, who will send either an assistant Magistrate, or an officer from the Chuyuen's office, down to Whampoa beforehand, and give his whole energy, day and night, to the maintenance of a strict guard and surveillance.

Should there be any such blackguards among the police and soldiery, as to harp away from the ship, or neglect their watch, or smuggle, or receive bribes, or show connivance and trifling, or dare to borrow pretences for extorting money from the common people, then the whole circumstances of their offending must be forthwith secretly reported to Government, and the offenders sent up to Canton to meet their punishment.

As to all thin, fish, ferry, compradar boats, &c. which ply about the shipping, orders should be requested for the Deputy to search and examine them, that all evils which might arise therefrom may be prevented.

Whether the number of Ships of all nations, which may, in after years, resort to China, will be large or small, there is no means of knowing certainly.

§ 9. Should the number of them, which hereafter come up to Whampoa, be very considerable, it will be necessary for one officer to superintend the measuring, and another the guard and surveillance. It is expedient therefore that, in such case, two officers be appointed, one to superintend each department. Should the number, however, be small, the measuring department will be but trifling, and one officer can superintend both duties. The measuring officer will therefore remain to superintend the preventive guard, and to keep the soldiery to their duty.

Thus the whole duty of measuring and washing will be performed, without it being necessary to send two officers, and with much less trouble and inconvenience.

§ 10. Should the said Delegate be remiss in his duty, receive bribes, or allow the clerks and soldiery to connive with the foreigners, he should, immediately the fact is known, be shore of his rank and dismissed the service.

An official court of enquiry, must in such case be held, to determine his guilt or innocence, and strict justice done. The whole facts of the case, with the verdict, must be reported to Government to receive its sanction. At the same time reports of the case must be sent to the Collector of Customs, for his information and guidance.

"This coming before me the Governor, I do ordain, in reply, that these regulations, setting aside all former ones, be adopted for managing the trade.

"The Hong merchants Howqua and Puankequa are hereby commanded forthwith to notify the ships of the American merchants Remmonds and King, in accordance with the new and final regulations. Let them proceed, in person, to Whampoa and there with all sincerity and energy subject (the ships) to the strictest scrutiny and examination.

"The Bond hitherto required must be signed both by the foreigners and Hong-merchants, by which they solemnly bind themselves cheerfully and willingly to abide by the consequences of their crimes, should they be discovered to have Opium, and to deliver it up.

"His honor the Collector will also on his part, (should he discover Opium) when the hatch are opened by his orders, forthwith deliver it up to me the Governor, that it may be recorded.

"Business must now be carried on as above is set forth. The Hong-merchants must second their most implicit obedience; and, in company with the linguists, hasten forward, and in all sincerity give their whole minds to the management of their business. Not a moment's delay will be permitted. If they allow any smuggling, or dare, as formerly, to pass it over as a trifling matter, or do not carefully search and investigate, or if they rashly and heedlessly give the Bond, and smuggling of Opium or other contraband goods is afterwards detected, then immediately as discovery of the facts is made, the senior, junior, and security Hong-merchants with the linguists, shall all be taken and visited with most extreme punishment. Not a particle of indulgence will be shewn them.

"Let this be circulated among all the Officers of the province for their information and guidance.

On receipt of the above I, the Collector, in compliance therewith issue this edict for general information. Immediately the said Linguists receive it, let them accord their implicit obedience to the Governor's regulations for managing trade. Do not trifle with nor disobey this Edict, lest you become involved in guilt. Haste! Haste! A special Command.

June 23d, 1839.

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‡ This is a bow drawn at a venture, but it has hit the mark. It is a melancholy fact that the use of Opium is very much on the increase in England.

† Literally, "happily do not tell lies or gloss over matters." It must however be borne in mind, that these and similar expressions do not among the Chinese convey the exceedingly offensive meaning that they do among Europeans. Still, even among themselves, language of this kind is not looked upon as *too polite*.

* Boats which convey grain up the canals.

EXCHANGES.

London, ... 6 mo. st. .... 4s. 10d. per $
Calcutta, ...30 days st. ....218 C. R. per ₹ 100

GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Statement of the Quantities of Teas and Raw Silk Exported to the United Kingdom. Season 1838-39 to this date.

Date	Ships	Destination	Tonnage	Tea Black. Peculs. Pekoes	Bohea.	Canton Bohea.	Congo.	Caper.	Souchong.	Campoi.	Ankoi.	Hong-Anny.	Pekoe.	Orange Pekoe.	Hyson	Young Hyson	Hyson Skin.	Twankay.	Tea Green. Peculs. Gunpowder.	Imperial	Raw Silk Pr.
1839 June 18	William Jardine	London	693	..	..	..	2521	21	627	36	..	11	483	774	..	..	..	..	1616 ..	7	7 ..
21	Alexander Baring	,,	568	..	..	..	3976	77	167	..	..	23	90	213	..	..	..	..	1965 67	..	.. 64
26	Westminster	,,	513	..	..	..	3012	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	..	88	..	..	..	..	.. ..
26	Imogen	,,	331	..	..	..	2624	..	33	..	..	93	..	63	..	..	194	..	.. ..	..	.. 7
23	John O'Gaunt	Liverpool	449	..	..	..	2789	77	96	..	..	40	10	284	..	..	74	..	.. 18	7	.. ..
26	Euphrates	London	617	..	..	..	4845	61	140	..	..	..	469	96	..	..	..	..	.. ..	..	.. ..
Feby 1	Mary	,,	..	..	..	..	5553	..	147	..	..	..	218	221	..	..	..	..	.. ..	..	.. ..
1	Orestes	Bristol	529	..	..	..	5477	67	103	..	..	..	78	130	..	..	..	..	.. ..	..	.. ..
1	Patriot Queen	Liverpool	547	..	..	..	4280	103	78	..	..	..	60	127	6	..	..	..	.. ..	..	.. ..
1	Bengal	London	..	..	..	..	7134	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. ..	..	.. ..
3	John Bull	,,	398	..	..	..	6391	130	149	..	..	..	..	130	..	..	..	..	.. ..	..	.. ..
1	Penang	Liverpool	347	..	..	..	3103	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	..	..	..	.. ..	26	.. ..
3	La Belle Alliance	London	..	..	..	..	5083	..	134	..	41	..	163	178	..	..	..	..	.. 20	..	.. ..
6	Duke of Lancaster	,,	..	..	..	..	4245	13	198	..	..	19	64	164	..	..	..	..	.. ..	..	.. ..
7	Oriental	Cowes for Orders	507	..	..	..	3053	..	458	234	..	..	194	..	50	112	..	715	22	114	.. ..
8	Moffat	London	822	..	..	..	8074	..	..	..	..	..	25	38	..	..	..	..	.. ..	..	.. ..
8	Inglis	,,	1322	..	..	..	10169	75	633	..	98	70	306	306	..	..	..	..	.. ..	..	.. 100
8	Chelydra	Bristol	449	..	..	..	2974	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. ..	..	.. ..
8	Jamaica	Glasgow	369	369	..	..	3015	100	..	..	31	..	29	34	45	..	13	49	22	13	.. ..
9	Jane Brown	,,	280	..	..	..	2599	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	..	..	..	..	30	..	.. ..
11	Eliza Stewart	London	423	..	..	..	4202	..	130	..	..	..	196	254	..	..	..	..	.. ..	..	.. 40
12	Crescent	,,	574	..	..	..	5241	..	61	..	..	..	..	35	..	..	..	..	49	18	.. 92
March 10	Hindostan	,,	501	..	..	..	832	384	294	..	..	478	346	179	16	..	..	797	..	..	.. 673
18	Viscount Melbourne	,,	650	..	..	..	5827	42	107	..	..	150	106	39	..	..	..	221	..	..	.. 161
May	Isabella	Leith	428	..	..	..	4355	..	202	29	..	..	10	205	..	21	..	34	8	8	.. ..
	Parrock Hall	London	420	..	..	..	2303	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	910	..	..	.. 17
	Rosalind	,,	271	..	..	..	2079	102	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	577	..	..	.. ..
	Ingleborough	,,	401	..	..	..	3561	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	152	..	..	344	71	68	.. ..
	Premier	,,	420	..	..	..	3250	..	246	..	..	..	55	60	..	..	15	461	77	60	190 ..
	Tigris	Liverpool	422	..	..	..	2764	..	63	..	..	..	145	29	90	..	..	1084	48	31	.. ..
	Orissa	Cork for Orders	365	..	..	..	2173	..	3	..	..	..	97	..	48	..	98	1366	34	..	.. ..
	Orwell	London	1436	..	..	..	7331	33	205	..	..	..	..	139	899	100	92	354	321	184	.. ..
	Lord Wm. Bentinck	,,	568	..	..	..	4002	..	..	..	..	..	83	..	54	..	..	1026	160	112	26 ..
	St. Vincent	,,	410	..	..	..	2773	..	..	..	..	..	53	..	204	..	..	..	3	18	13 ..
	Eliza	,,	..	..	..	..	3512	..	22	..	..	70	..	..	62	30	26	1499	13	18	.. ..
	George IV	,,	..	..	..	..	7123	..	13	..	79	..	33	11	209	273	37	5078	50	12	74 ..
	Darrel Scott	,,	..	..	..	..	4218	..	14	..	..	..	..	216	321	762	120	1062	612	236	236 ..
	Reliance	,,	..	..	..	..	7120	140	..	..	23	..	136	86	706	27	..	4140	481	331	.. ..
	Anne Jane	,,	..	..	..	..	1000	..	..	..	..	335	3	..	109	..	..	1049	62	75	160 ..
	Bushetier	,,	..	..	..	..	2263	..	26	8	..	..	4	..	946	162	..	587	108	80	267 ..
	Emily Jane	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69	79	117	..	43	343	120	94	356 ..
Shipped from 1st July to end of December 1838.			369				16671	1463	4441	308	272	1189	4028	4175	4025	1575	631	28709	2208	1490	2456
			135	355			53964	797	2086	122	523	1158	540	2512	5728	3373	3262	4862	2221	1647	1000
			504	355			219877	2260	6497	428	795	2347	4568	6687	9753	4948	3893	33568	5679	3137	3456

Black Teas Pcls. 244,118 Lbs. 31,549,066
Green Teas ,, 80,972 ,, 8,129,600

Total Peculs 305,090 Lbs. 40,678,666

Macao, 6th July 1839.

GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Statement of Tea exported to the United States, Season 1838-39.

Despatch	Ships	Destination	Tea Black. Peculs. Congo	Souchong	Pow-chong	Pekoe	Orange Pekoe	Hyson	Young Hyson	Hyson Skin	Twankay	Tea Green. Peculs. Gunpowder	Imperial
1838 July 4	Mandarin	New York		315				428	1512	115		468	418
,, 24	Splendid	do.		253	237			50	902	50		238	147
,, 24	Baptiste Menick	do.		252	218			141	2010	245		787	149
,, 6	Hindoo	New York via Manila						119	787			119	92
August 8	Philippe 1st	New York			124			49	1951	174		385	248
,, 12	Levant	New York via Manila		1682				77	1136	45		84	131
September 20	Commerce	Philadelphia		901	280	6		326	1704	407		146	155
November 19	Albion	New York		186	230	40	127	265	1468	26		580	308
,, 20	Mary Chilton	do.							1797			945	168
1839 January 19	York	do.		34	46			160	969	855		412	202
,, 21	Ceylon	Manila and New York										315	67
,, 30	Trenton	New York		155				410	2186	156		95	160
February 1	Asia	Manila and New York		497					2175			239	125
,, 5	J. N. Gossler	New York		908	278			302	1155	360		886	930
March 7	London	do.		544					3491	997		117	117
,, 20	Omega	do.			92				371	137	90	18	47
	Francis Stanton	New York		698	296		64		2816	236	21	328	222
	Vancouver	Boston	1926	977				300	688				
	Niantic	New York		344	194			230	2089		165	103	28
	Girard	do.		184	30e		4	397	2466	114	6	443	439
May 9	Roman	do.		609	360	93		60	1000	105	35	80	60
14	Canada	do.		235	417			34	3559			264	215
27	Covington	do.			130			191	2540			251	206
30	Panama	do.		103	165			437	3310	573	169	393	198
		Peculs	1926	6779	3301	71	195	4159	41567	4005	475	6078	4708
		Chests	9898	11113	7016	149	487	9318	61128	7837	778	13564	6631

Black Teas Peculs 31,969 Chests 21,634
Green ,, ,, 61,190 ,, 94,956

Total Peculs 73,158 Chests 115,910

Canton, 1st June, 1839.

NOTICE.—Mr. HENNY CORMACK, is admitted a partner in our firm from this date.

Bombay, 1st April, 1839. LE KIE & Co.

NOTICE.—Mr. MERWANJEE JEEJEEBHOY, is admitted a partner in our establishment, and the business will be conducted in future under the firm of DADABHOY and MANACKJEE RUSTOMJEE & Co.

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.

Macao, 25th June, 1839.

NOTICE.—As the British now residing at Macao, may be desirous of availing themselves of their leisure hours to acquire the Portuguese language, a Portuguese gentleman proposes to give lessons therein, either at his own house or at any gentleman's residence, either morning or evening, as it may best suit the parties. For reference apply at the Canton Press Office.

Macao, 5th July, 1839.

WANTS A SITUATION—An individual who has been in the trade at Canton for seven years; and understands book-keeping. For particulars apply to the Editor of the Canton Press.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are authorised to grant Policies payable in Calcutta, London, Batavia and Canton. A cash payment of five per cent on the amount of premium per each risk will be made to all parties giving risks to this office, and Policies are made payable at 30 days when the premium is paid in cash at par exchange, and at two months and longer periods when paid by a Bill on the same terms at which the Policy is payable. DANIELL & Co.

Agents in China, Asiatic Marine Ins. Office.

Secretaries in Calcutta Messrs. Fergusson Brothers & Co.
Agents in London Messrs Forbes Forbes & Co.
,, in Batavia Messrs. Wilson Smithe & Co.
Canton, 9th November, 1838.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Subscribers are duly constituted and appointed Agents for this Company, and can grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta, Canton, Bombay, Madras, and elsewhere.—parties contributing business to the office, will be entitled to a return of five per cent on the amount of premium actually paid in.

Canton, January 4th 1838. WETMORE & Co.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The undersigned has been appointed Agent in Singapore for the sale of the works published by the "SOCIETY FOR THE DIFFUSION OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE" as also Agent for the sale of Chamber's Edinburgh Journal, and the other publications of Messrs W. and R. Chambers, Edinburgh. He has lately received copies of most of the above works, including *Penny Magazine, Penny Cyclopædia, Chambers Journal* etc. which are for sale at the London publishing prices, exchange at 4s 2d. per dollar, or 2 cents per penny. He will also be happy to receive orders for and undertakes to procure at the London publishing prices at the above exchange, *without any charges added*, any of the publications of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge and of Messrs W. and R. Chambers,—as any other works parties may wish to order, provided the price be paid at the time of ordering, or guarantee be given that the work or works will be received and paid for on delivery. On the arrival at Singapore of the works ordered, they will be handed over to such agents or the parties may appoint to receive them—or be forwarded direct by earliest opportunity, at the expense of the parties.

Orders in China may be left with Rev. E. C. Bridgman, or J. R. Morrison Esq. Canton—and S. W. Williams Esq. Macao—with whom Catalogues of the D. U. K. Society's publications may be seen. Catalogues may also be seen at the Morrison Education Society's Library, Canton—and at Macao.

J. H. MOOR

Singapore 29th October 1838.

FOR BATAVIA VIA MANILA.

THE French Ship L' ALEXANDRE, POUCALLET Commander, now in the Typa, will leave for the above places on the 15th inst. For Freight or Passage apply to S. VAN BASEL TOE LAER & Co.

Macao, 4th July, 1839.

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HOOKER & LANE.

No. 1 British Factory,
1st December, 1838.

FOR SALE.

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Macao 8th July 1839.

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Canton, 7th May, 1839.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—Brit. *General Wood*, ——, *Charlotte*, Liebschwager; *Charles Forbes*, Wills, all from Bombay; *Oneida*, ——, from New York, 26th February.

SAILED on DESPATCHD.—Brit. *Lambton*, ——, *Helen*, ——, *Emily Jane*, Kennedy, for Manila; Amer. *Europa*, for Sandwich Islands. The *Bombay Castle*, for Bombay, to be despatched on Tuesday next the 16th inst.

PASSENGERS per *Emily Jane*, Messrs. Le Dent, E. Pereira, Bourjé, Hon. G. F. Drummond, Capt. Scanlan; per *E urepa*, Mr. H. Bilmer.

VESSELS AT HONGKONG etc., Brit. *Jane, Lord Amherst, Harriet, Psyche, Herculis, Anne, Jardine, Mermaid, Isabella, Anna, Minerva, Rose, Governor Findlay, Rose, Hoak, Thomas, Pearl, Thistle, Maitencia, Lady Hayes, Ann, Syed, Rhea, Hannah, Carnatic, Hougshew, Hemly, Copeland, Tory, Edmonstone, John Marsh, John Horton, Lama, Hermion, Oscar, Fort William, Bombay Castle, Cornwallis, Burlin, Cambridge, General Wood, Charlotte, Charles Forbes, Bellmore, Hannah, Blaine Castle, Str. C. Malcolm.*

Amer. *Lintin, Persia, Talbot, Florida, Naylor, Indus Osage, Oneida, U. S. S. Columbia* and *John Adams, Providence, Plantar.*

French. *L' Alexandre.*

LATEST DATES, from BOMBAY, 25th March, via Bombay. UNITED STATES, 2nd March, via England. CALCUTTA, 22nd April, via Bombay. BOMBAY, 29th May, *P. C. Forbes*. SINGAPORE, 21st June, *P. C. Forbes*. JAVA, 6th June, *P. Plantar*. MANILA, 10th June.

SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

Vessel's Name.	Flag.	Commander.	Tons	Where from.	Consignees.
Paris	Ameri.	King		United States	Russell & Co.
Nantasket	,,	Remmonds		,, ...	,,
Cashmere	,,	Meacom		,, ...	,,
Sabina	,,	Johnston		,, ...	Wetmore & Co.
Morrison	,,	Benson		,, ...	Olyphant & Co.
R. Fulton	,,	MacDougall		,, ...	J. Ryus.
Cynthia	,,	Johnson		,, ...	Gordon & Talbot.
Rouble	,,	Benson		,, ...	Russell Sturgis & Co.
Naples	,,	Archer		,, ...	,,

Printed and published by FREDERIC MOLLER, *at the Canton Press Office, Po do Monte.*

THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 4. No. 42. *Macao, Saturday, 20th July,* 1839. No. 196.

United States.

State of the Sub-Treasury for 1839.—The Globe of Tuesday night, contains the report of Mr. CAMBRELENG, from the Committee of Ways and Means, on the Treasury. From this document, we annex an account of the resources, with the charges upon the Treasury, for the current year:

Resources of 1839.

The ascertained balance in the Treasury on the first of January, exclusive of $500,000 for the use of the mint, is		$9,200,000
Receipts from customs,	$18,000,000	
Lands,	5,000,000	
		$23,000,000
Balance due from late deposite banks, being less than as stated by the Treasurer, owing to anticipated payments,	2,200,000	
From miscellaneous sources,	400,000	
		$ 2,700,000
		$34,900,000

Charges upon the Treasury.

Appropriations authorised by former acts, which will be required for the public service, but were not drawn out prior to the first of January last, according to the Treasury account,		$18,260,000
Appropriations already reported, viz:		
Indian annuities &c.	$ 846,960	
Army,	5,348,220	
Pensions,	2,469,019	
Northern frontier,	500,000	
Navy,	5,170,781	
Civil and diplomatic, deducting the nominal appropriation of $ 5100 000 for the Post Office,	2,834,364	
Partial appropriations for Congressional expenditures, besides those included in the preceding bill,	549,344	
Cumberland road,	300,000	
		$19,078,678
Appropriations under permanent laws for pensions, arming and equipping the militia, &c. including $730,000 for the gradual improvement of the Navy, transferred at the last session,		2,146,000
Appropriations carried to the surplus fund, which must be again appropriated,		293,000
For the Military Academy (to be reported)		128,055
For preventing and suppressing Indian hostilities in Florida, (to be reported)		1,804 776
		37,764,507
Of the foregoing appropriations, there will probably be undrawn at the close of the year, (being the short session, the estimate is less than at the close of the last year)		13,000,000
		24,764,507
Certificates for return duties on merchandise destroyed by fire at New York, receivable in payment for duties, as estimated by the commissioners,		400,000
Treasury notes to be redeemed,		7,712,350
		32,876,857
Deduct the resources,		29,900,000
Deficit,		$3,976,857

To meet this deficiency, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to sell the remaining bonds of the Bank of the United States, amounting, with interest, to $2,380,000, and there remains $2,287,850 of the Treasury notes authorized to be issued by the act of 1838, which have not yet been issued. Should the former be sold, and the limitation of the Treasury note act of 1837 be extended to the 20th June, and no appropriations be authorized during the present session but those embraced in the foregoing statement, there would be an estimated balance in the Treasury on the 1st January next of about $690,000. Even this balance will be reduced by some additions which will be necessarily made during the session to the appropriations enumerated in the foregoing statement. Should Congress authorize the usual amount of few appropriations, and the three millions proposed for fortifications, harbours, &c. it would be necessary to provide five or six millions for the Treasury, in addition to all the resources and receipts existing or contemplated. *New York Courier and Enquirer.*

Memoranda of a visit to Chunhow, the temporary residence of the imperial commissioner, who in person there superintended the destruction of the opium, recently surrendered to the Chinese government. June 17th 1839. By E. C. B.

In the afternoon of the 18th instant, at the request of Mr. King, I embarked with him from Macao, in the ship Morrison, captain Benson, and proceeded up the river to Chuenpe. Mr. K's object was twofold;—first to witness the destruction of the opium, then going on in that neighborhood; and in the second place, to make inquiries respecting the conditions, on which ships may hereafter enter the Bogue. Since many declared that the Chinese would not destroy one catty of the drug, and many others have expressed their belief that, should the destruction be actually undertaken, great quantities would be purloined; it seemed the more desirable that some foreigners should obtain admittance to the place where the drug was actually being destroyed.

The opportunity, therefore, of being an eye-witness of a scene so novel was gladly improved, with the determination to make every practicable inquiry and observation, respecting the fidelity of the work as it went on under the immediate inspection of the high commissioner. Contrary to our expectations, no obstacles were opposed to our wishes; and I have only to regret, that others could not have availed themselves of a like opportunity to witness the same scene. That liberty to do this should be given, seems evidently to have been intended by the emperor's own mandate, in which he commands, that the opium should be destroyed in Canton, where natives and foreigners "both alike might hear of it, and see it."

About noon, on the 16th, the Morrison anchored at Chuenpe, near the station where the deliveries were made from the receiving ships, perhaps two miles below the fort on Anunghoy, and less than one fourth that distance from the guns on Chuenpe and those in the junks of war in Anson's bay. In the course of the afternoon a card, and an open note stating the object of the visit, were put into the hands of the naval officer on the station, who after some demurring, saying the request ought to have been made at Macao, &c., promised to send off both by express to the commissioner, and to return an answer before noon next day. A pilot, who came off from the fleet at sunrise, the following morning, to make inquiries about the Morrison, said a favorable answer would be given; and his report seemed to be confirmed by the unusual display of flags on board the junks, and by the appearance of several large barges in the fleet.

At half-past nine o'clock, A. M., one of the large boats came along side, having on board Lao Taeyue, a naval officer of the rank of captain. He was immediately received on board, and conducted into the cabin. After being seated, and passing compliments, he said he had been directed by the high commissioner, and the admiral, his master, to convey in person their pleasure that Mr. K. should proceed to Chunhow. He asked whether the party would prefer to go in his barge, or in the captain's gig; and remarked that it was unnecessary for us to take any arms, and faithfully protected and conducted back by himself. He further very politely —and very gallantly too for a son of Han—inquired if Mrs. King would like to join the party.

While our boat was being made ready, Lao improved the opportunity to give a statement of his exalted self and of the imperial navy, and made sundry inquiries about admiral Maitland, whom he had the pleasure of seeing some months back. He inquired particularly for Mr. Morrison, who acted as interpreter on the occasion; and wished to know if the Eng lish superintendents, Elliot and Johnston, were both at Macao. He did his best to make himself agreeable to us, and was throughout the day attentive and lavish of compliments. He admired the ships and crew, and did not fail to mark the contrast between them and his own.

At 10 o'clock we left the Morrison, our party consisting of Mr. and Mrs. King, captain Benson, myself and seamen. Lao, in his own boat, manned with about 60 seamen, with few attendants, led the way, and our gig followed. As we passed through the fleet, several other boats, with officers on board, joined the party, some under sail, and others with rowers—all in high spirits and full of glee. When east of Anson's bay, having a little islet on our right and the ruins of an old fort on the left, we passed through Samhow (three fathoms) and the creek) and over Sinkok (Sandy point), and with our wind and tide reached Chunhow, in less than an hour from the time of leaving the ship. Chunhow is, I should think, five or six miles from the fort on Chuenpe; and nearly due east, distant, say, two miles from the fort on Anunghoy. From the islet, above mentioned, our course was N. E. up a small creek, with hills and sides rice-fields and rivulets, on each side. A few poor houses were seen here and there, with two or three small villages on the south-east. In the opposite direction, near the banks of the creek, there was a military station, a mere watch-house, and a large ancestral temple. A good many boats were passing and repassing the river, exhibiting on all sides the aspect of quiet and industry.

Chunhow is a long narrow village, on the east side of the creek, running north and south, perhaps one third of a mile. The site selected for the deposit and destruction of the opium, is on the bank of the creek, at the brow of a hill, about distance from the south end of the village, including an area about 400 or 500 feet square, strongly enpaled with bamboos. Crowds of spectators appeared in the boats, on the houses, and on the sides of the hill, as our party passed by the village. As we approached the landing-place, the war-boats and junks beat a salute; and two divisions of troops, in full uniform, were drawn up under their respective standards, one on the south, the other on the north, of the enclosure. It was a fine morning, and the Chinese seemed delighted with the arrival of our little gig. The scene around us, taking it all in all, was pleasing and some what imposing; still there was something in the work itself which made me feel sad and sick at heart.

Just before reaching the landing-place, Loo, our guide, asked whether we would see the commissioner. Being answered in the affirmative, he inquired what ceremonies we would perform, and whether we would make the *kotow* or not. Refusing to perform the latter, and intimating what would be our own pleasure, it was agreed at once, that we should conform to the usages of our own country.

Loo, stepping on shore before us, begged us to wait till he could announce our arrival, and make arrangements for reception. After a short absence, he returned attended by a military officer, named Wongchin, deputed by the commissioner to wait on the visitors. He wore a long heavy outfas, and was booted and belted like a warrior. He was a Mohammedan, a native of one of the northern provinces; rather tall, stout, of a very dark complexion, wearing a thick long black beard. He had evidently been bred in the camps, and inured to a martial life. As he and Loo approached our gig, the latter pointed out each of us, calling us by name; and then requested me to step on shore. After a formal introduction to his friend Wongchin, Loo stated the arrangements that had been made for the occasion; we were first to examine the whole works in detail, and afterwards were to have an audience with the commissioner, if we desired it. Also it was intimated, that we should choose our own times, and inspect every part as long and as minutely as we wished.

Our party now stepped from the gig, and passing along a pier, entered the enclosure. This, as described above, was a large area, surrounded by a strong palisade, like a Malayan camp. There were gates on each side, excepting the east; at these sentinels were stationed, and no person was allowed to enter without a ticket. And on going out of the place, every one was examined. The number of workmen was said to be about five hundred. The number of officers, civil and military, could not have been less than sixty or eighty. A collection of finer looking men I have scarcely ever seen. Many of the clerks and attendants, too, were young and good-looking. All these officers were employed as inspectors and overseers. A part of them were on elevated seats, under mat sheds, to watch all the movements, in every part of the enclosure; and their position was such that nothing could escape their notice. By alternation, some of them were kept always at their posts, day and night. Another part of the officers superintended the delivery of the opium from the chests, which had been stored up in small enclosures within the large one. Special care was taken to see if each chest and parcel now corresponded to what it was marked down at when taken from the storehouse.

On the west side of the enclosure, just within the palisades, were three large vats, or trenches, running from east to west, say 150 feet long, 75 feet broad, and 7 deep, flagged with stone and lined along the sides with heavy timbers. Each of these three, had its own fence with entrances only on one side. When we were there, one had no opium in it; a second was being filled; and another was nearly ready to be emptied.

The process by which the drug was subjected, was briefly this. In the first place a trench was filled two feet deep, more or less, with fresh water, from the brow of the hill. The first trench was in this state, having just been filled with fresh water. Over the second, in which the people were at work, forms, with planks on them, were arranged a few feet apart. The opium in baskets was delivered into the hands of coolies, who going on the planks carried it to every part of the trench. The balls were then taken one by one and thrown down of the planks, stamped on with the feet till broken in pieces, and were then kicked into the water. At the same time, other coolies were employed in the trenches, with hoes and broad spatulas, busily engaged in beating and turning up the opium from the bottom of the vat. Other coolies were employed in bringing salt and lime, and spreading them profusely over the whole surface of the trench. The third was about half filled, standing like a distiller's vat, not in a state of active fermentation, but of slow decomposition, and was nearly ready to be drawn off. This was to be done by opening a sluice, which opened between the trench and the creek. This sluice was two feet wide, and somewhat deeper than the floor of the trench. It was furnished with a screen, made fine like a sieve, so as to prevent any large masses of the drug from finding their way into the creek.

By half-past 11 o'clock, we had examined, and re-examined every part of the of the process of destruction. The degree of care and fidelity, with which the whole work was conducted, far exceeded our expectations; and I cannot conceive how any opium could be more faithfully executed. The watch was apparently much stricter, on every side, than it was during the detention of foreigners in Canton. One poor man, at Chunhow, for only attempting to carry off small pieces of opium about his person, was, on detection, almost instantly visited with the extreme penalty of the law. If any was pilfered, it must have been in very small quantities, and at the most imminent hazard of life—at least, so I am constrained to believe.

Well satisfied with the inspection of the trenches, we were again asked if we were ready to see the commissioner. A seat for Mrs. K. was provided near the boat in one of the watch-houses, where she was furnished with tea and sweetmeats, attended by captain Benson, while Mr. King and myself, conducted by Loo and Wongchin, proceeded to the east side of the enclosure, to the apartments of the commissioner. These were large and commodious, built of bamboos, like the temporary lodgings of the Chinese. The hall of audience was about twenty feet square, a little elevated, and open on the west side, so as to command a full view of the trenches and landing-place. The floor was covered with carpets, and the walls decorated with scrolls. When within a few yards of the hall, Loo pointed out to us one by one the officers, we were going to meet. Lin, his majesty's high commissioner, occupied the east side of the hall alone; seated in a broad chair or sofa, with two tables near him, one on each side. The admiral, or commander-in chief, of the maritime forces of the province, occupied a seat alone at the commissioner's right, on the north side of the hall; at his left, on the south side of the hall, the hoppo and commissioner of justice, or *ngancheae* were seated. All the other officers were standing, some within and others without the hall, habited in their summer dresses, wearing silk boots, with light straw hats or bonnets, crowned with buttons indicative of their respective rank.

When leaving Macao, we had little expectation of being so soon ushered into the presence of such dignitaries as those now before us. However, we determined to take full advantage of Chinese moderation and to protract our interview as to see and to learn whatever the occasion would allow. With a suitable air of indifference, and all due gravity, à *la Chinoise*, we advanced to the west side of the hall. Here we took off our hats, and bowed to the commissioner, standing directly before him, surrounded by a dense crowd of officers and attendants. Loo and Wongchin, at the same time in the middle of the hall, kneeled and prostrated themselves before his excellency; who immediately bade them rise, and the conference commenced, and lasted full two hours. Loo and Wongchin were chief speakers, first addressing the commissioner, and then communicating with us.

The commissioner opened the conversation by inquiring if Mr. K. had received his communication, addressed to him, sometime back, while in Canton. In reply to this, reference was made to the inconveniences and losses sustained by the late proceedings; and it was inquired, whether any security would be given that such should not occur in future. This prepared the way to ask for a specification of the conditions on which ships will henceforth be allowed to enter the port. His excellency said, the evils had grown gradually and secretly, because their authors had been dealt with so leniently; and that now the time had come when forbearance was no longer possible. It was solely for the suppression of the traffic in opium that the late severe measures had been prosecuted. The illicit trade be said, must now be stopped; the other should be protected. After speaking long and animatedly on this point, the commissioner gave the following in writing.

"Vessels engaging in the clandestine sale of opium, shall assuredly be examined and treated with great severity, and no degree of favor or leniency shall be shown to them.

"All those who are good, are conscious of their upright intentions; and all those who are evil, are conscious of their bad intentions. Certainly the good shall not be involved on account of the evil; and as certainly, the evil shall not be screened on account of the good.

"Let the good, dismissing all anxiety of heart, prosecute their commerce freely, without any apprehensions of difficulty.

"As for those who are evil, it only remains that they early leave about change their practices, and abandon their vain expectations."

In the course of the conversation, Mr. K presented two papers to the commissioner—and referring to his own vessels, asking that they might enter as formerly. This, the commissioner said, should be granted. In the second paper, after alluding to the unhappy and dreadful state of things which had existed in the country, and to the measures now being taken to put a stop to them, it was urged, that special precaution ought to be made for all honest and lawful trade to proceed, that ample security should be given that the future execution of the regular trade should not be disturbed, and that it should be clearly proclaimed that it would be against the traffic in opium that severity is to be exercised. With a view to remove existing evils, to guard against their recurrence, to preserve peace, and to extend commerce, it was further suggested, that the following changes should be made according to the customs of goods;—that three additional ports, northward, should be opened to all foreign nations for trade, and that liberty allowed to have their families reside with them;—that in all criminal cases the offender should be tried by his own consul, acting jointly with the local commissioners of justice—that ministers plenipotentiary should be allowed to reside in the capital, near the emperor's throne.

Very particular inquiries were made respecting the intentions of the English in withdrawing from the port, and also as to the best mode of conveying communications to the queen and other European sovereigns, in order to secure their co-operation for the suppression of the traffic in opium.

Inquiries were made for maps, geographies, and other foreign books; and particularly for a complete copy of Morrison's Dictionary.

From the whole drift of the conversation and inquiries during the interview, it seemed very evident that the sole object of the commissioner was, and is, to do away the traffic in opium, and to protect and preserve that which is legitimate and honorable. He is the strictest disciplinarian of the nation, he appeared; and I believe it, indeed, now and then, more or less of that partiality for his own country and countrymen, and that disregard of all others which are characteristics of great statesmen. Throughout, he was bland and virtuous, and exhibited nothing that was "barbarous or savage." He appeared to be not more than 45 years of age; is short, rather stout; has a smooth full round face, a slender black beard, and a keen dark eye. His countenance is open, and he does not like most Chinese officers I have seen, seem inclined to care and inscrutability. Once only he smiled—almost laughed,—when Mr. K declined to characterize the members of the cabinet. The question was, who of them were good? It was not answered. The occasion gives him of being more than power—especially of his steamers—seemed rather unpalatable, and once or twice raised a frowning look on his brow.

After taking leave of the commissioner, we were conducted back in the same manner, to our boats. A large collection of presents from the high officers was, for five, p. m. we were on our way back to Macao. As about nine o'clock, in the evening, our old friend Loo came down to return the papers to us for translation, they having been presented in English, and the commissioner's linguists being unable to understand them. A translation was promised to be soon ready, and he again took leave. The next day we returned to Macao, well pleased with the trip.

P. S.—The commissioner has to his service four natives, all of whom have made some progress in the English tongue. The first is a young man, educated at Penang and Malacca, and for several years employed by the Chinese government at Peking. The second is an old man, educated at Rampore. The third is a young man who was sent at the school at Cornwall, Con. U. S. A. The fourth, is a young lad, educated in China, who is able to read and translate papers, on any common subject, with much ease, correctness, and facility. *Canton Register* 16th *July.*

Bombay.

In the matter of a Habeas Corpus directed to JOHN WILSON, Clerk, Doctor in Divinity, *to bring up the body of* DHANJEEBHOY NOWROJEE.

JUDGEMENT.

If it were not for R. v. Delaval I should think that the absolute want of protection under this writ were delivered to his uncle, would make it necessary so to deliver him, but there the object of the writ was in the worst possible hands, so had that the Court granted a Criminal information for a combination to place her there; yet did not the Court restore her to her father holding that in him was the contemplated that the writ was for her protection, and finding a doubt afterwards removed, on that I cannot, however, assume the high prerogative of the King by the chancellor, and I can only look to legal guardianship as instrumental to protection, & of usually to protection of personal liberty.—In infancy of very tender age personal liberty is impossible as opposed to parental control, the question, in such cases is, therefore generally one of legal custody, but incidentally only, and therefore not universally. R. v. Hopkins 7 East 579, Hobhouse

Corpus is not the specific mode of claiming guardian-ship, as shewn in argument, or indeed the rights of another in any form as in case of master and apprentice, R. Exparte Lansdown 5 East R. 58.

Much has been said about full age, for my own part, whatever weight any habit of Parsees to act upon Hindoo usages in Hindoo countries may have in point of discretion, I know no law under which any Parsee d miciled in Bombay can be of full age under 21, nor do I know of any law under which, when domiciled and actually resident here, there can be any part of the law of England in regard to personal liberty which does not apply to him.—Parsee parents are entitled to the protection of the law in educating their children in their own religion; and though I believe his own statement of his age to be the true one, because Herjeebhoy knew where to get the Horoscope if it were not, I consider that parental authority is still in the course of exercise when a schoolboy of 16½ is attending a school where he was placed by his friends (habitually though not invariably going home to sleep and for his meals) and excepting employment occasionally withdrawing him from home by permission of those who are parents, but it is here not merely stated irregularly without oath by the boy, but on the oaths of many persons, stating not entirely unreasonable fears, that danger is to be apprehended from acceding to this motion. Not so in R. V. Kistna Mohun Banajee where the Prosecutor was a father, and there were vague and irregular charges against him; but, here Herjeebhoy though a kind friend, may not quite have parental feelings, and where it is too clearly shewn by the many affidavits or his own declarations to Doctor Wilson, that he is an instrument in the hands of others, whose zeal for an object which they are reasonably interested in, is not qualified by that parental feeling. (I speak not of the highly respectable Gentlemen of the Panchayet; who I am sure would do their best—their known good sense and good conduct have often shewn it) but whilst we ought not to be affected in our duty by a feverish dread of public feeling, I cannot but say that upon the evidence to-day of highly respectable persons it is rendered at least doubtful whether a delivery to Heerjeebhoy would be safe—and as only one person (Pallonjee Dhunjee) is named, and in fact the case does not admit of the others being named so as for me to be enabled to bind them to keep the peace, I am reluctantly obliged to refuse the motion. Had I hopes of the arrival of another Judge in a few weeks I would not do so alone but I m st not delay indefinitely.

I have intentionally abstained from observing on the irritating matters—but I do not feel myself bound, as to one matter chiefly observed on either side, to withdraw my respect from the highly respectable persons who have been placed in opposition.

That Defendant, if not by advertisements, yet by the course of public examination, and many other things conclusively proved to day, is cleared from the imputations of clandestine proceedings, is most clear: but I think, to use Mr. Advocate General's words, that the respectable Parsee Gentlemen "have been sleeping over the intimations given." Our own countrymen too often place their children in situations where their principles are likely to be perverted, closing their eyes to the danger. That such has been the case here I have no doubt, they left their children to learn christianity as a part of western literature and science, as some Europeans study the Sanscrit books, but are alarmed, as is to be expected, when they find an actual abandonment of their own creed.

With regret I pronounce that Dhunjeebhoy Nowrojee is at liberty to go where he likes, will be protected from any interference: R. v Delaval leaves me no choice.—*Bombay Times, 18th May.*

Singapore.

More Tigers.—We regret to learn that within the last fourteen days two more men have been carried off by Tigers, one of them at a distance of scarcely more than two miles from town. It is to be apprehended that of late these animals have increased in number in the settlement, and very much to be desired that some efficient means should be taken to extirpate them, as the number of deaths they have occasioned, within the last year or so is somewhat in advance of a dozen. We know of nothing more likely to effect their destruction than by offering a reward for every Tiger brought in sufficient to induce the natives to undergo the risk of capturing or killing them, and we venture to recommend a subscription to form a fund for the purpose.—*Sing. Free Press 20th J. ur.*

Lombock.—For about the last eighteen months the island of Lombock has been torn by intestine commotion, and a prey to civil war; and its annals during that period have been characterised by an event of the most tragical description, of which we wish it was in our power to give more particular details. About the beginning of last year the Goostie or chief of Mataram headed a rebellion against the royal authority of *Karang-Asam*, at that time swayed by a female sovereign. The Queen maintained and defended her rights with courage and resolution, protracting the war from month to month, until the successes of her rebellious vassal compelled her to solicit the assistance of the Java government. Before this could be given, she was reduced to the extremity of distress, and on the point of falling into the hands of the rebel force—Driven to desperation, and resolved to avoid the ignominy of being lorded over by a vassel, she called a council of all her kindred, male and female, and urged upon them the alternative of self-sacrifice in preference to falling into the hands of their enemies. The proposition received the unanimous consent of all present, and shutting themselves up together in the palace, the whole, to the number of about fifty, took an early opportunity of destroying themselves in the presence of each other, by stabbing themselves or falling on their swords! The Goostie of Mataram, whose rebellion led to this terrible act of self-immolation, did not survive to enjoy the fruits of his ill-omened success, having himself been killed in the course of the war, and the Rajah Moorah Mattie, the only relative of the late heroic Queen who was left alive, succeeded to the sovereignty of Lombock, a dignity which he was allowed to enjoy unmolested until, not many weeks ago, the present Goostie of Mataram, following the example of his predecessor, threw off his allegiance, and succeeded in deposing his rightful liege-lord, who is still in arms however for the recovery of his lost power. These disturbances have in the meantime compromised property to a considerable amount belonging to an English mercantile house settled in Lombock, the present *de-facto* ruler having thought fit to confiscate all the outstanding debts due to them, on the plea of their having given assistance to the former rulers of the country—a proceeding which the said Rajah would be at no difficulty in finding a law for, being himself a debtor of the mercantile establishment in question. The local authorities have, we understand, been applied to for the in assistance in recovering the property confiscated—and we hope they will address a firm remonstrance to this Polynesian Tharrawaddy on the subject. Even that not very scrupulous personage would scarcely think of confiscating property on the ground that its owners abetted pretensions of one sovereign, in a country where there had been three in the course of little more than a twelvemonth. *Ibid.*

The Sun Superseded.—The newly-invented light of M Gaudin, on which experiments were recently made at Paris, is an improved modification of the well-known invention of Lieut Drummond. While Drummond pours a stream of oxygen gas through spirits of wine upon unlaked lime, Gaudin makes use of a more etherial kind of oxygen, which he conducts through burning essence of turpentine. The Drummond light is fifteen hundred times stronger than that of burning gas; the Gaudin light is, we are assured by the inventor, as strong as that of the sun, or thirty thousand times more so than gas, and of course, ten times more so than the Drummond. The method by which M. Gaudin proposes to turn the new invention to use is singularly striking. He proposes to erect in the island of Pont Neuf, in the middle of the Seine and centre of Paris, a light-house five hundred feet high, in which is to be placed a light a hundred thousand to a million gas-pipes strong, the power to be varied as the nights are light or dark. Paris will thus enjoy a sort of perpetual day, and as soon as the sun of the heavens has set, the sun of the Pont Neuf will rise!

England.

March 22.

Probable Resignation of Ministers.—Lord John Russel—Sir, I rise for the purpose of postponing some of the orders of day. The first of those orders is the Municipal Corporations (Ireland) Bill; and with respect to that measure I propose to the House that they should go into committee upon it on the 15th of April. Sir, in moving this postponement, I take the opportunity of stating that it is my intention in the very first week after the recess, on one of the first days after the holidays, to take the opinion of the House with respect to the government of Ireland. (Great cheering.) Sir, it appears by the minutes of the proceedings of the House of Lords, that that House, at an early hour this morning, appointed a select committee to enquire into the state of Ireland since 1835. Sir, without wishing to enter into the circumstances as to the propriety of appointing that committee, I think it is obvious that the appointment of such a committee, fixing the year 1835 as the time of crime and outrage, must give a general belief throughout the empire, and more especially in that part of the United Kingdom which it affects, that it is intended to transfer the Executive Government of Ireland to a select committee of one House of Parliament, and more especially intended to call in question the exercise of one of the highest prerogatives of the Crown, that of mercy by calling witnesses before the Select Committee. I do not say that there may not be circumstances which may justify such a course—I do not say at this moment whether there are or are not—I will not enter into the question now whether the House of Lords has or has not done right (Hear, hear.) It doubtless heard arguments before it adopted the course which it has done; but this I must say, that no person can proceed to carry on the government as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, without being assured whether it is the intention of the House of Commons that those principles which have governed the Administration of Ireland since 1835 should be adhered to or whether they should be now abandoned. (Great cheering.) In conformity with the declaration which Lord Melbourne has made at various times—but in conformity, more particularly, with one special declaration of that noble lord, that he held office only as long as he retained the confidence of the House of Commons—(Hear)—I think it incumbent upon me to bring this question to issue—(Great) cheering)—whether this House adheres to the principle upon which the administration of the government of Ireland has been conducted. The measures we ourselves have thought it advisable to pass, I candidly admit, we have not been able to carry through Parliament; but this much we have been able to do with the confidence of the House—(Hear, hear),—and the forbearance of the other, we have been enabled to carry on the Administration of Ireland in a manner that has conduced to the prosperity of that part of the Empire. (Loud cheers.) On these grounds we think it necessary to ask of the House Commons whether it is disposed to approve of my noble friend, Lord Fortescue, continuing to adopt the measures which have hitherto been adopted. He will continue to execute the laws in the manner in which the Executive has hitherto been carried on, if the House is pleased to agree to those measures; but if, on the other hand, the House does not approve of this plan, but is willing that it should be abandoned, and other principles be adopted, then there is nothing left but to relinquish into other hands the government of the country. (Vociferous cheering.) *Bombay Times 18th May.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Sir,

Having noticed in your last paper, an attempt to fasten upon us, the "questionable honor of being the first to give into a very tyrannical Chinese law, which *compels* people to put their names to they know not what"; we send you a copy of the certificate, and the only certificate, drawn up by us, as the form we were ready to sign, for the satisfaction of this Government.

We offered this strong obligation, because we are *sincere*, in wishing that the import of the drug cease; because we are aware, that certificates have been regularly given by the foreign residents for years past, and as constantly evaded; and because we fear, that without a *penalty* in view, the factories will soon again become the residence of Opium-Agents.

With the preparation of the bond you object to, we had nothing to do; We regard it as a legal nullity; and yet, as objectionable; first, for its vague reference to new regulations, and, secondly, for its him to screen the resident merchants, by throwing the responsibility on the Captains. For ourselves, we neither proposed nor desired such cover.

In fact the form in question was prepared between the senior hong merchant and the American house having the largest control over the shipping at Whampoa; whither we ordered the Morrison, only after their example, and after positive assurances from the Commissioner himself, (which no one else waited for) that she should be subjected to no new regulations.

The English form having been thus prepared, and agreed to by the American residents, and declared by Messrs. Parker and Thom, a faithful transcript of the Chinese; the only remaining point of difference was,—as to the propriety of placing the certificate *in both languages*, on the signed paper.

We could not be ignorant, that in diplomatic writing, and public papers concerning parties, using two languages, *it is the custom to employ both*, as the mutual exponents and conveyancers of each other's meaning. In one view, therefore, the request that the Chinese copy be placed at the top of the page, the English beneath it, and the signature below the English, pointed out *the proper mode of* making out the paper. To have persisted in refusing it, after the acceptance and translation of the certificate, would have been, in our judgment, to part with our common sense, or at least, to do our own intelligence, a very "questionable honor."

We will only add, that while we do wish well to the Chinese in their efforts to exclude the drug, and will, *of choice*, meet all their demands for reasonable securities, we have in every petition, insisted, (and shall always insist) on the right of trial in open court, one public representative assisting; and on the right of access, in the last case, to the supreme dispenser of pardon; not only have we claimed these safeguards repeatedly, as matters of private justice, but we have just been declaring them to the Commissioner himself, at a late interview, to be the only terms on which China can extend her laws over us, without involving herself in hostilities on the first act of punishment.

Without deciding on the duties of men of other nations, we deem it proper for us, as Citizens of the U. States, to submit ourselves to such securities as foreign cupidity has forced on the Chinese, in the matter of Opium; claiming at the same time every safeguard for the just administration of their laws, and commending ourselves, if wronged, to the protection of our country. In this course, whatever local prejudice or rivalry may say, we count on the final approbation of all whose esteem has any value.

Begging that you will exercise a more becoming distrust of like communications in future, and that you will not allow the name of your late informant to reach us,

We are &c.

OLYPHANT & Co.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE.

I, C. W. King, an American citizen, residing as a merchant at Canton, being aware of and fully approving the desire of the Emperor, to suppress the Opium traffic; do hereby declare that I will, now and ever faithfully endeavor to further *this*, the Imperial purpose.

I further declare, that the American Ship Morrison, captain Benson, now arrived at Whampoa to my consignment, has no opium on board, and that I have charged the said Captain to prevent any from being taken on board by his officers or seamen.

I further consent, in case any person connected with the said ship be charged with smuggling opium; that he be tried in open court, by the Ganchasze; the consul of his nation being present and assisting.

I grant it to be right, that all property in and upon the said ship, belonging to the accused, be confiscated on his conviction. In consideration that the guilty is a foreigner, only partially acquainted with language and laws of the Empire I take it as a concession of the Emperor, that his first offence be punished by perpetual banishment instead of death, as inflicted on the native.

In case he repeat the offence, I admit that he be dealt with as a native offender.

This bond is given by me to bind so far as is consistent with the laws and customs of my country

CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 20th July, 1839.

II

Foreign relations with China. The Opium Traffic in China.—We shall confine ourselves exclusively to native smuggling, and the reader will draw his inferences as to the extent of the evil and the necessity of a radical change.

Opium was brought at a very early period to this country, and we read in a work of 1745 upon the commerce of this country, that it was a prohibited article that yielded a very large profit, but had to be introduced with great caution. After this, the year being unknown, its introduction was legalized as a common drug. The growth of the evil may be dated from the prohibition under Kea king, its extension from the forcible expulsion of the receiving ships from Whampoa, and its apparent annihilation from the late measures of Lin. Time, the surest judge, can alone decide how far his extraordinary proceedings have answered their end, and we only remark here that at present the smuggling has been revived with considerable vigour.

The unexampled increase of this traffic is perhaps peerless in the annals of commerce. It ought however never to be forgotten, that China is the most populous country in the world, whilst the nation is gross in its appetites, the coast extensive, the rivers and canals innumerable, and the mercantile community remarkable for their cunning in evading the laws; and all this may in some degree account for it. A system of smuggling in all small articles is organized throughout this wide realm, abetted by the highest functionaries and the lowest tidewaiters. To our distant readers who draw their opinion of this Government from the edicts, which are full of good moral sayings and exceedingly strict and proper, this will appear a paradox and be little believed, the more so, at temporary severe measures seem to give the lie to this assertion. It is therefore necessary, that we should exhibit a general view of the spirit of the executive.

The Government, being strictly despotic, rules over a larger mass of men than any other; and has to manage an overgrown population. The great art of governing consists in keeping the country in a state of tranquility at all risks, and especially to prevent starvation amongst the large bulk of the nation. This is a very difficult task, and the sacrifices on the part of the rulers which the realization of these principles requires are very great, still they must be made at every hazard. Every regulation therefore, how excellent and necessary soever, which affects the livelihood of a numerous class of people, cannot be carried into effect for any length of time; the many mandarins feel the pulse of the public, and as soon as they perceive, that the pressure upon the nation would be too heavy, they relax and suffer the mandate to remain dormant. The number of people engaged in this nefarious traffic has been so considerable, the amount of capital so large, that every violent interference has been fraught with disastrous consequences, and could never be persevered in for any length of time without giving rise to a serious disturbance in some part or other. To seize a few individuals, imprison them, and confiscate the property, were matters of no very great moment; but to stop smuggling for the course of a whole year was perhaps beyond the power of the Government. Even in the present state of things, when a plenipotentiary makes his appearance, and shews himself more determined than any of his predecessors, the terror after a successful career of some months subsides, and the former state of things, notwithstanding all the preventatives, is gradually again approaching. We cease therefore to wonder that, after the most unwonted energy on the part of the officers, which no state on the wide globe can better display, there is a sudden lassitude, the edicts lose their power, and a great reaction takes place.

A number of officers has been promoted for their talent, the majority have bought their appointments, or stand indebted for their advancement to patronage. With few exceptions they are as well versed in the art of acquiring money as any Celestial, and make the most of their station. Venality is therefore an inherent vice, and all the branches that yield to them large profits, are certain to find in them powerful protectors. None however appear to have furnished such large and illicit gains as the traffic in Opium, and it is therefore very evident, that they were anxious to uphold it. Whatever may be the proclamations or fiscal regulations, matter nothing; so long as they materially interfere with the interests of the men who issue them, they will never be faithfully executed; a few victims are brought to satisfy the demands of the law, but the evil still continues to operate with destructive power under the fostering care of the rulers. Such is the real state of things in this country.

We do not believe, that so much ingenuity has been shewn any where, as in the introduction of this poison. The junks for Singapore and other places bought generally as much as their funds would admit. Every Chinaman on board laid out the spare money in the purchase of this commodity, and went perhaps with two or three balls back to his country. On the arrival of these vessels at Canton, Chaouchoo, Amooy, and Shanghai, the commander either struck at once a bargain for the whole cargo of legal or illegal articles, or left it to every man on board to manage best how to get his share on shore. In all these ports a regular tariff, varying from 20 to 100 dollars per chest, had been established. The money then received was carefully distributed amongst all the influential Mandarins, who received this gratuity under various names. The men who directly traded with the smugglers had bought their appointments at a high price, and by paying this money with the occasional presents, they exempted them from all blame of participating personally in these illicit gains, and took upon themselves the whole responsibility. It was next to impossible to escape the vigilance of these myrmidons, who kept up the closest connexion with the principal smugglers, and were acquainted to the most minute details with all their proceedings. Whenever therefore a cunning merchant tried to elude them, he fell often a victim to their revenge, was denounced, and punished according to the law. In this way went things on for months together, when on a sudden an edict from the court or from the Provincial Governor appeared, fierce and threatening; then it was that the most noted transgressors of the law were taken into custody and severely punished by confiscation of their property and not seldom banishment, especially if they had forgotten to pay the customary fees. A temporary stoppage ensued, the bribes were raised; gradually things flowed again into the old channel, until the payment, on account of the easy mode of eluding the revenue officers, was reduced to such a minimum as to render the proclamation of new prohibitions necessary.

Not however satisfied with the gains proceeding from intermediate persons, the local government often determined upon taking the matter into its own hands. In this enterprize the naval and revenue officers rendered themselves most conspicuous. Having almost reduced the whole smuggling by vigilance and severity to nothing, and thus raised the premium to a considerable degree, their own vessels became the carriers, they themselves engaged often largely in the traffic, and having enriched themselves, paid a very large sum of money to the most influential personages in the province or at court to obviate accusations. Such was the state of things in almost every sea port, and even at Tientsin, though situated near the capital.

The question has again and again been asked by foreigners, how could such corruption be suffered to exist? But let it be remembered that money is all powerful in this country and that courtiers, princes of the blood, and ministers of state, shared indirectly in these profits and were generally well informed of all that was going on. They have been pointed out by censors, again and again been denounced, but only in a few instances suffered condign punishment, for they possessed that most powerful of al-

means to put a stop to legal prosecutions—silver.

The great central point from whence the poison overflowed the country was doubtless Canton. Numerous vessels, each with several hundred chests on board, proceeded every year to Keang nan and Chih le where they sold the drug with very great profit. In Teen tsin where the river is very narrow, and smuggling to any extent next to impossible, these junks effected notwithstanding enormous sales. During August, September, and October, capitalists from Peking, the Northern and Western Provinces, and even from Manchoo Tatary, flocked thither in crowds and bought la ge quantities of this commodity. Thus it happened, that the opium spread its baneful influence not only to the court, but to the very verge of the Empire, and was even smoked in Turkestan. The transit could only be effected with great difficulties. for it was impossible to fee all the custom house stations on the road. Various devices were therefore used in packing and disguising the drug, and it passed often as tea, oil clothes, and furs. To make it still however more secure, many civilians, who were removed to other ports of the Empire, took it amongst their luggage and thus prevented search. Mandarins, whose duty rendered constant travelling necessary, became dealers to a large amount, and escaped until lately with impunity. Without their cooperation the maritime provinces might have been infested, but opium could never have reached the central districts. From the frequent reports however it appears that this dreadful scourge has penetrated and afflicted the whole Empire, and that poverty alone has opposed the only effectual bar against its introduction. With the train of an examinator or during the circuit of a judge it was scattered far and wide; a conscientious custom house officer could not check its introduction, and the organisation of a complete system of corruption put it beyond the reach of patriotic civilians. To make matters still worse; the people begun to cultivate the poppy to a large extent in the interior, and especially in Yun nan and Che kiang, and as their drug was powerless they mixed it with the foreign commodity, and thus most materially contributed towards propagating the vice.

BANISHMENT AND TRANSPORTATION.

From times immemorial it has been a leading principle of the Chinese Government, to remove those dangerous persons who by their example would spread the contagion of vice. History tells us, that unruly statesmen being sent to the neighbouring Barbarian states, so much influenced these rude children of nature, as to effect an entire regeneration. The present code of laws still enforces banishment, which is of a threefold nature. The worst class of criminals have their faces branded, and are according to their doom sent to a distance of 2000 to 3000 miles from their native place. Persons who have not so much transgressed against the law receive a mark on their arm, which is however indelible, whilst others for slighter peccadilloes are merely sent into another Province. Put under the surveillance of a military commander, they may be allowed to walk about in perfect freedom, if they have money to pay for this indulgence. otherwise they are subjected to great hardships and treated with great rigor. The place of their new abode is generally in such Provinces which differ materially in climate and productions from their homes. Government does not seem to support them, so that they are often exposed to great want, and we ourselves have met several who were in a starving condition. Some are banished for life, others only for a few years, and on memorable occasions, or at times of general calamity, the Chinese monarch promulgates an universal amnesty, and they are all permitted to return. Such instances occur frequently.

Transportation is far worse. A native of the southern provinces is sent to the northwestern frontiers or to the river Amour, where cold and hunger, and the ferocious treatment of the soldiers, upon whom the criminals are bestowed as slaves. in many instances put very soon an end to their life Some however manage to get through all difficulties, ingratiate themselves with the military, try to render themselves useful, and not seldom escape to Bukharia, where with their customary industry they try to amass a little fortune. The worst malefactors are sent to the Amour, the Siberia of China. Here they have to pass their lives under dreadful deprivations and a severe climate, occupied in the most fatiguing work, with scarcely rags sufficient to cover their nakedness, and deprived of the means to satisfy their craving appetite. Few only can endure this hardship and surrounded with ice and snow, it is in vain to endeavour to escape. Mogul and Mantchoo Tatar convicts are sent to Yunnan or some unhealthy districts where the pestilential climate soon finishes them. Transportation in all its rigor can only be viewed as a lingering death; but there is something to alleviate its peril, viz—the permission of enjoying the company of one's families and the tender attentions of wife and children.

Some mandarines and linguists have been sent from Canton to Hongkong to investigate an affair that has taken place on shore there a fortnight since, being, as we are told, an affray between some sailors and Chinese, in which one of the latter is said to have been killed and others severely maltreated. We have not yet heard the result of the investigation.

The Peking Gazettes are filled, we are told, with reports from many of the Provinces regarding the suppression of the Opium-traffick and smoking. Many officers have been promoted for the success their efforts have met with, and the receipt of sundry quantities of the drug that had been seized is acknowledged by the Peking Government. But here and there bitter complaints have reached the government, that its officers avail themselves of the terror of the new laws to extort money, and to punish innocent persons. Several special cases of this sort are recorded in the Gazette, as likewise the imperial indignation at such practices, threatening severe punishment to officers thus offending and promising that the greatest care shall be had not to involve the innocent in the punishment of the guilty. From two provinces also the officers report that, since the people find it impossible to obtain any more Opium, they have found a substitute equally intoxicating but much more expensive. What this substitute may be these reports say not, it being called in them by probably a slang-name, which our informant does not remember to have met with before. May this not be a decoction of the hemp-flower, so extensively used for intoxication in the south of Russia, in Tartary and in a great many parts of India? If so, we fear the Chinese have made a bad exchange, the effects of the "bang" being much worse on those that use it for intoxication than even Opium.

In another column will be found a communication to us from Messrs Olyphant & Co. respecting an account we inserted last week of the signing of the bond required by the Chinese government previous to ships being allowed at Whampoa to discharge their cargo. Messrs Olyphant & Co. call it "an attempt" to fasten upon them the questionable honor of being the first to give into a very tyrannical law etc. but as far as we understand the communication of which these gentlemen complain, it's correctness as to facts is corroborated by their own letter, the only difference being on the opinion as to whether it is a "questionable honor" to have signed first or not. On this point we agree with Messrs Olyphant, that it was not worth while delaying the ships, their Captains being once resolved to sign the bond, merely because they were both in the Chinese and English languages. The ships at Whampoa had given them no cue into the power of the Chinese knowing that this bond was required of them, and their commanders and consignees were willing therefore. we may presume, to do what the Chinese asked of them; it was consequently of no use to delay the settlement any longer for so immaterial a point, particularly as it was far from certain that refusal to sign, as the Chinese demanded, would have made these retract, they being much better able patiently to wait the issue than the ships laying at Whampoa on a heavy demurrage.

We now have a few remarks to make on Mr. King's proposed "form of Certificate." Believing, as we do, this gentleman sincere in his wishes to do away with the use of Opium in China, we can find no fault with his offer to assist the Emperor in suppressing the Opium traffick. and hope that the two together may succeed, but we are not astonished that the Chinese should not have consented to allow the Morrison to discharge on the terms proposed by him, it being impossible for them to change their laws and customs at the suggestion only of one individual of a foreign nation. If the punishment which Mr. King awards to his countrymen for smuggling of Opium, of "perpetual banishment" be merely meant that the culprit is to return to his own, never more to visit this country, it is no punishment at all. but if it be, as it will probably be understood by the Chinese, *perpetual* banishment into the Chinese penal settlements, his countrymen have no reason to thank Mr King for modifying their doom; and this being once suffered, there can be no apprehension of the culprit repeating the offence for which in such case he is to "suffer death, as inflicted on the native." Objectionable, therefore, as appears to us the spirit of this "certificate," as well as that of the "bond" already signed, as giving a handle to the exercise of injustice and oppression by the Chinese it appears still more so to us that an individual of a nation should, without the sanction of his government, attempt entering into a sort of treaty with a foreign nation by which he not only acknowledges the justice of an atrociously bloody law, of which the codes of his country know nothing, but holds good also that his countrymen should be punished according to it, thus disposing of their liberty and lives. It is transgressing the faculties belonging to a private individual and such certificate just as well as the bond is, as Messrs Olyphant & Co well express it, a legal nullity, which will only serve as record that, to obtain a temporary advantage, foreigners have allowed themselves to be forced by the Chinese into the approval of a sanguinary law being held over them in *terrorem*, which their own most enlightened legislature abhors.

Analogies. Foreign residents in China have not only recently, but on many previous occasions, had to complain of the want of discrimination on the part of the Chinese, in inflicting punishment alike on the guilty and innocent. This to any one acquainted with the laws and usages of the country will appear little singular, natives being punished in the same manner; f. i. a whole family for the crime of a single member. and whole villages and communities for that of a family. But this usage which is so very repugnant to our present notions of justice, obtained some centuries ago with regard to foreigners in most countries in Europe. Macculloch tells us, in his articles on treaties, that "at one time it "was usual in England to make aliens liable for "the debts and crimes of each other", and it was stipulated by Edward II. in 1325 "that the mer- "chants and mariners of Venice should have power "to come to England, for 10 years, with liberty to "sell their merchandize and to return home in "safety" *without having either their persons or "goods stopped on account of other people's crimes "or debts.*" International treaties and the progress of civilization and, with it, a better understanding of the principles of justice have long since abolished this barbarous usage in Europe, the last and latest remnant of which was the "*droit d'aubaine*" entirely abolished we believe only by the revolution in France, and according to which the King of France or the lord of the Barony inherited the property left by aliens deceased in France.

We hear from Canton, that the authorities have at length listened to the representations of the outside dealers, and allow them in future as before to occupy their shops in new and old China street, subject however to some new regulations, one of which is that such of the shops as now lean against the foreign factories are to be separated from them by a wall, leaving an intermediate space of three cubits, and bamboo palisadoes to be put a the top so as to prevent any one from that side to have access to the factories. No outside dealers are to be allowed in future to enter the foreign hongs at all, but foreigners having dealings with them are to go to their shops; Hoqlane, which was blocked up during our imprisonment at Canton. so as to prevent egress from thence into the square, has been opened again.

Rumours have been some time prevailing of the Imperial Commissioner being about to visit Macao, or at least Casa branca, but nothing certain is known. It is also said that the Imperial Government has expressed itself discontented with the Commissioner's report of the *voluntary* surrender by foreigners of the Opium, whilst the *coercive* measures he had used to obtain his object were well known at Peking, and the he was held responsible for all the consequences. This may somewhat lessen Lin's exultation at his success.

We have received from the *Register* the account given by a Gentleman who made one of a party on a visit lately to Chumpee to be witnesses of the destruction of the Opium. From this account it would seem that great care was taken to render that destruction as complete as possible, and to guard against theft. It will also be seen that two of the party had an interview with the Commissioner and a long conversation.

By the *Sultana* from Bombay and Singapore we have not received our Bombay papers, and only a Price Current of the *Singapore Free Press* of 4th instant, from which we copy the following, as likewise some extracts from late Bombay papers kindly lent to us. The *Good Success* had arrived at Madras, and the delivery of the Opium had become known at Bombay. We copy some resolutions of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, and want of room obliges us to postpone the insertion of the Petition of the Parsees of Bombay to the British Government, praying for prompt payment of the value of the Opium delivered to Captain Elliot for the service of the British crown. The news from China had created great distress in the money market, and shaken confidence.

"OPIUM. Bengal.—On Monday last the clipper *Rover* arrived from Calcutta, bringing 203 chests for this market and accounts of the result of the 4th sale, of which the following are particulars:—

Patna	1,430	275	220	255.6.8	Cos. Rs. ₹ chest
Benares	975	220	190	196.8.4	"

Before the *Rover's* arrival there was scarcely a chest of the Bengal drug left in the market, and sales of a chest or two at a time were making at ₹ 190 @ 195, cash and ₹ 200, 2 mos., but since then about 140 @ 130 chests of *Benares* have been sold @ ₹ 120 @ 125, cash, and @ ₹ 120 @ 130, 2 mos. If we have no further arrivals for a fortnight, prices may be expected to improve, but as the *Tenasserim*, *Selph* and other vessels are looked for in a few days, with further considerable supplies, and as the 5th Sale, consisting of about 4,500 Chests, to take place on the 1st instant, was not expected to average more than 180 Rs per chest, holders are anxious to realize.

"At a General Meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, held on Monday last, the following resolutions were passed unanimously, viz:

As one of the objects of the Chamber of Commerce is to protect, in every way, the general interests of the trade of this Presidency, and, as it appears of great importance, to those interests, that an early declaration should be made of the intention of Her Majesty's Government, respecting the promised guarantee of Captain Elliot to the holders of Opium in China. *It is resolved* that a letter should be addressed, by this meeting, by the overland Mail now under dispatch, to the different East India and China Associations in Great Britain, soliciting their powerful co-operation in inducing Government to make known, as early as possible, the course which it means to pursue towards the Claimants for compensation.

2. *Resolved*.—That, as the Despatches from Captain Elliot, communicating the late occurrences in China, will attract public attention to the general question of our commercial relations with China, the letter, now to be addressed to the different Associations, also solicit them to urge on H. M. Government the propriety of availing itself of this opportunity to establish this important trade on a more secure and permanent footing than has yet prevailed; And that, as the system hitherto practised by the Court of Directors, for their financial operations with India, has, occasionally, been found to have an injurious effect on Mercantile operations in this Country and China, a brief allusion be also made to that subject, that it may not escape attention, and with a view to some beneficial alteration.

3 *Resolved*.—That the letter now read be adopted and forwarded without delay to the different East India and China Associations in London, Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow, Newcastle and Hull—and that copies be sent to all public and private Companies interested in the India and China trade.

4. *Resolved*.—That copies be also sent to the Chambers of Commerce at Calcutta and Madras.—*Bombay Times, 5th June.*

The following is the result of the labours of the Committee appointed at the meeting of British merchants held on the 12th and 17 June:

CAPTAIN CHARLES ELLIOT,
CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT OF THE TRADE OF BRITISH SUBJECTS IN CHINA.

SIR,

With reference to the interview of the Committee appointed at the Public Meeting held at Messrs Dent & Co's Office on 12th and 17th June, with you, on the 8th Instant, I am now directed to hand you the enclosed Copy of the notes of a meeting of that Committee, with a proposed Scale of Demurrage for Ships now lying in the outer Anchorages.

I am particularly to call to your attention that the Committee do not profess, in the absence of legal decisions on any strictly analogous cases, to determine on what parties any claim for Demurrage may eventually fall, the point being one which it may be necessary to determine in the English Courts of Law, unless the British Government should, by admitting in the first instance, the validity of the claim on them, render any such reference unnecessary.

In regard to such Ships as may be partially loaded, and be desirous of transhipping their Goods to other Vessels, it appears to the Committee that such transhipment could only be made, on the Government, or you as their Representative, taking the responsibility of insurance, in so much as the Owners and Consignees of Goods at present hold the underwriters liable under the original policies of insurance, and cannot be expected to perform any act, which would release them from that liability, without some other equally effectual security.

The Committee are clearly of opinion that as the ultimate incidence of the payment for Demurrage must be left for adjustment by the British Government, or Courts of Law, the Consignees of Goods here cannot be expected to make any payment on that account, and as Goods cannot be detained except for Freight, the Captain and Consignees of Vessels should see for their demurrage in England, under protests to be made and recorded here.

In cases of transhipment, the Consignees of Goods, the Committee apprehend, will hold the Ships liable for eventual due Delivery of the Cargo under the original Bills of Lading; and transhipment would therefore be most properly made the subject of arrangement between the Captain or Consignees of the Ship bringing the Goods, and those of the Vessel to which they may be transferred:

And with this view the Committee consider that, should, under special circumstances, such transhipment become necessary, the hiring of the requisite Store Ships would rest with H. M. Superintendent; who could best decide on the necessity of that measure, with reference to the particular merits of each individual case.

Should you have any suggestions or observations to make with reference to the enclosed paper, or the remarks connected with it, I shall be happy to receive and communicate them to the Committee.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most Obt. Humble Servt.
GEORGE T. BRAINE,
Chairman.

Macao, 10th July, 1839.

Notes of an adjourned meeting of the Committee appointed at the public meeting held at Dent & Co's Office on 17th June.—present:

W. Dent.
A. C. Magniac.
D. Rustomjee.
C. Kerr.
A. Jardine.
O. Smith, and
G. T. Braine—Chairman.

1. In accordance with a suggestion made by Captain Elliot in a personal interview, the Committee consider it desirable to frame a scale of demurrage for Goods on board Ships now lying at the outer Anchorages.

2. At the same time the Committee deem it proper to record their opinion that in the absence of any decided cases of strictly analogous character to the present position of matters in China, they are not competent to form any conclusion as to whether the Ships have a valid claim for demurrage, and if demurrage be actually due, on whom such claim may equitably fall; the object of forming the proposed scale being merely to establish uniformity of practice in respect to the rate of charge.

1. The Committee consider it desirable to divide the Vessels for Whampoa into three Classes.

1st Class, above 600 Tons Register
2nd " from 350 @ 600 " "
3rd " under 350 " "

2. The Committee are of opinion that demurrage, if due, might fairly, under the circumstances, commence one month after arrival in Macao Roads, or Hongkong; but in no case to begin until one Month after the date of Captain Elliot's public notice of 23rd March 1839.

3. The Committee have thought it desirable to propose the following Scale, as a reasonable claim for demurrage *on the part of the Owners of the Ships.*

1. *Ships from India.*

Per Measum.

On Cotton 1st Class Ships, 30 cents ₹ Bale of 300 lbs
2nd do. 20 " " "
3rd do. 15 " " "
Sandalwood & Fish maws 20 " ₹ Pl. in all Ships.
Saltpetre, Rice, Betelnut,
Pepper, Tin, & any other
India Produce not enumerated. 10 " ₹ Pl. in all Ships.

2. *Ships from England.*

Measurement Goods ₹ 24 per Ton of 50 cubic feet.
Metals and other dead weight ₹1 per Ton of 20 cwt.

GEORGE T. BRAINE.
Chairman.

Macao 15th July 1839.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 10th Instant, and I beg you to convey to the Committee my thanks for the attention they have afforded me on this occasion.

My own opinion is concurrent with theirs that the determination of the parties upon whom any charge for demurrage should eventually fall must be left to the decision of the Courts in England.

Respecting ships partially unloaded, and which it may be desired to discharge, I am ready, for convenience sake, to undertake the public responsibility of it (arrange of any goods or produce (not contraband in the country) transhipped for me to Canton) into British bottoms. Upon an understanding, however, that the charge should devolve upon the shippers, if it should hereafter be legally determined that the Master, under all the circumstances of the case, would have been justified in making such deposit, at the risk of the Merchant.

I agree with the Committee that as the ultimate incidence of the payment for demurrage must be determined in England, it is not reasonable that any payment should be made here on that account. It is likewise my impression that the terms of transhipment should most properly be left for arrangement between the masters and consignees of the carrying ships, and those of the vessel to which they may be transferred.

The opinion of the Committee, concerning transhipment at all, expressed in the last paragraph of your letter, is coincident with my own.

I have the honor to remain,
Sir, Your most Obedient Humble Servant
CHARLES ELLIOT.
Chief Superintendent.

To G. T. Braine Esq.
Macao

MARRIED.

Sept. 6, at St. Mary's, Reading, by the Rev. S. W. Yates, the vicar, William Brunsdon, Esq., of Macao, and of her Majesty's Consulate, Canton, to Clarissa Sarah, eldest daughter of Francis Bayard, Esq., Reading.

GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Statement of the Quantities of Teas and Raw Silk Exported to the United Kingdom. Season 1838-39 to this date.

Date	Ships	Destination	Tonnage	Tea Black. Peculs. Padris Bohea.	Canton Bohea.	Congo.	Caper.	Souchong.	Campoi.	Ankoi.	Hongsaury.	Pekoe.	Orange Pekoe.	Hyson.	Young Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Twankay.	Gunpowder.	Imperial.	Tea Green. Peculs. Fs. Raw Silk
1839 Jany. 18	William Jardine	London	693	..	..	2521	21	627	..	..	11	495	778	..	..	..	..	7	7	..
21	Alexander Baring	,,	505	..	..	3676	77	167	..	..	23	90	213	..	..	..	1016	..	..	..
26	Westminster	,,	513	..	..	3012	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	..	..	88	1965	67	..	64
26	Imogen	,,	331	..	..	2624	..	33	..	..	93	..	63	..	..	124	..	..	..	7
23	John O'Gaunt	Liverpool	449	..	..	2789	77	96	..	..	40	10	284	..	..	74	..	18	7	..
26	Euphrates	London	617	..	..	4845	61	140	..	..	..	469	96	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Feby 1	Mary	,,		..	..	5553	..	147	..	..	..	218	221	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	Orestes	Bristol	529	..	..	5427	67	103	..	..	..	78	130	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	Patriot Queen	Liverpool	547	..	..	4288	103	70	..	..	..	60	127	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	Bengal	London		..	..	7134	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	John Bull	,,	398	..	..	6391	130	149	..	..	..	..	130	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	Penang	Liverpool	347	..	..	3103	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	26	..
3	La Belle Alliance	London		..	..	5603	..	134	..	41	..	163	178	..	..	..	..	20	..	..
6	Duke of Lancaster	,,		..	..	4245	13	198	..	..	19	64	164	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Oriental	Cowes for Order	507	..	..	3053	..	458	234	..	..	194	..	5	112	..	715	22	114	..
8	Moffat	London	822	..	..	8074	..	..	..	..	..	25	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
8	Inglis	,,	1322	..	..	10169	75	631	..	98	70	306	306	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Chelydra	Bristol	449	..	..	2974	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Jamaica	Glasgow	369	369	..	3015	100	..	..	31	..	29	34	45	..	13	49	22	13	..
9	Jane Brown	,,	280	..	..	2599	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	36	..	40
11	Eliza Stewart	London	423	..	..	4202	..	130	..	..	..	196	254	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	Crescent	,,	574	..	..	5241	..	61	..	..	..	..	35	..	..	..	..	49	18	92
March 10	Hindostan	,,	501	..	..	832	384	294	..	..	478	346	172	16	..	..	797	..	..	673
18	Viscount Melbourne	,,	650	..	..	5827	42	167	..	..	150	106	29	..	..	..	221	..	..	141
May	Isabella	Leith	422	..	..	4355	..	202	29	..	..	10	203	..	21	..	34	8	8	..
	Parrock Hall	London	420	..	..	2303	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	910	..	..	17
	Rosalind	,,	271	..	..	2079	102	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	577	..	..	..
	Ingleborough	,,	401	..	..	3561	..	..	..	..	..	21	152	..	..	..	344	71	69	..
	Premier	,,	420	..	..	3259	..	246	..	..	..	55	69	..	..	15	401	77	6	190
	Tigris	Liverpool	422	..	..	2764	..	63	..	..	..	115	29	90	..	..	1084	44	3	..
	Orissa	Cork for Orders	365	..	..	2173	..	3	..	..	..	97	..	48	..	98	1366	34	..	..
	Orwell	London	1446	..	..	7331	33	205	..	..	..	..	139	890	100	82	854	321	184	..
	Lord Wm. Bentinck	,,	568	..	..	4007	..	..	..	..	..	83	..	54	..	..	1026	160	112	26
	St. Vincent	,,	410	..	..	2773	..	..	..	..	..	50	..	204	..	..	..	8	18	13
	Eliza	,,		..	..	3512	..	22	..	..	70	..	..	62	20	26	1609	13	10	..
	George IV.	,,		..	..	7123	..	13	..	79	..	33	11	209	273	37	5878	50	12	74
	David Scott	,,		..	..	4218	..	14	..	..	..	..	216	321	762	120	1082	612	236	236
	Reliance	,,		..	..	7120	140	..	..	23	..	136	86	706	27	..	4140	681	331	..
	Anne Jane	,,		..	..	1600	..	..	..	..	335	3	..	109	..	..	1049	62	75	160
	Hashemy	,,		..	..	2263	..	26	8	..	..	4	..	546	162	..	507	108	80	267
	Emily Jane	,,		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69	79	117	..	43	313	129	84	356
				369	..	166713	1461	4441	364	274	1189	4028	4175	4925	1575	611	28700	2438	1490	2456
Shipped from 1st July to end of December 1838.				135	355	52964	797	2066	122	523	1138	540	2487	3373	3261	4-64	4221	1647	1000	
				504	355	219677	2260	6497	428	795	2347	4568	6687	8753	4948	893	33586	4085	2490	3456

Black Teas Pcls. 244,118 Lbs 3 ,549,066
Green Teas ,, 60,972 ,, 8,129,600

Total Peculs 305,090 Lbs. 40.678,666

Macao, 6th July, 1839.

GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Statement of Tea exported to the United States, Season 183[illegible]-39.

Despatch	Ships	Destination	Tea Black, Peculs. Congo	Souchong	Pow chong	Pecoe	Orange Pecoe	Tea Green, Peculs. Hyson	Young Hyson	Hyson Skin	Twankay	Gunpowder	Imperial
1838 July 4	Mandarin	New York		315				428	1912	115		480	618
,, 24	Splendid	do.		253	237			50	994	50		238	147
,, 26	Baptiste Mesick	do.		252	218			141	2010	245		287	168
,, 6	Hindoo	New York via Manila						112	187			119	84
August 8	Philippe 1st	New York			124			49	1951	174		385	248
,, 12	Levant	New York via Manila		1692				77	1156	45		84	131
September 20	Commerce	Philadelphia		201	280	6		328	1704	407		144	185
November 19	Albion	New York		196	230	40	127	265	1465	26		580	304
,, 20	Mary Chilton	do.							1797			245	168
1839 January 12	York	do.		34	46			160	962	855		414	262
,, 21	Ceylon	Manila and New York										115	67
,, 30	Trenton	New York		155				410	2186	156		93	140
February 1	Asia	Manila and New York		497					2175			219	125
,, 5	J. N. Gossler	New York		208	278			582	1135	360		8-8	826
March 7	London	do.		548					3491	297		117	117
,, 20	Omega				23				371	137	34	18	47
	Francis Stanton	New York		632	296		64		2516	236	21	328	222
	Vancouver	Boston	1896	227				300	632				
	Niantic	New York		344	194			230	2062		165	108	38
	Girard	do.		184	308		4	397	2401	114	6	4 5	492
May 9	Roman	do.		400	360	25		60	1060	125	35	90	60
14	Canada	do.		235	417			34	3532			284	215
27	Covington	do.			134			191	2540			251	246
30	Panama	do.		103	163			437	3310	573	169	393	128
		Peculs	1896	6779	3501	71	195	4159	41567	4093	475	6278	4708
		Chests	2899	11113	7015	142	487	8318	61128	7837	778	7564	6631

Black Teas Peculs 11,969 Chests 21.634
Green ,, ,, 61,190 ,, 92,956

Total Peculs 73,158 Chests 119,910

Canton, 1st June, 1839.

NOTICE.—Mr. HENRY CORMACK, is admitted a partner in our firm from this date.

Bombay, 1st April, 1839. LECKIE & Co.

NOTICE.—Mr. MERWANJEE JEEJEEBHOY, is admitted a partner in our establishment, and the business will be conducted in future under the firm of DADABHOY and MANACKJEE RUSTOMJEE & Co.

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.

Macao, 25th June, 1839.

NOTICE.—As the British now residing at Macao, may be desirous of availing themselves of their leisure hours to acquire the Portuguese language, a Portuguese gentleman proposes to give lessons therein, either at his own house or at any gentleman's residence, either morning or evening, as it may best suit the parties. For reference apply at the Canton Press Office.

Macao, 5th July, 1839.

WANTS A SITUATION—An individual who has been in the trade at Canton for seven years; and understands book-keeping. For particulars apply to the Editor of the Canton Press.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are authorised to grant Policies payable in Calcutta, London, Batavia and Canton. A cash payment of five per cent on the amount of premium per each risk will be made to all parties giving risks to this office, and Policies are made payable at 30 days when the premium is paid in cash at a *par* rate exchange, and at two months and longer periods when paid by a Bill on the same terms at which the Policy is payable. DANIELL & Co.

Agents in China, Adatic Marine Ins. Office.
Secretaries in Calcutta Messrs. Fergusson Brothers & Co.
Agents in London Messrs. Forbes Forbes & Co.
,, in Batavia Messrs. Wilson Smiths & Co

Canton, 9th November, 1838.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Subscribers are duly constituted and appointed Agents for this Company, and can grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta, Canton, Bombay, Madras, and elsewhere—parties contributing business to the office, will be entitled to a return of five per cent on the amount of premium actually paid in.

Canton, January 4th 1838. WETMORE & Co.

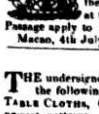
ADVERTISEMENT—The undersigned has been appointed Agent in Singapore for the sale of the works published by the "SOCIETY FOR THE DIFFUSION OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE" as also Agent for the sale of Chamber's Edinburgh Journal, and the other publications of Messrs W. and R. Chambers, Edinburgh. He has lately received copies of most of the above works, including *Penny Magazine, Penny Cyclopædia, Chambers Journal* etc. which are for sale at the London publishing prices, exchange at 4s 2d. per dollar, or 2 cents per penny. He will also be happy to receive orders for and undertakes to procure at the London publishing prices at the above exchange, *without any charges added*, any of the publications of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge and of Messrs W. and R. Chambers,—as any other works parties may wish to order, provided the price be paid at the time of ordering, or guarantee be given that the work or works will be received and paid for on delivery. On the arrival at Singapore of the works ordered, they will be handed over to such agents as the parties may appoint to receive them—or be forwarded direct by earliest opportunity, at the expense of the parties.

Orders in China may be left with Rev. E. C Bridgman, or J. R. Morrison Esq. Canton—and S. W. Williams Esq. Macao—with whom Catalogues of the D. U. K. Society's publications may be seen. Catalogues may also be seen at the Morrison Education Society's Library, Canton—and at Macao.

J. H. MOOR

Singapore 29th October 1838.

FOR BATAVIA VIA MANILA.



THE French Ship L' ALEXANDRE, POUCAILLET Commander, now in the Typa, will leave for the above places at the end of this month. For Freight or Passage apply to S. VAN BASEL TOE LAER & Co.

Macao, 4th July, 1839.

FOR SALE.

THE undersigned have just received an assortment of the following viz. LINEN DAMASK, NAPKINS and TABLE CLOTHS, COLORED DAMASK, TABLE COVERS of newest patterns, LINEN DUCKS and DRILL, DAMASK COUNTERPANES and STRIPE VERANDAH TICK.

HOOKER & LANE.

No. 1 British Factory,
1st December, 1838.

FOR SALE.

A quantity of RUSSIAN CANVAS, BOLTROPE LINES and A.T.TWINE, a few English made MANILLO WRITERS and an Invoice of handsome STRAITS PATENT HANGING LAMPS complete, to be had at the Godowns of

A. A. DE MELLO.

Macao 8th July 1839.

FOR SALE.

A FEW 3 dozen Cases of very fine CHAMPAGNE Just landed from the "Premier" from London.

Price $ 18 per dozen.

FOX, RAWSON, & Co.

Canton, 7th May, 1839.

FOR SALE.

SOME Superir FRENCH CLARET of BALGUERIE & Co. as St. Julien, Chateau Latour &c. @ $ 7 per dozen also superior DUTCH CORDIALS. Apply to

C. LLOYD.
No. 4 Imperial Hong.

ON SALE.

BEER in HOGSHEADS, just landed in good order, To be had at the Godowns of

BIBBY ADAM & Co.

Canton, 7th September, 1838.

ON SALE.

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DIRECTIONS for using the LOGARITHMIC TONNAGE ROD, as invented by Mr. STANSBURY.

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NOTICE.—FOR SALE at the Canton Press Office, THE CHINESE HONG-MERCHANTS AND THEIR DEBTS, price one dollar.

GENERAL RATES OF AGENCY COMMISSION IN CHINA on English letter paper, price 10 cents.

NOTICE.—JUST PUBLISHED and for Sale at the Canton Press Office. "The lasting resentment of Miss Kwan Lwan Wang." A Chinese tale, founded on fact; translated from the Original by SLOTH. In one volume, on foolscap paper, price One Dollar.

NOTICE.

ORDERS for printing will be carefully attended to at the Canton Press Office, at the following charges;

for printing Bills of lading, Bills of exchange, Opium orders and boat notes } $ 100 @ 1
,, Linguist reports, reports of Cargoes &c..... ,, ,, ,, 1. 50.
,, Policies and folio pages. ,, ,, ,, 5.

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 Copies.

TERMS.

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For one year payable in advance..... @ 12
For six Months ..... ,, ... @ 7
For three ,, ... ,, ... @ 4

Single numbers of the Canton Press, may be had at the Office Pe do Monte at 30 cents each.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—Brit. *Fanntitarl*, Macqueen, *Sultana*, Page, and *Scaleby Castle*, Morgan, from Bombay and Singapore, *Pekoe*,——, from London 7th March. Port. *Angelica*. Place, from Pinang: *Esperanza*, Sena, from Goa: and *Brilhante*, Ferreira, from Timor

PASSENGERS, per *Charles Forbes* (omitted in our last) Messrs Cursetjee Rustomjee, Cowasjee Sorabjee and Dunjeebhoy Nasservanjee; per *Fanntitarl*, Mrs. Macqueen; per *Scaleby Castle*, Mrs. Morgan.

SAILED.—Brit. *Bombay Castle*, Baxter, for Bombay *Passenger, Mr. D. Dorabjee.*

The French Sloops of war, the *Astrolabe*, Capt. d'Urville and *Zelée*, Capt. Jacquinot, arrived at Singapore from Batavia on the 29th June, and sailed thence for China on the 3d July; their arrival may therefore be hourly expected.

VESSELS AT HONGKONG etc., Brit. *Jane, Lord Amherst, Harrier, Psyche, Hercules, Austen, Jardine, Mermaid, Isabella, Anna, Mithras, Rose, Governor Findlay, Rose, Mayis, Pearl, Thistle, Mawlamin, Lady Hayes, Ann, Syed Khan, Hannah, Carnatic, Mangalore, Manly, Copeland, Torp, Edmonstone, John Marsh, John Horton, Lama, Marmion, Oscar, Fort William, Cornwallis, Barbe, Cambridge, General Wood, Charlotte, Charles Forbes, Belhaven, Hannah, Stains Castle, Sir. C. Malcolm, Vansittart, Sultana, Pekoe, Scaleby Castle.*

Amer. *Lintin, Porcia, Talbot, Florida, Naples, Indus Osage, Oneida.* U. S. S. *Columbia* and *John Adams, Providence, Planter.*

French. *L' Alexandre.*

LATEST DATES, from ENGLAND, 26th March, via Bombay. UNITED STATES, 2nd March, via England. CALCUTTA, 22nd May, via Bombay. BOMBAY, 5th June, ᚠ *Sultana*. SINGAPORE, 4th July, ᚠ *Sultana*. JAVA, 6th June, ᚠ *Planter*. MANILA, 10th June.

SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

Vessel's Name.	Flag.	Commander.	Tons	Where from.	Consignees.
Paris	Ameri.	King		United States	Russell & Co.
Nantasket	,,	Remmonds		,, ...	,,
Cashmere	,,	Mascom		,, ...	Wetmore & Co.
Sabina	,,	Johnston		,, ...	Oliphant & Co.
Morrison	,,	Benson		,, ...	J. Ryan.
R. Fulton	,,	MacDougall		,, ...	Gordon & Talbot.
Cynthia	,,	Johnson		,, ...	Russell Sturgis & Co.
Rouble	,,	Benson		,, ...	,,
Naples	,,	Archer		,, ...	,,

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THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 4. No. 43. Macao, Saturday, 27th July, 1839. No. 199.

OFFICIAL PUBLIC NOTICE TO BRITISH SUBJECTS.

Macao 26th July 1839.

In obedience to an order of His late Most Excellent Majesty in Council, dated on the ninth day of December one thousand eight hundred and thirty three made in pursuance of the provisions of an Act of Parliament of the 3rd and 4th year of His late Majesty's Reign entitled "An Act to regulate the Trade of China and India":

The following rules of practice and proceeding are hereby promulgated, to be observed in the Court of Justice with Criminal and Admiralty Jurisdiction, created in the aforesaid order in Council, for the trial of offences committed by Her Majesty's Subjects within the Dominions of the Emperor of China and the Ports and Havens thereof, and in the high seas within one hundred miles of the coast of China.

SECTION I.

Concerning Arrest.

RULE 1.

No Subject of Her Majesty to be arrested for trial under this Jurisdiction unless charged upon oath of one or more credible Persons before the Chief Superintendent, or in his absence the Deputy Superintendent, with such an offence as will justify holding him to bail when taken.

RULE 2.

Arrest may be made in three ways

First, by warrant under the hand and Seal of the Chief Superintendent, or in his absence the Deputy Superintendent (see Appendix No. 1.)

Second, by word of Chief Superintendent or in his absence the Deputy Superintendent (or at the Stations of the British Shipping) by any Magistrate or Quarter master of the Police, in the emergency only of any Subject of Her Majesty committing a sudden and dangerous breach of the Peace, or felony in their respective presence.

Third, in the absence of other competent authority by any Subjects of Her Majesty, who shall by such means be able to prevent the commission of a felonious offence by any other subject of Her Majesty.

RULE 3.

Officers or others charged with the execution of Warrants of arrest to exercise the like authority, to be entitled to the like immunities, and to be liable to the like penalties for unlawful proceedings as officers or others executing the Warrants of the Courts oyer and terminer in England.

SECTION II.

Of Commitment.

RULE 1.

When a Person charged with a crime be arrested He is to be brought before the Persons named in the Warrant for examination,

RULE 2.

Persons conducting examinations not to take any subsequent part in any capacity, in the trial of the Prisoner, examined before them.

RULE 3.

Examination of Prisoner, and the information of person brought with him or having any knowledge of the alleged crime to be taken in writing. Witness only to be sworn

RULE 4.

If it shall plainly appear that no such crime has been committed by the Prisoner, He is to be discharged, otherwise to be detained for safe custody (see appendix No. 2.) till the Examinations can be submitted to the Chief Superintendent or in his absence the Deputy Superintendent, for further disposal.

RULE 5.

Persons authorized to examine, to be sworn, and to have the like Powers with respect to summoning of witness (being subjects of Her Majesty) as are herein after vested in the Court, and British Subjects refusing to attend the Summons of Examiners to be liable to the penalties herein after provided for failure of attendance (see appendix No. 3 for form of subpoena.)

SECTION III.

Of Bail.

RULE 1.

The Chief Superintendent or in his absence the Deputy Superintendent to have the like power in respect to bail as belong of Law and Usage to the Court of Queen's Bench in England; and to be liable for refusal or delay in the case of bailable offences to the like penalties as Magistrates in England.

RULE 2

If the Prisoner be not bailed, to be committed by Warrant under the hand and Seal of the Chief Superintendent, or in his absence the Deputy Superintendent, to take his trial for the offence charged against Him.

RULE 3.

The principles and practice of the Law of England to obtain with respect to the time in which a Prisoner should be placed on his trial, or within which Prosecution for past offences, committed in this Jurisdiction, should be instituted.

SECTION IV.

Of the manner of Prosecution.

RULE 1.

In all cases falling under the Jurisdiction of this Court, to be by way, only, of Indictment preferred to, and presented on oath by a Grand Jury.

RULE 2.

Recording officer of the Court to return every Session 24 good and lawful Subjects of Her Majesty, habitually resident in China, to enquire, present, do, and execute all those things which on the part of Our Lady the Queen shall then and there be commanded them.

RULE 3.

Grand Jury to be sworn to the amount of twelve at the least, and not more than 23, so that twelve may be a majority.

RULE 4.

In the finding of the Indictment twelve of the Jury at least must concur, and the Grand inquetes to be conducted generally, according to the principles and practice of the English Law.

RULE 5.

Persons above 70 years of age, or persons laboring under sickness, Surgeons, Officers of the Queen, in actual public employment, may be exempted from serving on Grand or Petit Juries, on claiming privilege.

SECTION V.

Of Process.

RULE 1.

Sessions to be declared from time to time by Public Notice under the hand and Seal of the Chief Superintendent and all Persons Her Majesty's Subjects upon any account concerned therein to be attending at the time and place so fixed by Public Notice.

RULE 2.

Court to have the like power and pursue the like course as the Courts of Oyer and Terminer (as far as the Difference of circumstances will permit) for compelling Defendants to appear not in actual custody upon certificate of Indictment found.

RULE 3.

Arraignment to be in the manner, and subject to the rules of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer in England.

RULE 4.

If the Prisoner "stands mute" or "confesses the fact" Court to proceed agreeably to the practice of the Court of Oyer and Terminer in England.

SECTION VI.

Of the Pleas and General Issue.

RULE 1.

Pleas to be allowed to Prisoner according to the Practice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer in England.

RULE 2

Herein the Prisoner shall be entitled to request any Person being a Subject of Her Majesty (and having due sanction of the Court) to support on his behalf any point of Law which may arise proper to be debated.

RULE 3.

Court to proceed herein agreeably to the principles of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer in England, but with especial regard to the general scope and intention of the particular Laws under which, and the objects for which, this Court is created.

SECTION VII.

Of Trial.

RULE 1.

Recording Officer of the Court to return at every Session a pannel of 24 good and lawful Subjects of Her Majesty, either habitually or occasionally resident in this Jurisdiction to the end that twelve thereof may try and make deliverance between our Sovereign Lady the Queen, and any Prisoner placed at the bar of the Court for offences committed within this jurisdiction, according to the principles and practice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer in England

RULE 2.

Regard being had to local circumstances the Prisoner shall have no privilege of peremptory challenge, but only for cause, to be determined according to the Practice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer in England'

RULE 3

Trial to be had, and evidence to be taken, both in the prosecution and defence in the manner and subject, as far as circumstances may permit, to the principles and practice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer in England.

RULE 4.

If it should be impossible for the trial to conclude in one day the Court regard being had to local circumstances) shall have the power to adjourn from day to day without confinement of Jury, swearing them "neither to speak themselves to any other person than one of their own number, nor to suffer any other person to speak to them touching any matter relative to this trial."

RULE 5.

In respect of illness or death of Jurors, Court to proceed agreeably to the Practice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer in England'

RULE 6.

Verdict to be found agreeably to the practice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer in England i. e. by unanimous decision of the Jury, and upon both the Law and the Fact.

RULE 7.

Court to have the power of sending the Jury to reconsider their verdict.

RULE 8.

When the Prisoner is convicted, sentence is to be pronounced by the Chief Superintendent in the manner declared in the Order in Council, and when the Prisoner is acquitted upon the merits, he is for ever free and discharged upon that accusation.

RULE 9.

When the acquittal arises from a defect in the proceedings and cannot be pleaded, the Prisoner may be detained in safe custody by Warrant of the Court, to be indicted in such a manner as may fulfil the ends of Justice.

SECTION VIII.

Of the mode of compelling Jurors Grand and Petit to perform their duties, and witnesses to attend.

RULE. 1.

A Person being a subject of Her Majesty (not herein before excused) who shall fail to perform his duties as a Grand or Petit Juror, being duly summoned by the Recording Officer of the Court shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding $100 for the first offence, or $250 for the second (at the discretion of the Court) to be for the use of Her Majesty.

RULE. 2.

Any Subject of Her Majesty whose evidence may be necessary to prove or disprove any Indictment, may be bound over under sufficient surety by the Chief Superintendent or in his absence the Deputy Superintendent to appear and give evidence at the trial of the Prisoner: And the Chief Superintendent or in his absence the Deputy Superintendent shall determine the amount of reasonable penalty according to the circumstances of the case.

RULE. 3.

In the case of Witnesses about to leave the Country upon urgent business, they may be examined by the consent of the Prisoner as well as the Chief Superintendent upon interrogatories before the Chief Superintendent or in his absence the Deputy Superintendent.

RULE. 4.

Citizens or Subjects of foreign states whose evidence may be desirable to prove or disprove an Indictment shall be invited for the satisfaction of the ends of Justice to appear before the Court; But failing attendance the Jury to deliver their verdict upon the best evidence before them.

SECTION. IX.

Reprieve, and "Judgment"

RULE 1.

In these respects the Court to be guided by the principles and practice of the Lawof England and to have the like powers, which belong of right to the Judges in the Courts of Oyer and Terminer in England.

CONCLUSION.

And Notice is hereby further given, that these Rules of Practice and Proceeding shall take effect from the date hereof, and are binding till the same be disallowed by Command of Her Majesty.

L. S. CHARLES ELLIOT.
Chief Superintendent of the Trade of British Subjects in China.

The Appendix will be published next week.

RECENT OUTRAGE ON THE WEST COAST.—From the following statement, which we take from the *Penang Gazette* of 1st instant, it would appear that it is not Captain THIBAUD of the French brig *Dorade* that was lately murdered on the West Coast of Sumatra, as we reported in our number of the 13th inst, on the authority of Captain VAN YSEGHEM of the French barque *L' Aglae*:—

"The French ship *Hercule* which arrived on Thursday last from the West Coast of Sumatra, brings, we are extremely sorry to say, a confirmation of the report which reached this by the brig *Echo* of the murder, by the Malays of Muckie, of Captain VAN YSEGHEM, of the French barque *L' Aglae*, which sailed hence on the 17th March last, and of the subsequent seizure of the vessel by the Malays of Boalussama for an alleged debt. We gather these few particulars from a letter dated Origue 8th May addressed to a gentleman here by Captain MORTIN of the French barque *Diadeh* which also sailed from this for the West Coast on the 17th April."

Our private advices from Penang concur with this account, except as to the locality of the disaster, which is stated to be *Rigas* and not *Muckie*,—they add that Captain VAN YSEGHEM, met his death at the hands of an Achinese chief with whom he had a dispute while engaged in weighing some Pepper,—the Achinese employed abusive language towards Captain VAN Y. which he is said to have resented by a blow, upon which the former immediately drew his *kris* and stabbed him on the spot. It was Captain VAN YSEGHEM, who communicated to the public, through the medium of the Penang Paper, in October last the account of the murder of Captain WILKINS of the American ship *Eclipse* at *Muckie*,—and it would appear that Captain DURANDON had confounded the circumstances attending that catastrophe, with those of the more recent act of violence of which Capt. VAN Y. himself has been the victim.—*Sing. Free Press 27th June.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

DEAR SIR,

As you have taken the freedom to give currency to an anonymous report of a late meeting held at Canton, respecting the new certificate, at which I attended on the part of Olyphant & Co., you will of course allow your readers a sight of the enclosed report of the meeting as made by the Secretary.

I need only add that no part of the responsibility of the late proceedings rests in me, except for the preference, that the form *which had been agreed on by all parties, should if necessary* be signed in both languages and also printed, to prevent Chinese alteration.

It is entirely untrue, that any influence was used by me, to induce Captain Bowers to sign the certificate; our own choice being to sign it ourselves, or at least to share the risk, if there be any, with our Captains.

Indeed I think it desirable that the certificate should have the signature of the Consignees also, in order to prevent any renewed connection between the Opium trade and foreign factories.

I am very truly &c.
W. H. MORSE.

Canton, July 16th 1839.

At a meeting of American merchants and ship masters convened by Warren Delano Jun Esq., American vice consul, on the 2nd July 1839, at the American consulate —Present.

W. S. Wetmore.		James Ryan.	
R. B. Forbes.		A. G. Black.	
W. Delano Jr.		W. Cooper.	
S. B. Rawle		E. King.	
W. R. Talbot.		G. Nye Jr.	
W. H. Morse.		Huntington.	
A. A. Ritchie.		W. R. Lejee.	
E. S. Gandy.		J. M. Bell.	
Captain Mott	of Brig	Indus	
" Benson	Ship	Rouble.	
" Benson	"	Morrison.	
" Johnson	"	Cynthia.	
" Johnston	"	Sabina.	
" Munson	"	Commerce	
" King	"	Paris.	

Mr. W. S. Wetmore was elected chairman and Mr. W. R. Lejee Secretary. The chairman stated to the meeting that the object for which they had been convened, was to take into consideration the propriety of ship masters signing the newly prepared Bond, written in the Chinese characters in place of English as heretofore. Whereupon Mr. Delano submitted the following Resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Forbes and carried unanimously.

Resolved that we, the American merchants and ship-masters present, forming a large majority of the whole number now in China, hereby enter our solemn protest against signing any document in the Chinese language. We consider such a precedent as dangerous to us, and owing to the want of a proper interpreter in which we might constantly have recourse, we cannot consent to sign any paper which we do not understand.

2nd. It was then proposed by Mr. Forbes, and seconded by Mr. Nye, that a committee be appointed to wait upon Howqua, and convey to him the contents of the first resolution, whereupon the following Committee were appointed: Mr. W. S. Wetmore, Capt Benson of Ship Rouble, Capt. King of Ship Paris, Capt. Johnson of Ship Cynthia, Capt Benson of Ship Morrison, and Capt Johnston of Ship Sabina.

Capt. King then expressed his opinion that enquiries should be made, and information obtained, if practicable, whether the Bond now under consideration had originated with the Imperial commissioner, the *viceroy*, or the Hong-merchants.

The Meeting was then dissolved.

REPORT.

The Committee appointed this morning at a meeting of American Merchants and Ship Masters assembled at the American consulate, beg leave to report as follows.

"That they called upon Howqua and informed him of the contents of the Resolutions passed this morning by the American Merchants and Ship masters now in Canton.

Howqua observed that he was surprised that there should be any objections on the part of the ship masters to sign the Bond as now written in Chinese characters, particularly as Mr Forbes had given his assent to it; and under this assent and concurrence of *Mr. Forbes* he had acted and arranged the matter with the high officers of Government, and that he could not now, without subjecting himself to be accused of duplicity, make known to the Authorities the Resolutions submitted to him by your Committee.

Howqua further remarked that he advised Mr. Forbes, not to agree to sign the Bond written in the Chinese Characters, and he should not have promised the Authorities that it would be so signed had not *Mr. Forbes given it his full concurrence and assent.* Howqua suggested that the Bond and translation might be printed, so as to prevent any alterations, and it might be signed between the Chinese characters and the translation if thought more advisable.

Your Committee are sorry to say, Howqua evinced no disposition to yield to the wishes of the Meeting, and from what they could understand from him they see no hopes of getting the American Ships cleared, unless the extraordinary demands of the Authorities are submitted to.

Canton, 2nd July 1839.

(Signed) WM. S. WETMORE.
SAMUEL BENSON.
ROBT. M. KING.
EMERY JOHNSON.
BENJ. L. JOHNSTON.
HEVLYN BENSON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Sir,

As you reassert in your paper of the 20th, the charge, that we were "the first to give in to a tyrannical Chinese law, which compels people to put their names to they know not what," we again state

1st. That *we were not the first* to bring vessels within the Bogue, an act which you (and many others) pronounce, a virtual assent to the Bond, &c.

cause it placed the ships in the power of the Chinese.

2d. *We were not the first* to confer on, agree to, or present, a bond; for the form sent you in our last (for explanation's sake) was anticipated by the movements of others, and never seen nor rejected, by the Chinese.

3d. *We were not the first to sign* the bond, either in English or Chinese, for the initials of the Representative of Mess. Russell & Co. were first attached to it, on the demand of the Senior Hong-merchant; whereupon the signed paper was submitted to the local officers, and it became impossible to retract.

The enclosed memorandum made by a Gentleman present at the meeting, along with the Secretary's report, will satisfy you on this point.

4th. *If we had been first, to sign* the certificate, it would not have been a yielding to a demand, to sign "we knew not what." The original had been submitted to two translators at Cantou, and as many more at Macao; and no doubt rested on the sense. It is as untrue, of the signers, that they signed in ignorance, as it is of the whole Community, including the Consuls, in the signature they have affixed, within the last few months.

With these remark's, we leave the Bond, to such an Editorial *amende*, as your own fairness and gentlemanly feeling may suggest.

As respects the Editorial in your last, we need only say—that we have not turned upon the Opium trade, *because* it has lost countfavor; for the same views, which now operate to make us ready to give every pledge to the Chinese made us abhor the traffic, when it was lucrative and safe. These views have long been known to all in our employ, (and we do no busine.s but our own) and any connexion with Opium is therefore a breach of contract with us. It is not we who dispose of the lives and properties of such as may transgress the Chinese regulations; for our part is, and has long been, by plying timely warning, and not temptation, to preserve both safe. If we admit to the Chinese Government, that its laws are just, it is, to make them such, by securing a practical safeguard against corruption or mistake.

In our own country, we should oppose any interference by Government with religion, morals, or popular tastes. There, public opinion is the better agent. But in China, under its present polity and actual circumstances, we think its measures for the suppression of the Opium trade a mercy to the people, and therefore, *we choose* to comply with the requisitions, which it deems necessary, to its own success.

As to the term—perpetual banishment—it of course meant, the penalty which has lately been inflicted on a number of our fellow—residents. It was suggested by us, Mr. Editor because it was already in *practice*, and *because* it was light; though far from being "no punishment at all" as you say; we all know, it has in some late cases, been severely felt.

The fact is, Mr. Editor, that with all our declamation about Chinese atrocity &c., and in the face of our late losses and humiliations, THE OPIUM TRADE REVIVES; and there is great danger, that a few months will bring parties to Canton or Whampoa, to meet the native dealers, and concert for the deliveries of the drug along the coast. We all know, that the first discovery of such a secret connexion will again awaken the indignation of the Chinese Government, and heavy penalties fall upon the innocent.

With these hazards before us, and with no foreign flag over us, are we to be told, that *we, private men*—transgress *our* bounds, in answering the demands of the Government which controls us, and are the interests of the absent to be sacrificed to this nonsense? Or are we not safe, while within the precedents of our diplomatic Codes while stipulating in the absence of every public representative, for the very guaranties, the British Government is contending for, and which have satisfied our own even in the states of Barbary?

I am glad, that the "enlightened legislature" of America are moving toward entire disuse of Capital punishments, and I trust with you, that both the Chinese and British Governments will soon catch the same spirit, and thus relieve the alien within their boundaries, from those bloody statutes, which are now, with all the friends of humanity, matters of equal abhorrence.

very truly &c.

OLYPHANT & Co.

Canton July 22d.

After the Report of the Committee had been read.

Mr. Forbes, of the house of Mess Russell & Co., remarked in explanation, that Howqua had mis understood him, when he said that he, Mr. Forbes agreed that the Bond should be signed, *written in Chinese Characters*, by the American Ship Masters. It was true that Howqua did shew him a Bond written in Chinese, the contents of which he explained, and then enquired if it would answer and the American Captains would sign it? to which Interrogatory Mr. Forbes replied, *he thought they would*

Howqua then said, *before any further steps were taken*, it was necessary that *Mr. Forbes should put his initials to the Chinese bond as PROOF OF ACCURANCE*, WITCH Mr. FORBES COMPLIED WITH. but in doing it, Mr. Forbes observed, he never intended to do more, than to agree, that the Bond *should be signed in the English language*.

Mr. Forbes then went on to state *if Howqua really understood him, that the Bond should be signed in the Chinese language, in consequence of his having put his initials to the Bond, he would then sign the Bond himself for* Captains King and Remmington.

After this assertion of Mr. Forbes, Capt. Benson of the Rouble demanded, that his consignee, Mr. Delano, of the house of Russell Sturgis & Co. should sign the Bond for him in the event of Mr. Forbes doing it for Captains King and Remmington, *which Mr. Delano promised should be done.*

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Sir,

Although we have but little time or taste for Newspaper controversy we consider it our duty to ourselves to put the matter alluded to in your paper of the 20th inst., and signed Olyphant & Co. upon a proper footing, and as we are therein directly and pointedly alluded to, we now attempt to do so. Whatever our Agency has been in the matter of the Bond we have tried to modify it, and we think that we have combated the original document with some success, yet we take no especial credit to ourselves in whatever light the Bond may be received; for its form was duly submitted from time to time to the principal established Houses in Canton, and after having reduced it to a very small compass to say the least, we ascertained that the Chinese copy of it must be signed by the Captains. A meeting of all parties interested was called and fully attended and it was there agreed that no Chinese document should be signed, and a day was fixed for a further meeting, it being generally understood by a very unanimous vote, that an action on the Bond should be had until the day named, before which time it was expected that the Hong merchants, or whosoever else had the power, would give way, or in other words, come to our terms. Contrary to this understanding we received overtures from the senior Hong merchant, who thought that the Bond would satisfy the local authorities, provided that we were willing that it should be written in English and Chinese, the former at the top and the latter at the bottom of the sheet, the Captain signing in the middle; several parties having, or expecting ships at Whampoa were consulted, and it was thought this course would do, but the next day it was ascertained that the Imperial dignity would be degraded by having the English stand over the Chinese. At this stage of the business we should have been perfectly willing to have waited until the day to which the meeting was adjourned, had we not become aware of an intention on the part of Mr. Morss, (a principal in the House of Messrs Olyphant & Co.) and one other party controlling a ship to our consignment, to sign the Certificate in a new form and as now fixed. Mr. Morss called at our office with a Bond in Chinese and English, one on each side of the sheet, duly signed on both sides, having however a note above the signature to the Chinese copy to the effect that it was "signed as a true translation of the English on the other side," and which English differed slightly in its language, though it was the same in substance as the copy to which we had appended the Chinese. We begged Mr. Morss not to present this paper, representing to him that it would not avail if the Chinese knew the meaning of the note, and if the meaning of the note were not explained, it would of course be by them considered as a bonafide signing of the Chinese writing. Mr. Morss distinctly told us that this form was *so much less objectionable than the one he was prepared to give** that he should not hesitate to give our form as he was in haste to secure the Morrison, the Captain having already signed the Bond and gone to Whampoa.

The Senior Hong merchant requested us to put the Chinese over the English and sign at the bottom of the page, and he thought that would probably answer. We did not give our assent to this new form until we consulted the principal parties interested, and it was considered even less objectionable than the form with the English above and Chinese below. The Bond was given accordingly, and we should be glad to claim the merit of having reduced the Bond to its present form, but as we have consulted other parties directly interested in the question we cannot answer this merit. We have thus given you a plain unvarnished statement of facts and we have merely to notice in conclusion some of Messrs Olyphant & Co's. remarks.

They say, the Morrison came in after our example.

They say that the Commissioner assured them that the Morrison should be subject to our regulations; if they depended upon the word of the Commissioner in regard to this ship, they would not have waited for the example of any one, had their ship been within reach.

Our position here, it should be observed, was somewhat different from that of Messrs Olyphant & Co; they, being owners, acted as principals in the matter of the Morrison. *We*, as agents in the matter of the ships consigned to us; and if our constituents are satisfied with our course, we shall very meekly put up with the strictures of the Press and the animadversions of our friends outside who do not favor us with their approbation.

We are,

Yours truly,

RUSSELL & Co.

* See the bond of Mr. C. W. King in the Press of 20th July.

CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 27th July, 1839.

III.

FOREIGN RELATIONS WITH CHINA. — The Chinese government was either ignorant of the existence of the opium traffic, or unable to put it down, or willing to connive at it; either of those three things must have been the case, for otherwise such an extensive smuggling would never have been carried on for so many years. As long as the supreme government issued edicts against this pernicious drug, particularizing the mode of its introduction, and sending commissioners to the various ports to support it, one can possibly not plead ignorance as an excuse. But still it may be said in exculpation, that the evil spread under the auspices of corrupt local officers, and that all the high functionaries, and above all the cabinet were free from contamination. This appears to us a mere theoretical opinion, adopted for the sake of argument to exempt the court of Peking from all the blame in this affair. Can we for a moment suppose that the large importations into the capital by way of Teen tsin could for more than 20 years have taken place without the tacit connivance of the men in power, many of whom by means of their many spies were thoroughly conversant with the illicit traffic? And can any man acquainted with the Chinese character suppose for a moment, that their indifference respecting its importation was not bought with solid gold? But this is not mere suspicion, it is a fact known, that opium enjoyed the clandestine patronage of the court, and that the prosecutions against the smugglers were more rare at Teen tsin than at any other port. The local authorities at Canton will never attempt to prove their innocence, for they have been again and again deeply implicated, the governor of the Province not even excepted. What grounds are there for exculpating other high Mandarins in the different Provinces? Certainly no others than the admission that Canton and Peking are the seat of overwhelming corruption, in which none of the Provincial Governments participate. Now, though we fully admit, that there are noble minded, patriotic statesmen in the highest officers, yet we do not scruple to assert, that the gaine-king, intriguing race, with which all the courts swarm, silences them. In their hands is the power, they wield it with a powerful arm, and to them China is beholden for the increased consumption of the opium. The reader ought to understand us well, we do not wish to exempt the foreigners from their share, but merely represent matters as they are.

The incapability of the Government has often been brought forward, the argument however must be taken under sundry restrictions. Again and again, whenever the whole of its force was concentrated, a cessation of the traffic followed. Tang, the Governor of Canton himself, has put a stop for months together to its introduction, and it has been during the last year nearly excluded from all the seaports. And what have we to say of the late measures, when Lin with great vigor and violence went to annihilate the whole? These are facts that speak for themselves. At the same time we also admit, that after such rigorous exertions, the body politic, harrassed and fatigued, sinks into a kind of slumber, and the evil revives anew. Still, conscious of its strength and convinced of its efficacy by a series of of trials, it is a blot upon the Chinese Government not to have strained every nerve to exterminate this terrible hydra; but on the contrary to have allowed it to increase and penetrate into every quarter.

We must therefore come to the conclusion, that the supreme government connived at the smuggling, and that the respective local authorities abetted it. There is more than one cause which produced this tampering with a gangrene, that infested the very vitals. Besides the reasons enumerated in a former paper, we may here add, that many persons in office had become habitual smokers, and that it was a fashionable vice. Under such circumstances it becomes a matter of great difficulty to arrest the introduction. But when the Chinese Government is cited before the tribunal of nations, and it even be proved, that the same hand that signed the death warrant of the smuggler and confiscated all his property, received likewise the bribes that scarcely was the ink of the prohibitory edicts dry, arrangements for importing the destructive drug in large quantities were made, what plea will then be brought forward to palliate such a glaring inconsistency? It may however be again asked, were the Mandarins never in earnest? We reply again, yes, the impulse given from Peking has been powerful enough at various times to rouse the most lethargic and frighten the most venal Mandarin, and never was perhaps stronger than lately; but these impressions have soon passed away, and a relapse which made things much worse than before, has unavoidably taken place.

The question however never so much engaged the attention of the court than after the first proposition for the legalisation of the drug was made. The author of that memorial is celebrated for his able statespapers, and we remember to have seen one which he presented several years ago upon giving the utmost freedom to trade, which might have done credit to a Huskisson. Whether his measure was a wise one or fraught with terrible disasters we will not decide, as we are in the fullest sense of the word abolitionists, but it gave rise to the deepest reflections. The subsequent addresses to the throne give us rather a favorable idea of the talent of some Chinese writers, but we really wonder, that there is not one, who strongly urges to rouse the moral energies of the people against the degrading act of [illegible]ing the drug. Withholding however our bl[illegible]ell as praise from their productions, as the [illegible]shore the public in good translations, we sim[illegible] trace the motives that called forth such remonstrances.

Here we would, at first and above all, point out one evil, which has only been hinted at, but never plainly stated to be the paramount cause for excluding the opium from the shores of China—we mean the far spreading corruption and venality to which the introduction of opium had given rise. We do however not intimate, that such things did not exist previously, on the contrary, they spring naturally from existing circumstances. Nothing however furnished such inexhaustible store for strengthening and perpetuating propensities, that corrode the very heartscore of Empires as this system of smuggling. The temptation it held out was overwhelming and wherever it insinuated itself, probity, honesty and, in fact, every public virtue had to take their departure. We are little acquainted with the details, but still the havoc it has made amongst the present race of functionaries is incalculable. And could such things be hidden from the autocrat, and must he not have paused and mourned in anticipation at the dreadful consequences upon the administration of the state?

Add to this the increased importation, the growing demand, and would these things not have moved the most apathetic ruler.

The financial difficulties, that are said to have arisen from the increased exportation of silver are founded upon very defective data.

One truth has however come to light, that China suffers under the same difficulties as most of the Western Kingdoms, and this seems to be the order of the day. Great as the sums may be, that this country has lost in exchange for this destructive poison, yet, even supposing a total stoppage to be practicable, China cannot escape from the consequences of the derangement of its finances. This woeful state of things took its rise during the latter years of Keen lung's reign, greatly increased under Kea king, and has become more and more injurious under Taoukwang. From every part of this extensive country, the general complaint—we have not sufficient withal to pay the taxes and keep up the government—resounds, and matters are as bad as if the state were burdened with 800 millions of debts.

Some latent fears there moreover existed, of the growing influence of foreigners, and the total prostration of this country before their feet, as long as millions could not do without the use of the drug. It gave them a complete command over the nation, which is thought incompatible with the present order of things. We deeply regret that amongst the propelling causes, so little stress is laid upon the demoralization of the people; this does not speak well for the originators of the total suppression, but we must expect this from heartless Mandarins.

When the plans had been matured, Lin appears to deal the death blow. Whatever may be the opinions about this man, it will be admitted, that he was sincere in his measures, not only succeeding in getting a great quantity of the drug into his possession, but also weaning thousands of smokers from the habit. His violence can never be approved, for he has thereby defeated his own ends—and also of all committed one radical error, fraught with mischief incalculable—that of involving his country with foreign states. He might have been pardoned for not effecting the total suppression, but rather putting matters on a worse footing than they were ever before; but he can never be forgiven for having abandoned the policy which has always kept this country from serious collisions with western Empires. It is he, who most deliberately cut the Gordian knot that bound China, it is he who has provoked hostilities and courted the enmity of powerful nations. If it even were possible to overlook his proceedings, still, he has opened the door to every aggression, and the same means will again be used under different circumstances, if his first violent course is pardoned. He has brought China into a position in which it never stood before, he has changed the existing order of things, and henceforth this country will necessarily be forced to measure its strength with antagonists with whom it has never coped before. So far Lin's doings. The Chinese Government itself might have adopted a much wiser course if it would have stooped to view others as equals; but, in order to maintain its nominal supremacy, it hurries on in a destructive course, and approaches a precipice, at the very sight of which the Tatar conqueror ought to tremble.

THE CORNLAWS IN CHINA.

There is something original in the institutions of this country, which is often deserving of our unqualified praise. It is a fundamental system of a government, to rule in such manner as to leave the population beyond want. To increase therefore the means of subsistence to any extent, even so as to lessen the cultivator's profits, ought always to be the leading principle of the measures respecting the corntrade. Instead therefore of excluding foreign grain from the market, the government does not load it with any duty, but even exempts the vessels that bring it from various charges. If native vessels fetch rice from Siam or Cochinchina—thus says the law—the supercargo who sells it in any Chinese port, shall be rewarded with a nominal rank and be permitted to wear an official button. If he continues in such laudable enterprises, his conduct is to be recorded to the Emperor, who will not fail to give him some substantial tokens of his approbation.

On the other hand the trade between the different provinces is by no means free. If some parts are remarkable for their want of fertility, and allowing even the price of grain in the adjacent territory to be much higher than within their jurisdiction, yet the exportation cannot legally take place, unless the law is for a short time suspended. This rather cramps agricultural industry. We have even seen orders stuck up at Macao, at the time when large importations of rice from Manilla had taken place, prohibiting the reexportation of this valuable commodity to other districts. This is really a narrow-minded policy and must defeat itself.

To obviate starvation and put into the hands of government the means for swaying a numerous population, large granaries are established in every district. In these the landtax in kind is not merely stored up, but the landholders are also obliged to put a quantity of their produce in trust of government, which keeps it so long as it suits its own views. As soon as the price rises, it opens its stores and soon reduces the market to its level. Whatever want infests the country, the peasant receives need even in advance, which he has to repay with interest in autumn. Myriads at such time are also maintained and saved from starvation, and the supreme government is enabled always to provide the necessaries of life for its own people. The great defect however in this arrangement is, that much of the grain thus kept is spoiled by time, and that thus the government as well as the shareholders suffer great losses, whilst in times of plenty, the farmer is almost ruined by its being put to sale and reducing the price of his own produce to nothing. Do these defects weigh against the advantages of store houses, and would India have been saved all the evils of starvation if such granaries had existed?

Translated by Mr. Fearon.

Edict from

Their Excellencies the Commissioner, Governor and Lieutenant Governor promulgating the new law against Opium dealers &c.

LIN, Imperial Delegate, Member of the Cabinet, Governor of the two Kwang Provinces, specially appointed to enquire into and regulate the maritime affairs of the Canton Province, with power over the naval forces, &c &c.;

TANG, President of the Board of War, Governor of the two Kwang Provinces, &c. &c.; and

E, Vice President of the Board of War, Lieutenant Governor of Canton &c. &c.; once more issue warning a and admonitory edict, to communicate the new severe law against Opium.

The stuff called Opium has from time immemorial been prohibited by law, although, in former years, when the insidious effects of the poison, were yet but lightly felt, the punishment for the crime (of dealing in it,) was trifling. In late years, however every spot became infected with the spreading evil, the holy wrath of the Emperor was roused, and, last year, his terrible determination was made known, to investigate and adopt measures to cut

off the evil, It is universally known that in every case where a law exists it is put in force. Even before the promulgation of the new law no few broke themselves of the habit of smoking Opium, but the number of those who buoyed themselves up with hope, and persisted in the vice was truly large.

In the third month of the present year an Imperial edict was published in the Peking Gazette, commanding that the practice of delivering up false Opium paste and new pipes,* should be put a stop to. The sacred thoughts are bent with intense earnestness on the adoption of effective measures, and the laws are now ten times more severe than formerly.

We have heard that there is a class of insidious traitors who go about spreading false and idle reports, and endeavoring to delude the people into the belief that these new laws will not be put in force. Think for yourselves a little:—it is now plainly to be seen that you can no longer deceive the Government by delivering up false paste or new pipes, neither will you be allowed to secrete your genuine "mixed" nor old pipes:—we hesitate shewing mercy even to those who report themselves to Government as smokers willing to renounce the vice; can it be supposed, then, that those who wickedly persist in it will be allowed to go at large and escape punishment? The wretches, who spread these reports to mislead the vulgar, are said by many to have formed mistaken judgments, while they are in reality but base and traitorous liars to serve their own purposes, and, verily, as soon as they are caught in the act, the facts shall be thoroughly investigated and they shall be visited with the most severe penalties the law allows. As to those deluded wretches who suffer themselves to be thus imposed upon, and dare to disobey our warning commands, they are bringing punishment on their own heads, they are throwing away their lives and madly rushing into the courts of death:—How is it possible that the common people can be such idiots?

On the 6th instant, just as we, the Commissioner, Governor and Fooyuen, were deliberating about issuing fresh commands, we received a despatch from the Privy Council, containing a copy of the law against the crime of trafficking in Opium. Besides placarding the sacred commands on yellow paper, immediately we received them, we now publish them in an explanatory edict; and as we feared the clauses might not have been otherwise, perfectly understood, we have had them separately written out.

We now therefore, issue this edict, to the end that, in every town of the province, the noble, the merchant, the student and the vulgar, the officer, the soldier and the emissary of police, may know and understand.

It must be now apparent to all, when the awful severity of this new law is considered, that the traffic in Opium must be cut off completely and for ever, ere the son of Heaven will stay his hand. For the seller of Opium, if he do not quickly forsake his vile calling, decapitation will follow conviction. For the smoker of Opium, if he do not quickly renounce the habit, there will be little chance of escape from strangulation. *Persist* in the vice and *die. renounce* it and *live!* There is no man but fears to look on death, and clings to life; tremble, then, at the penalty and flee the crime!

If any are apprehended after the promulgation, by these presents, of the new law, they will be dealt with in accordance therewith. Read and understand. Indulge no longer in hopes of delay: you are but playing with the law, knowingly involving yourselves in crime and wickedness, and forfeiting all claim to pity after your death. Do not say you have not had timely warning!

Let all tremblingly obey.—These are the commands.

Annexed is the

NEW LAW AGAINST OPIUM.

with the several clauses separately written out.

SECTION 1st.

Furnace-keepers or wholesale dealers.

Whoever shall hereafter open a "furnace" and connive with and secretly buy Opium of the outside barbarians, storing it up for sale, shall if he be the principal, be decapitated immediately on conviction. The royal authority shall be respectfully produced and the law executed, ere a report is sent to the crown. The head of the offender shall then be stuck upon a pole, and exposed upon the sea coast as a warning to all. The accomplices, advisers, participators, receivers, givers (those who deliver the drug) and boatmen who knowingly receive Opium on board their boats for transport, shall be sentenced to strangulation, and thrown into dungeous to wait the royal warrant for their execution. The houses and boats of these parties shall be sequestrated.

§ 1. Any officer or soldier on the coast station who shall receive bribes to connive at Opium being brough in, whether the quantity be large or small, shall immediately upon conviction be strangled. He who, knowing it to be such, allows Opium to be brought in, but without receiving a bribe, shall be transported to Sinkeang.

§ 2. If any persons join together and open a furnace for the purpose of selling Opium, he who originates the plan shall be considered as the principal.

§ 3. He who stores Opium brought by the foreign ships shall be dealt with in the same manner, as accomplices in furnace." He who, knowing it to be such, consents to conceal Opium for any notorious dealers who may have fallen into the hands of Government, shall be punished one degree less severely than the principal.

§ 4 He who receives a bribe to release any Opium seller or smoker from his custody, shall be punished in the same manner as if he were an Opium seller or smoker himself. Should the amount received be considerable, he shall be held punishable under the law against "False and malicious informations."†

§ 5. Any jailor who shall buy Opium and supply it to the prisoners under his charge, shall be transported to the most distant and unhealthy settlements. Any guard or overseer, guilty of a similar offence, shall be transported to a nearer settlement, should the amount received for purchases be considerable, it shall be computed, and the offender held punishable under the act against "False and malicious informations.

§ 6. Any soldier or policeman or any one of those idle blackguards who infest every place, who shall, without a warrant, enter a house and under pretence of searching for Opium forcibly carry off other articles, or who shall, through malice or a desire to extort money, themselves secrete Opium in the house, that an accusation may be supported (against their victims) shall, whether principal or accomplice, be held punishable under the law against "false and malicious information," and transported to the most distant settlement. If the amount stolen shall exceed in value 100 taels, the principal shall be sentenced to strangulation and kept in prison till the warrant for his execution shall arrive.

§ 7. All persons sentenced to transportation for crimes connected with Opium shall be excluded from the benefit of the law respecting "indulgence to offenders for the sake of their parents"‡

SECTION 2nd.

Keepers of retail and smoking shops.

Any person, who shall keep a shop for selling Opium to be smoked on the premises, shall, if the principal, be sentenced, on conviction, to immediate strangulation, and his house shall be sequestrated. Accomplices, accessories, or those who knowing for what purpose, still consent to let their houses to such characters, shall, on conviction, be transported to Sinkeang to be slaves to the military, and their houses sequestrated. Any soldier or policeman who shall receive a bribe for conniving at and "securing" these dens, shall receive the same punishment as a principal. "Ground-Sureties"§ and neighbours, who know of the existence of such places and do not report same to Government, shall be punished with 100 blows, and transported for 3 years. If they shall receive hush money, the amount shall be computed, and the law respecting "false and malicious informations put in force against them.

§ 1. Any native traitor who shall cultivate the poppy for the purpose of expressing its jucie to make Opium, for preparation and sale, or who shall sell either the "paste" or "mud" to the extent of 500 taels, or if, altho' the amount does not equal that sum, he shall sell at a great number of different places and times, he shall if apprehended within the next 18 months, be sentenced to strangulation (if a principal) and thrown into prison to wait the arrival of the warrant for his execution. Accomplices shall be transported to the most distant and unhealthy places. If any are convicted of selling only once or twice, the whole amount of such sales not being Taels 500—they shall be transported, if principals, to Sinkeang to be slaves to the military. If accomplices, they shall be transported to a distance of 4000 Le. After the expiration of the 18 months, both principals and accomplices shall be sentenced to be strangled. If any soldier or policeman receive a bribe to connive at and screen them, he shall be punished in the same manner as the principal. If the amount received be considerable, it shall be computed and the offender punished under the law against "false and malicious informations" Any landlord, who knowing for what purpose, lets a field or house to Opium dealers, or any boatman who shall knowingly hire his boat for transporting the drug, shall, if the offence take place before the expiration of one year from this time, receive a hundred blows, and be transported 2000 le—if after one year, he shall be transported to the most distant settlement, if within half a year he shall be sentenced to receive a hundred blows and three years transportation. The fields grounds, houses and boats shall in all cases be sequestrated. If any dealer shall voluntarily confess his crime and cause by his information the apprehension of other dealers, he shall be pardoned, and his house, ground or boat shall not be sequestrated. If the parties implicated by the informer's confession shall escape and elude the vigilance of Government, although his crime shall be pardoned, his house, ground, field, or boat shall be confiscated. Any "Ground surety" or neighbour, who knows of the existence of such dealers and does not forthwith inform against them, shall be punished with 100 blows If he receive hush money, the amount shall be computed and the law respecting "false and malicious informations" put in force against him

† See Staunton's translation of the penal code. Page 364.

‡ See Staunton's translation of the penal code. Page 90.

§ It was the general practice, before the Government began to be serious in its endeavours to put an end to the Opium traffic, for Opium dealers to make a bargain with the police and soldiery not only to connive at the shops themselves, but to prevent others, less venal, from interfering with them. This however was not confined to underlings alone, as high Officers of Government have not only supported but made handsome fortunes in the system.

‖ In every street there is one person, elected by the inhabitants for life, and sanctioned by the Government, between which and the electors to serve as a medium of communication. He is held responsible for the good conduct of his neighbors, amongst whom he acts as arbitrator in all trifling disputes. He is supported by the contributions of the inhabitants, his salary varying from $ 50 to $ 200 according to the size and importance of the street.

§ 2 The law against the Crime of Opium smoking, shall take effect in Peking from the day the sacred commands were received:—in the provinces from the day that the commands of the Board were made known. These were received in the City of Canton on the 26th day of the 5th moon from which time they will date in all the Cities, towns, throughout The Province. One year from that date will be allowed for all to renounce the habit. At the expiration of that period, all who have not renounced the habit, whether they be of the nobles, the military, or the vulgar, shall on conviction be sentenced to strangulation and thrown into prison to wait the arrival of the Warrant for their execution If any are apprehended *within* the year of probation, if of the vulgar, they shall be punished with 100 blows and be transported to a distance of 2000 le, &c. if they are unable to say from whom they got the Opium, their punishment shall be one degree more severe; they shall receive 100 blows more, and be transported be a distance of 2500 le. If of the Tartar soldiery, the offender shall first be expelled from his banner, (or regiment) and then dealt with as one of the common people: If a Government underling a relation of an officer, a secretary or follower, the offender shall be punished one degree more severely than a common man. If an officer of Government, the offender shall be sent to Sinkeang on some degrading and laborious mission. If of the provincials, or general army, the offender shall be transported to a shorter distance.

§ 3. Manufacturers and sellers of Opium smoking apparatus shall be held punishable under the law against gaming. ¶

§ 4. In every case where a son or younger brother of a family shall be convicted of selling or smoking Opium, besides punishing him, the head of the family must be apprehended and convicted under the law against "Neglecting to interfere and prevent robbery." **

§ 5. Should any one of the Canton Hong Merchants who trade with foreigners visiting China, disobey the established precedent, and allow a ship to loiter and stay, after her cargoes are bought and sold, he shall for such disobedience of the law receive 100 blows. Should any of them be discovered warehousing Opium, their hongs, &c shall be confiscated to Government and themselves punished under clause No. 2 of Section 1.

§ 6. Should the officers and soldiery be resisted, in the execution of their duty of searching and apprehending, by a large and armed mob, they shall be authorised to use fire arms, and shall be held irresponsible for any deaths they may cause thereby. Should any persons assemble together to the number of *three* and upwards for the purpose of resisting the Officers of Government in the execution of their duty, should they cause the death of any by the use of their arms, the ringleaders and the actual murderer shall be sentenced on conviction to immediate decapitation. Those who shall merely wound without causing death shall be sentenced to decapitation after waiting in prison the usual time The same sentence shall, in such cases, be also awarded to the ring leaders. Persons aiding in the fracas, and those who wound or break bones with the hand only shall be sentenced to strangulation after waiting in prison, the usual time.

§ 7. The several magistrates are commanded to use all diligence and sincerity in enquiring into and regulating the affairs of the places under their jurisdiction, and in watching the behaviour of the sureties Let a license be granted to every ten householders, and one of their number appointed to keep the said license in his charge. The number and names of the inhabitants of each house, with their trade or occupation, must be entered in this license, and the most minute particulars noted; the penalties of the law for smoking and selling Opium must also be written therein, that every body may know. The holder of the license must also be commanded if he knows any of those, whose names are written in the license, to be sellers or smokers of Opium, he must instantly inform against them If he receive bribes to keep their names secret, not only he, but the "Ground surety and neighbours, shall be most severely dealt with.

Taoukwang 19th Year 6th moon July, 1839.

We have on one or two occasions, given to our readers an account of how the popular lotteries in China are managed annually when the literary examinations take place; the manner in which they are drawn is briefly this—A number of literary aspirants (about 6000) are annually brought together to dispute the prize of literary excellence; Judges are appointed by government to award the prizes, each essay, to prevent the possibility of favoritism is marked by a number only, the judges being supposed not to be acquainted with the names of the candidates belonging to the respective numbers. Among so great a multitude it becomes of course a matter of speculation as to what numbers are likely to be the favored ones and, like the, in other countries, usual wheel of fortune, the Chinese have made the result of these examinations a matter of gambling, and large sums have, we understand, been lately collected in Canton, on this occasion, when the local authorities, being apprized of the circumstance, seized the collectors and their *money*, and every one of the players thinks himself, in consequence, cheated out of the great prize of $ 50 0 or upwards, and considerable discontent is said to prevail among the populace. Some collectors, however, are said to have been enabled, by speedy flight, to save themselves and their funds, a circumstance, no doubt, of congratulation to themselves, but fully as unsatisfactory to the public, as if the Government had possessed themselves of the money.

We mentioned in our last the existence of some rumours of the Yum-chae's being about to visit Macao, or a least Casa branca.—It was said that H. E. intended to pay his respects to a marine deity who

¶ See Staunton's translation of the penal code. Page 417.

** See Staunton's translation of the penal code. Page 323.

enjoys the honors of a very handsome temple in Macao, and whose origin is by the Chinese traced to Chinchew parents, the countrymen of the Commissioner; other accounts lately come from Canton say that the idea of a visit to these parts has been abandoned, and that a temporary residence for the commissioner, already partly finished had been again pulled down. It is moreover said that Lin's credit at the Court of Peking is on the wane, and that he has received an imperial Edict reproaching him with the means used in possessing himself of the Opium belonging to foreigners, and holding him responsible for the consequences. The Commissioner's request to go to Chin-chew to visit the graves of his ancestors is said to have been refused.

Matters of more local interest have prevented our giving some interesting correspondence on the subject of the late forced delivery of Opium which we find in the *Bombay Times* received from the *Hurkaru*. From some hints in the Bombay paper it would appear that a part of the Bengal Press denies to the sufferers in this delivery the right of compensation from the English government, though they surrendered their property upon the injunction to that effect of the British Chief Superintendent of Trade. In our contemplated review of the events of the last four or five months, of which we have now given three introductory papers, we shall discuss this question at large and think that we shall probably arrive at the same conclusion of the writer *Nemo* in the Hurkaru, that the Government in England is bound by the acts of its representative here. From a Public Notice, in the first columns of this paper it will be seen that the present Chief Superintendent claims the same powers as were conferred upon Lord Napier now more than five years ago.

We publish, in foregoing columns, some letters from Messrs Olyphant & Co. and Messrs Russell & Co. on the subject of the signing of the "bond" from which our readers will, we hope, be able to come to a conclusion to whom the "pas" is due in this business. We have, on a former occasion, given our reasons why we attribute very little consequence to either the priority in signing the bond, or to the manner in which it was done; our objection has always been and will ever be, that it was done at all and that American citizens, knowing that such bond was required of them, gave themselves willingly into the power of the Chinese and signed away on a contingency, the lives of their fellow citizens for the sake of being able, partly to thrive in a carrying trade between the outer anchorages and Whampoa, partly to get some Cargoes of tea for the American market; do they not apprehend that, the tea being purchasable by them only under such conditions, their countrymen will, as they did some thirty years ago in Japan, abstain from the use of tea altogether, rather than subject themselves to humiliation? We do not wish, on this subject, to say anything displeasing to any part of the foreign community in China, but we owe it to the whole body that we should speak out plainly upon a matter which to us seems to be fraught with the greatest evils to all. Knowing that they will subject, not only themselves, but their countrymen under their control, to the punishment of death, these masters of ships, approve of the punishment of death for the infringement of some Custom-house regulations, and the approval of this sanguinary law they might have avoided by remaining outside; yet the ships proceed to Whampoa, the objectionable bond is given, and the Yum chae now invites others to follow the example given by the Americans!

Let it not be said that the trial for the offence of smuggling, a trial for life or death, will be just, because some of the American houses of Canton have stipulated, that they ought not to take place without the presence of their Consul ——— a gratuitous stipulation, in our opinion, as we believe that no Consul or representative of any nation, whatever be his title, would sanction, by his presence, the infliction of a punishment which the laws of his own country do not warrant, particularly where that punishment is capital.

Messrs Olyphant & Co. in their letter take occasion to compare the bloody statutes of England against aliens with those of China.—They allude, we suppose, to the late troubles in Canada, and the capital punishment many of the leaders in those troubles suffered. Much as we lament that such punishment should have been deemed necessary, we cannot but recollect that in almost every instance where capital punishment was awarded, the sufferer had been guilty, not only of what is called treason, but of burning and killing; it is impossible, in any country enjoying the benefits of the laws, that such outrages against the peace of the country and the lives and properties of its inhabitants, can pass unresented, as without the fear of consequences, they would be daily repeated; to prevent such disorders, and not for revenge, must the law, now and then, make these terrifying examples. We need not, we suppose, call to mind of our Correspondent the outrages only lately committed in several parts of his own country, by a mob unrestrained by any superior authority, and leave him to judge whether it be preferable (the comparison he has forced upon us) to live under the Lynch or the English law.

We learn that not many days since, at a Sing-song or theatrical exhibition on the river near Canton, a boat or floating Opium-shop, that had intruded among a great number of boats filled with spectators, was seized by the Mandarins and its inmates immediately taken into the City. We publish in this number, a translation of the new Opium laws as promulgated at Peking and explained or annexed to the people by the Canton authorities. From this it will be seen that the threats of the law are as severe as ever, and both dealers and smokers are in most instances to be capitally punished. The extreme severity of this law will, we fear, prevent its efficacy, and the new burdens and responsibilities thereby thrown upon the Hong merchants will probably deter every man of respectability or means to become one of that body. But most laws in China seem to be made to be enforced only on extraordinary occasions, and when such happen, no one of the whole population, almost, can hope not to have transgressed the one or other of its provisions.

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* Among the many tricks and impostures, which the late severe measures of the Government gave birth to, this was the most successful. New pipes are almost worthless, but those which have been much used, are greatly prized, as from the quantity of essential oil absorbed by them, they have the property of communicating, to a certain extent, a flavor to other articles—as tobacco &c.

GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Statement of the Quantities of Teas and Raw Silk Exported to the United Kingdom. Season 1838-39 to this date.

Date	Ships	Destination	Tonnage	Tea Black. Pecuis. Pekoe Bohea.	Pekoe Bohea. Canton Bohea.	Congo.	Caper.	Souchong.	Campoi.	Anioi.	Hong-uey.	Pekoe.	Orange Pekoe.	Tea Green. Pecuis. Hyson.	Young Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Twankay.	Gunpowder.	Imperial.	Pe Raw Silk
1839 Jany. 18	William Jardine	London	693	.. ..		2521	21	627	36	..	11	493	773	..	..	..	..	1016	..	..
21	Alexander Baring	,,	505	.. ..		3976	77	167	..	..	23	90	213	..	..	..	..	1965	67	.. 64
26	Westminster	,,	513	.. ..		3012	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	..	88	..	124	..	..	.. 7
26	Imogen	,,	331	.. ..		2624	..	33	..	..	93	..	63	..	..	..	74	..	18	7 ..
23	John O'Gaunt	Liverpool	449	.. ..		2789	77	96	..	..	40	10	284	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. ..
26	Espiritata	London	617	.. ..		4845	61	140	..	..	..	469	96	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. ..
Feby. 1	Mary	,,		.. ..		5553	..	147	..	..	..	218	221	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. ..
1	Orestes	Bristol	529	.. ..		5427	67	103	..	..	..	78	130	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. ..
1	Patriot Queen	Liverpool	547	.. ..		4288	103	70	..	..	..	60	127	6	..	..	..	..	..	.. ..
1	Bengal	London		.. ..		7134	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. ..
3	John Bull	,,	398	.. ..		6391	130	149	..	..	..	..	130	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. ..
1	Penang	Liverpool	347	.. ..		3103	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	26	.. ..
3	La Belle Alliance	London		.. ..		5003	..	134	..	41	..	163	178	..	..	..	..	20	..	.. ..
6	Duke of Lancaster	,,		.. ..		4245	13	198	..	..	19	64	164	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. ..
7	Oriental	Cowes for Order	507	.. ..		3053	..	458	234	..	..	194	..	5	112	..	715	22	114	.. ..
8	Moffat	London	822	.. ..		8074	..	..	..	..	..	25	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. ..
8	Inglis	,,	1322	.. ..		10169	75	631	..	99	70	306	306	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. 100
8	Chelydra	Bristol	449	.. ..		2974	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. ..
8	Jamaica	Glasgow	369	369 ..		3015	100	..	..	31	..	29	34	45	..	13	49	22	13	.. ..
9	Jane Brown	,,	286	.. ..		2599	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	..	..	..	..	36	..	.. ..
11	Eliza Stewart	London	423	.. ..		4202	..	130	..	..	..	196	254	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. 40
17	Crescent	,,	574	.. ..		5241	..	61	..	..	..	..	35	..	..	..	..	49	18	92
March 10	Hindostan	,,	501	.. ..		832	384	294	..	..	478	346	172	16	..	..	797	..	..	673
18	Viscount Melbourne	,,	650	.. ..		5827	42	167	..	..	150	106	29	..	..	..	221	..	..	141
May 18	Isabella	Leith	422	.. ..		4355	..	202	29	..	..	10	203	..	21	..	34	8	8	.. ..
	Parrock Hall	London	420	.. ..		2303	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	910	..	..	17
	Rosalind	,,	271	.. ..		2079	102	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	577	..	..	..
	Ingleborough	,,	401	.. ..		3561	..	..	..	..	..	21	152	..	..	..	344	71	6	..
	Premier	,,	420	.. ..		3259	..	246	..	..	..	55	69	..	..	15	401	27	6	190
	Tigris	Liverpool	422	.. ..		2764	..	63	..	..	..	145	29	98	..	..	1084	48	3	..
	Oriza	Cork for Orders	365	.. ..		2173	..	3	..	..	..	97	..	48	..	98	1366	34	..	..
	Orwell	London	1436	.. ..		7331	33	205	..	..	..	..	139	890	00	82	354	321	184	..
	Lord Wm. Bentinck	,,	568	.. ..		4002	..	..	..	..	..	83	..	54	..	..	1026	460	112	26
	St. Vincent	,,	410	.. ..		2773	..	..	..	..	..	53	..	204	..	..	..	8	18	13
	Eliza	,,		.. ..		3512	..	22	..	..	70	..	..	62	20	26	1609	13	10	..
	George IV.	,,		.. ..		7123	..	13	..	79	..	33	11	269	273	37	5878	50	12	71
	David Scott	,,		.. ..		4218	..	14	..	..	..	..	216	321	762	120	1663	612	236	236
	Reliance	,,		.. ..		7140	140	..	..	23	..	136	86	706	27	..	4140	481	331	..
	Anne Jane	,,		.. ..		1000	..	..	..	..	335	3	..	109	..	..	1049	61	75	160
	Hasheny	,,		.. ..		2263	..	26	8	..	..	4	..	946	161	..	387	159	80	267
	Emily Jane	,,		.. ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	69	79	117	..	43	343	120	84	356
			369			166713	1463	4441	306	272	1189	4028	4175	4925	1575	631	28700	2458	1490	2456
Shipped from 1st July to end of December 1838.			135	355		52964	797	2056	122	523	1158	540	2512	5728	3373	3962	4862	3221	1647	1000
			504	355		219677	2260	6497	428	795	2347	4568	6687	9753	4948	3893	33562	5679	3137	3456

Black Teas Pcls. 944,118 Lbs 3',549,066
Green Teas ,, 60,972 ,, 8,129,600

Total Pecuis 305,090 Lbs. 40.678,666

Macao, 6th July, 1839.

GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Statement of Tea exported to the United States, Season 1838-39.

Despatch	Ships	Destination	Tea Black. Pecuis. Congo	Souchong	Pow hong	Pecco	Orange Pecco	Tea Green. Pecuis. Hyson	Young Hyson	Hyson Skin	Twankay	Gunpowder	Imperial
1838 July 4	Mandarin	New York		315				428	1912	115		468	418
,, 24	Splendid	do.		253	237			50	992	50		238	147
,, 24	Baptiste Mesick	do.		252	218			141	2010	245		287	148
,, 6	Hindoo	New York via Manila						112	187			119	82
August 8	Philippe 1st	New York			126			49	1951	174		385	248
,, 12	Levant	New York via Manila		169				77	1156	45		84	131
September 20	Commerce	Philadelphia		201	280	6		326	1704	497		144	155
November 19	Albion	New York		196	230	40	127	265	1468	26		589	304
,, 20	Mary Chilton	do.							1797			245	168
1839 January 12	York	do.		34	46			160	962	855		419	262
,, 21	Ceylon	Manila and New York										115	67
,, 30	Trenton	New York		155				410	2186	156		95	140
February 1	Asia	Manila and New York		497					2173			239	125
,, 3	J. N. Gosler	New York		208	278			582	1135	360		888	826
March 7	London	do.		545					3491	297		117	117
,, 20	Omega				23				371	137	34	18	47
	Francis Stanton	New York		692	296		64		2516	234	21	328	222
	Vancouver	Boston	1826	227				300	632				
	Niantic	New York		344	194			230	2062		165	103	78
	Girard	do.		184	308		4	397	2401	114	6	455	492
May 9	Roman	do.		400	360	25		60	1060	125	35	90	60
14	Canada	do.		235	417			34	3552			284	215
27	Covington	do.			134			191	2540			251	246
30	Panama	do.		103	163			437	3310	573	169	393	198
		Pecuis	1826	6779	3501	71	195	4159	41567	4093	475	6278	4708
		Chests	2898	11113	7014	142	487	8318	63188	7837	778	7564	6631

Black Teas Peculs 11,969 Chests 21,634
Green ,, ,, 61.190 ,, 91,276

Total Pecuis 73,158 Chests 113,910

Canton, 1st June, 1839.

NOTICE—Mr. HENRY CORMACK, is admitted a partner in our firm from this date.

Bombay, 1st April, 1839. LECKIE & Co.

NOTICE.—Mr. MERRWANJEE JEEJEEBHOY, is admitted a partner in our establishment, and the business will be conducted in future under the firm of DADABHOY and MANACKJEE RUSTOMJEE & Co.

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.

Macao, 25th June, 1839.

NOTICE—As the British now residing at Macao, may be desirous of availing themselves of their leisure hours to acquire the Portuguese language, a Portuguese gentleman proposes to give lessons therein, either at his own house or at any gentleman's residence, either morning or evening, as it may best suit the parties. For reference apply at the Canton Press Office.

Macao, 5th July, 1839.

WANTS A SITUATION—An individual who has been in the trade at Canton for seven years; and understands book-keeping. For particulars apply to the Editor of the Canton Press.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are authorised to grant Policies payable in Calcutta, London, Batavia and Canton. A cash payment of five per cent on the amount of premium per each risk will be made to all parties giving risks to this office, and Policies are made payable at 30 days when the premium is paid in cash at a *pro rata* exchange, and at two months and longer periods when paid by a Bill on the same terms at which the Policy is payable. DANIELL & Co.

Agents in China, Asiatic Marine Ins. Office.
Secretaries in Calcutta Messrs. Fergusson Brothers & Co.
Agents in London Messrs. Forbes Forbes & Co.
,, in Batavia Messrs. Wilson Smith & Co

Canton, 9th November, 1838.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Subscribers are duly constituted and appointed Agents for this Company, at d can grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta, Canton, Bombay, Madras, and elsewhere.—parties contributing business to the office, will be entitled to a return of five per cent on the amount of premium actually paid in.

Canton, January 4th 1838. WETMORE & Co.

ADVERTISEMENT—The undersigned has been appointed Agent in Singapore for the sale of the works published by the "SOCIETY FOR THE DIFFUSION OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE" as also Agent for the sale of Chamber's Edinburgh Journal, and the other publications of Messrs W. and R. Chambers, Edinburgh. He has lately received copies of most of the above works,—including *Penny Magazine, Penny Cyclopædia, Chambers Journal* etc. which are for sale at the London publishing prices, exchange at 4s 2d. per dollar, or 2 cents per penny. He will also be happy to receive orders for and undertakes to procure at the London publishing prices at the above exchange, *without any charges added*, any of the publications of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge and of Messrs W. and R. Chambers,—as any other works parties may wish to order, provided the price be paid at the time of ordering, or guarantee be given that the work or works will be received and paid for on delivery. On the arrival at Singapore of the works ordered, they will be handed over to such agents as the parties may appoint to receive them—or be forwarded direct by earliest opportunity, at the expense of the parties.

Orders in China may be left with Rev. E. C. Bridgman, or J. R. Morrison Esq. Canton—and R. W. Williams Esq. Macao—with whom Catalogues of the D. U. K. Society's publications may be seen. Catalogues may also be seen at the Morrison Education Society's Library, Canton—and at Macao.

J. H. MOOR

Singapore 29th October 1838.

FOR BATAVIA VIA MANILA.

THE French Ship L' ALEXANDRE, POUCAILLET Commander, now in the Typa, will leave for the above places at the end of this month. For Freight or Passage apply to S. VAN BASEL TOE LAER & Co.

Macao, 4th July, 1839.

FOR SALE.

THE undersigned have just received an assortment of the following viz. LINEN DAMASK, NAPKINS and TABLE CLOTHS, COLORED DAMASK, TABLE COVERS of newest patterns, LINEN DUCKS and DRILL, DAMASK COUNTERPANES and STRIPE VERANDAH TICK.

HOOKER & LANE.

No. 1 British Factory,
1st December, 1838.

FOR SALE.

A quantity of RUSSIAN CANVAS, BENGAL LINEN and TWINE, a few English made MANIFOLD WRITERS and an Invoice of handsome BRONZE PATENT HANGING LAMPS complete, to be had at the Godowns of

A. A. DE MELLO.

Macao 8th July 1839.

FOR SALE.

A FEW 3 dozen Cases of very fine CHAMPAGNE just landed from the "Premier" from London.

Price $ 18 per dozen.

FOX, RAWSON, & Co.

Canton, 7th May, 1839.

FOR SALE.

SOME Superir FRENCH CLARET of SALGUERIE & Co. as St. Julien, Chateau Latour &c. @ $ 7 per dozen also superior DUTCH CORDIALS. Apply to

C. LLOYD.

No. 4 Imperial Hong.

ON SALE.

BEER in HOGSHEADS, just landed in good order. To be had at the Godowns of

BIBBY ADAM & Co.

Canton, 7th September, 1838.

ON SALE.

At the CANTON PRESS OFFICE

THE second and third volumes of the CANTON PRESS NEWSPAPER AND PRICE CURRENT, at 12 $ per file.

BILLS OF LADING, BLANK POWERS OF ATTORNEY, BLANK RESPONDENTIA BONDS OPIUM ORDERS, all neatly printed and on Europe paper.

also

DIRECTIONS for using the LOGARITHMIC TONNAGE ROD, as invented by Mr. STANSBURY.

At the price of 10 cents each, Statements of AMERICAN IMPORTS & EXPORTS for 1837 & 38, and at 15 cents each, these together with BRITISH IMPORTS & EXPORTS on one sheet of Postpaper.

LINGUIST'S REPORTS.

NOTICE.—Translations made at the Canton Press Office from and into the English, German, French, and Spanish languages at twelve cents a line or where under-seventeen lines at two Dollars for each translation.

NOTICE.—FOR SALE at the Canton Press Office, THE CHINESE HONG-MERCHANTS AND THEIR DEBTS, price one dollar.

GENERAL RATES OF AGENCY COMMISSION IN CHINA; on English letter paper, price 10 cents.

NOTICE.—JUST PUBLISHED and for Sale at the Canton Press Office. "The lasting resentment of Miss Keaou Lwan Wang." A Chinese tale, founded on fact; translated from the Original by SLOTH. In one volume, on foolscap paper, price One Dollar.

NOTICE.

ORDERS for printing will be carefully attended to at the Canton Press Office, at the following charges;

for printing Bills of lading, Bills of exchange, Opium orders and boat notes } $ 100 @ 1
,, Linguist reports, reports of Cargoes &c..... ,, ,, ,, 1.50.
,, Policies and folio pages. ,, ,, ,, 5.

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 Copies.

TERMS.

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For six Months..... ,, ... @ 7
For three ,, ... ,, ... @ 4

Single numbers of the Canton Press, may be had at the Office Pe do Monte at 30 cents each.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—Brit. *Harlequin*, Chiene, and *Francis Charlotte*, Metcalfe, from Manila.

SAILED.—Amer. *Nantasket*, Remmonds, *Morrison*, Benson, for New York. Brit. *Manly*, for Manila and Sandwich Islands; *Francis Charlotte*, Metcalfe, for Manila and Sydney.

VESSELS AT HONGKONG etc., Brit. *Jane, Lord Amherst, Harrier, Psyche, Hercules, Austen, Jardine, Mermaid, Isabella, Anna, Mithras, Rose, Governor Findlay, Rose, Mavis, Pearl, Thistle, Maimarin, Lady Hayes, Ann, Syed Khan, Hannah, Carnatic, Mangalore, Copeland, Tory, Edmonstone, John Marsh, John Horton, Lama, Marmion, Fort William, Cornwallis, Euclus, Cambridge, General Wood, Charlotte, Charles Forbes, Belhaven, Hannah, Stains Castle, Sir. C. Malcolm, Fanailiari, Sultana, Pekoe, Scaleby Castle, Heroine, Harlequin,*

Amer. *Lintin, Porcia, Talbot, Florida, Naples, Indus Osage, Oneida*, U. S. S. *Columbia* and *John Adams, Providence, Planter.*

French. *L' Alexandre.*

LATEST DATES, from ENGLAND, 26th March, via Bombay. UNITED STATES, 2nd March, via England. CALCUTTA, 22nd May, via Bombay. BOMBAY, 5th June, ᵽ *Sultana*. SINGAPORE, 4th July, ᵽ *Sultana*. JAVA, 6th June, ᵽ *Planter*. MANILA, 10th July, ᵽ *Frances Charlotte*.

SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

Vessel's Name.	*Flag.*	*Commander.*	*Tons*	*Where from.*	*Consignees.*
Paris	Ameri.	King		United States	Russell & Co.
Cashmere	,,	Meacom		,, ...	,,
Sabina	,,	Johnston		,, ...	Wetmore & Co.
R. Fulton	,,	MacDougall		,, ...	J. Ryan.
Cynthia	,,	Johnson		,, ...	Gordon & Talbot.
Rouble	,,	Benson		,, ...	Russell Sturgis & Co.
Naples	,,	Archer		,, ...	,,
Oscar	,,	Carter		,, ...	Wetmore & Co.

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THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 4. No. 44. Macao, Saturday, 3rd August, 1839. No. 200.

Appendix. *

No. 1.

FORM OF WARRANT.

These are in Her Majesty's name to require you (*name of officer*) to take into your custody and bring before (*names of examiners*) A. B. charged with (*brief description of offence, time and place when and where committed*) and for so doing this shall be your lawful Warrant.

L. S. (Signed)

Chief Superintendent
or in his absence Deputy Superintendent.

No. 2

These are in Her Majesty's name to require you (*name of person to whose Custody committed*) to detain in safe Custody, C. D. herewith sent to you by me charged upon Oath with (*brief statement of Offence and particulars thereof*) and for the said safe Custody till he be delivered in due course of Law, this shall be your lawful Warrant.

L. S. (Signed)

Chief Superintendent
or in his absence Deputy Superintendent.

No. 3.

Indictments will be prepared by recording Officer, but the following form is inserted: E. G.

CHINA ADMIRALTY AND CRIMINAL JURISDICTION, to wit:

The Jurors for our Lady the Queen upon their Oath present that (*A. B. particular designation*) not having the fear of God before his eyes, but being moved and seduced by the instigation of the devil on the day of in the year of our Lord, did at in and upon E. F. feloniously, wilfully, and of malice aforethought make an assault upon and (*here state the means and manner of killing, and the consequent death according to the Facts.* And so the said Jurors upon their Oath aforesaid do say that He the said A. B. him the said E. F. in the manner and by the means aforesaid, feloniously, wilfully, and of his malice aforethought did kill, and murder against the peace of our Lady the Queen, Her Crown and Dignity.

INDORSEMENT.

If found "A true Bill"
If otherwise "Not found"

No. 4.

Oath of Foreman of Grand Jury.

Mr. G H. you as Foreman of the Grand inquest for this Jurisdiction shall diligently enquire and true presentment make of all such matters and things as shall be given you in charge: The Queen's Counsel, your fellows and your own, you shall keep secret: You shall present no one from envy, hatred or malice; neither shall you leave any one unpresented for fear, favor, or affection, gain, reward, or hope thereof: But you shall present all things truly as they come to your knowledge according to the best of your understanding. So help you God.

Oath to the rest of the Grand Jury.

The same oath your foreman has taken on his part, you and every of you shall truly observe and keep on your part. So help You God.

Oath to witnesses before the Grand Inquest.

The evidence you shall give to the grand inquest upon this bill of indictment shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. So help You God.

No. 5.

Record to be kept by the Recording Officer in the usual Form.

No. 6.

Oath to Petit Juror (*on the Challenge of him*) before asking questions.

You shall true answer make to all such questions as shall be asked you by the Court. So help You God.

To Triers of Challenged Jurymen.

You shall well and truly try whether I. J. (*the Juryman challenged*) stand indifferent between the parties to this issue. So help You God.

Oath to Petit Jurors upon Trial.

You shall well and truly try, and true deliverance make between our Sovereign Lady the Queen and the Prisoner at the Bar, whom you shall have in charge and true verdict give according to your evidence. So help You God.

Oath to Interpreters.

You shall true interpretation make of the evidence, between the Court, the Jury, and the Prisoner at the Bar, according to the best of your skill and understanding. So help You God.

No. 7.

In the Queen's name take notice, that you are hereby summoned to serve (*as grand Juror or Petit Juror as the case may be*) at the Sessions of the Court of Criminal and Admiralty Jurisdiction to be held at on the day of

To, I. K. L. M. &c. &c.

(Signed)

Recording Officer.

To be left at dwelling house or usual place of business by sworn Officers of the Court, (*and time of leaving to be endorsed on the back of the summons*) at least three days before Sessions.

Sub pœna to witnesses.

In the Queen's name take notice, that you are hereby required to lay aside all pretences and excuses whatever, and to appear before the Court of Criminal and Admiralty Jurisdiction in your proper person at the Sessions to be held at on the day of in the Year to testify the truth and give evidence upon the trial of for and this you are not to omit under the penalty of (*not exceeding $ 400 at the discretion of the Court.*)

(Signed.)

Recording officer

A. B. Same remark as above, concerning the Services of Summons to Grand and Petit Jury.

L. S. (Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT.

* For Official Public Notice to British Subjects, to which this is the Appendix, see Canton Press of 27th July 1839.

NOTICE TO BRITISH SUBJECTS.

Macao, 29th July, 1839.

Notice is hereby given that the chief superintendent has moved Her Majesty's and the British Indian governments to forbid the entrance of Tea or other produce from this country, imported in British vessels entering the port of Canton. In violation of his lawful injunctions, to the serious injury of measures taken for the general security of this trade.

And the Chief superintendent has further to give notice that he has also moved Her Majesty's and the British Indian governments to forbid the entrance of cargoes from this country (till the port of Canton be declared safe for British Trade under his hand and seal), except their manifests be duly signed in his presence. By order of the chief superintendent.

EDWARD ELMSLIE,
Secretary and Treasurer to the Superintendents.

The Opium Question.

To the Editor of the Bengal Hurkaru.

Sir,—I have read with some surprise the arguments which have been advanced by you and your cotemporary of the *Englishman*, regarding the asserted right of the British Government, to repudiate the pledge given to the Opium holders by Her Majesty's representative at Canton. The question is important on both public and private grounds, and I propose to discuss it, as one involving the relative duties of the Sovereign and the subject, so far as the Government and the Opium dealers are concerned, and as one of national right, as relates to the question of indemity between the countries.

I shall commence by endeavouring to meet a difficulty, to which you have alluded, though you state that you are not prepared to go the whole length of the party by whom the objection will be urged; that objection is to the Opium trade itself, "from its deteriorating effects on the moral character of the consumers," and a consequent want of sympathy for the losses of those by whom it was conducted. The pests feigned a golden and a silver Age but there is no fiction in describing this as the age of cant and humbug, as an Age in which many thrive "who make piety a profit and godliness a great gain;" whose cry is loud, if words avail, their interest, but who blench from all attempts by which rank or riches are likely to have their pleasure or profits impaired. Numbers will be found to anathematize our Calcutta merchants for the crime of purchasing Opium, manufactured by their own Government, and selling it to the Chinese, with the notorious connivance of the Provincial authorities at Canton. The walls of St. Stephen's shall ring with the epithets. Smuggler, and Poisoner, applied to men who have assisted the Government in reaping an enormous revenue. The Legislature shall be called on to place these men out of the pale of protection, for trading in an article supplied to them by this Government for the very purpose of the trade, yet what shall rouse that sanctified Legislature into ire against the Hells called Clubs, the Gin shops called Palaces, the Brothels called Saloons, all of which exist in our moral evangelical England? Legislative enactment touches' been not, for they administer to the pleasures, or enhance the profits of those clamors, to whose rank gives influence, or who by wealth have acquired power.

I feel assured that it is from this species of cant, the claims of the Opium dealers are most likely to suffer, while it must be difficult to stem it fostered and augmented as it will be by the British and Indian Governments, who will allege the unworthiness of the objects, as the excuse for withholding the compensation. If this manœuvre be resorted to, it should be met by a firm and clear exposition of the merits of the case, and relative position of the parties.

It can be shewn from the 30th, 31st and 32nd sections of the late Indian Act, 3rd and 4th. Will 4th c 85, that the Board of Control have a full knowledge of and power over all the Acts and Legislations of the Court of Directors and Court of Government, and, therefore, the Board is fixed with having sanctioned whatever it permits to remain unrepealed. This responsibility also extends to the Queen's Government, for a Cabinet Minister presides at the head of the Board. The Parliament have likewise similar controlling powers and means of knowledge, for by the 51st section, their right is preserved to legislate for India, and all the Laws and Regulations which may be enacted in this country are directed to be laid on their table.

This, Sir, establishes sufficiently for my a gument, that species of direct privity, a bunting between the British Parliament, the English Cabinet, and the Indian Government, that the Opium dealer could not reject a claim by an Opium trader, the two former would be equally precluded from putting forward a similar objection. The position of the parties in this, the Indian Government have created, and supplied the trade and profited by it, the Parliament and Cabinet have given it their sanction, the trader has been merely the person employed, and through whose exertions the immense revenue has been obtained.

Under this state of facts, looking at the question in a moral and legal point of view, I broadly lay down, that the Parliament, the Cabinet and the Indian Government are, by every principle of justice, stopped from objecting to the claims of the Opium Merchant, *on the ground of the illegality or immorality of the trade*. Viewing it as a moral question, I ask, was it excite any thing but laughter, should we hear a man, who had supplied a highwayman with weapons, charging him 400 per cent. above their value, proceed to edify the thief with a lecture on the crime of robbery which he was enabling him to commit; but as a legal question, what is in the traffic contrary to English Law which could prevent the Company from suing or from being sued for transctions, which might arise out of the trade.

If this clears away the objection which I have classed under the head of cant and humbug, I come next to the question of the relative duties of the Sovereign and the Subject, as applicable to this case.

The whole point turns on the proclamation of Mr. Elliot, his right to make it, and the necessity of obeying it. The 3d and 4th, Will. 4 ch. 93, sec. 5th enact "that it is expedient for the objects of trade and amicable intercourse with the dominions of the Emperor of China, that provision be *made for the establishment of British authority* in the said dominions;" and it proceeds to authorize the appointment of Superintendents of the trade of His Majesty's subjects. The 6th section enables the King "to give to the Superintendent powers, and authorities, over, and in respect of, the trade and commerce of His Majesty's subjects, within any part of the said dominions, and to make and issue regulations, touching the said trade and commerce, *and for the Government of his Majesty's subjects within the said dominions, and to impose penalties, forfeitures and imprisonments for the breach of any such Regulations or regulations.*" Hence by the statute, Captain Elliot had full power to issue the order which he did, and to enforce obedience to it. But the common law will carry the matter much further. The act confers on the Superintendents a power of issuing proclamations in particular cases, and therefore the whole law as to proclamations in England will be applicable to British subjects in China. The Statute I. Edw. 6th, c. 12, repealed the infamous Act of the 31, Hen. 8th, c. 8, declaring that the King's proclamations should have the force of Acts of Parliament, therefore it is the settled rule, that the King cannot create an offence which was not an offence before; *ubi non est lex, ibi non est transgressio*. (12 Coke 75) But, says Mr. Justice Blackstone, "though the making of laws is entirely the work of a distinct part of the legislative branch of the sovereign power, yet the manner, time, and circumstances of putting those laws in execution, must frequently be left to the discretion of the executive Magistrate. And therefore his constitutional acts concerning those points, which are called proclamations, are binding upon the subject, where they do not either contradict the old laws or tend to establish new ones, but only enforce the execution of such laws as are already in being *in such manner as the King shall judge necessary.*" (1 Com. 270). This is precisely the present case, the law is being one, that the Superintendent might issue directions and regulations touching the trade and *for the Government of Her Majesty's subjects*. This is what he has done, to obey was the duty of the subject, to have disputed could be held to incur a penalty. The right to order, the injunction to obey, are distinctly defined, if there be error of judgment (no matter how gross) in the order given, the consequences must fall on those who conferred upon an incompetent person, the power to make orders, but not upon those who under penalties were enjoined to obey. There can be no doubt that under the authority of this Act, and his commission, that Mr. Elliot might have forbid the Opium trade altogether and imposed penalties upon, and imprisoned those who disobeyed his order, but as he could only act according to English law, he could not confiscate the Opium, which had been previously brought to China, without any breach of English law. He considered it necessary for public purposes, that it should be given up to him. As the Queen's Representative, and under the authority with which he was vested, he made his requisition, the holders of the Opium acknowledged his authority, and surrendered their property on the terms proposed by himself, how can it then be said that the Government are not bound by his acts? If he possessed the power, which I contend he did, under the words of the Statute, the only possible objection which could be raised is to the improvidence of the Act, but no such doctrine has ever been broached either in politics or law, that a principal can annul the engagements made for him by a fully authorized agent, under the pretext that his interests have been injured. I am not attempting to argue either for or against the expediency of the Superintendent's measures. I deny that their folly or wisdom have any thing to do with this question; it is not a question between the Envoy and the Sovereign, it is a question between the Sovereign and the Subject: She has enjoined obedience to her Envoy's orders, that obedience has been shewn, and her order that he should be obeyed will be just as binding on her to complete the terms of his agreement as it would be bound to pay his tradesmen for goods, which he had directed him to supply according to his steward's orders.

It has, however, been urged that, supposing all this to be true, the command to deliver the Opium is invalid, because it was given under duress. The constraint to which this term is applied, if of two kinds, the duress per minas or fear of loss of life or limb, or the illegal restraint of liberty. But in both cases, there must be a reasonable ground of fear, *non suspicio cujus libet rei et meticulosi, sed talis qui possit cadere in virum constantem: talis enim deputone metus qui in se continent aliquod periculum, aut corporis cruciatum.* Did the Opium dealers or the Queen's Government can avail themselves of this excuse, it must be clearly proved, that Mr. Elliot was, in that situation, which would have induced any *firm* man to believe, that he could only preserve his life, limbs or liberty, by consenting to the delivery of the Opium. It must also be remembered, that the duress of *third parties*, unless they be husband, wife, parent, or child, forms no excuse, and this was entertained in the case of Hanscombe and Standing in the siege of Jerusem the 1st. But all the cases in which duress has been held to put an end to an engagement, have arisen between the part guilty of the act of violence, and the party on whom it was committed, and depending, therefore, on the acknowledged principle, that no man shall profit by his own wrong. The present, however, is a case of third parties, and if there was duress these third parties have sacrificed their property for the preservation of another. The more imminent the danger, the greater was the service, and the more meritorious the act, the less is the excuse for setting up such a defence. But if there was no danger, then was there no duress. And this species of duress altogether fails. Let us suppose a man seized by an Indian banditti and carried into the mountains, from whence he writes to a banker in the next city, stating, that if he would give ten thousand scudi to the bearer, it would save the robber's throat from being cut, and that as soon as he had regained his liberty the money should be repaid; let us suppose the banker admitting to the messenger, that he was well aware of the captive's ability to repay him, but that he would not send the money to relieve the captive from his danger, merely because he was in danger, and therefore in duress—let us suppose the threat of the captive cut, and the most eminent Counsel being of opinion, that the banker was not liable, I think it would be the opinion of the world of that banker's conduct, and where is the man who will quote the price, for which he would endure the banker's feelings. I ask you, Mr. Editor, what your own feelings would have been, if you had received that requisite on and enclosed pledge from Mr. Elliot, if you had sent him the money, Sir, you are in duress, and I cannot therefore legally part with a ball of opium to relieve you, and the next morning you had heard that his and others throats had been strangled at the stake? I believe that you would have thought your property well but had it been given to save their lives. But I have as yet only stated one side, and that not the strong side of the question. I have only put the case of the banker or the opium dealer, withholding their property to save life, but we now put the case that to suppose the banker paid the ten thousand scudi, the money's lost to him, for the liberty to the captive. The Opium dealer has paid the money by which his existence has been ransomed, he replies by stating, duress I was under and will not pay. I know not the country in which the law precludes by which such a plea would be supported, and I trust I may never know the man who would not pronounce such a defence a piece of unreasonable villany. I admit, Sir, that in the present instance, it is not Captain Elliot who will refuse to pay, but only the State who employed him; but the morality is the same—if there were a difference, there is one, then I have shewn, that independently of the conduct of a British officer, sacrificed their property to save the life of that officer and the lives of a number of British citizens, and the country should redeem the pledge on which that sacrifice of property was made. But if there was no duress, the question returns to the simple point, that the authorized Agent of the country has issued an order, which he was competent to issue, and which order every British subject was bound to obey.

The last point, which is the right of England to demand reparation from China, hardly requires an observation, that the demand must not be limited to mere salary for the property offered to be restored, for the tremendous Mandarian may be easily frightened into such a concession, and will as easily keep the Emperor and the people in utter ignorance of their submission. The only effectual and notorious reparation will be to exact from them the full value of the property of which they pursued themselves by a breach of all national law, and by committing a second insult; as long as they can be made to believe that they have only made any reparation for their misdeeds, or that they ought to have the least respect for your power; nay, or far from it, they will heartily despise the folly which may induce you to put up with the loss of your money, and accept in its stead the miserable which the Mandarins may coin. I admit that the Chinese were fully entitled to seize any smuggled goods wherever they could find them, and, if the laws of their country authorized it, to inflict even the punishment of death on the convicted smuggler, but this is distinct from the outrage of imprisoning the official Representative of the British Empire, and threatening his life when he had been guilty of no offence; and if some letters are correct even this is nothing to the outrages perpetrated on the person of the second Superintendent, Mr. Johnston. The barbarian poltroons had not the courage to attack the guards at Canton, and, therefore, they seized helpless individuals, and are guilty of a piracy on the ocean of the most aggravated description, which they had a right to suppose, but which they had not courage to attempt. I feel convinced that the whole of this violence has been countenanced by the commendable policy of Mr. Elliot in disbanding the opium trade and endeavouring to suppress it. The moment they saw it abandoned by the ruling authority they feared that authority no longer, and they attributed his measures to pusillanimity. Impressed with the idea that he was afraid of them, and hereby ready to run the first chance of success, it became their policy to seize his person and threaten his life. It is puerile in the extreme not to accommodate yourself to the people with whom you have to deal. Who would give a lecture in a Mechanic's Institution in the language in which he would write a paper for the Royal or Antiquarian Societies, or address to a country entry the arguments he would employ in a Congress? How vain would be the attempt to reason with the Chinese, that they had sinned against United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; that even the admirable maxim of Story and Wheaton, though both American republicans, could unqualifiedly condemn them; it would be absurd to reason with men who are not sufficiently advanced in civilization to reason with you; you must meet them on their own ground. They understand an outlawed right, to them it is a science unknown, but they do understand how to levy black mail, and therefore, when any one of your national representative and its hundred of its citizens, and threaten to strangle them, unless they compel others to give up two millions of property, you should canonry Canton with your conquerors and storm-serfs until the last piece of the plunder is disposed. If this be not done, both will be your Indian possessions, those which are separated from them by the Burrah and Nepaul, will be the first to feel the effects of your guilty. These States have long discontented the Chinese, as if Canton does not turn out pay tribute, the impost which it enjoys may encourage the Mogadore from the North and the Burmese, from the South, to impose that fate on the metropolis of British India.

I am, Sir, &c. &c.

NOMEN.

Bengal Hurkaru, May 29.
Bombay Times, 5th June.

A LETTER ADDRESSED, BY THE BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, TO THE DIFFERENT CHINA AND EAST INDIA ASSOCIATIONS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

To the Secretary of the

Sir,—Your Association has, no doubt, become acquainted with the late extraordinary transactions in China, the sudden destruction of the

* Printed in the Bengal Almanac of the year, Appendix I. p. p. 33, 34.

Opium trade, and the enormous sacrifice of British property in that country, which has been the consequence. Independently of this sacrifice, the loss by Opium still in store in India, now rendered of little value, will also be immense.

As the various circumstances which have led to this alarming state of affairs must already be known to your Association, they need not now be alluded to. For sundry weighty reasons stated, Her Majesty's Chief Superintendent at Canton enjoined and required the immediate surrender, to him, of all the British Opium, and held himself responsible to the owners, acting in the name and on behalf of the British Government, that they should be fully indemnified at a future period. An immediate declaration on the part of Her Majesty's Government at home, as to its intentions with regard to this indemnity, is imperatively called for, as the present doubt and suspense greatly aggravate the evil under which the general trade of India, and that of Bombay more especially, is now suffering, in consequence of the shock received by these occurrences in China. It is to entreat the exertions and powerful influence of your Association, to press the British Government to an early declaration of its intentions in this respect, that, at a Special General Meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, it was resolved to address you, and to solicit the aid and interference of your Association to this end.

Into the propriety or policy of the trade in Opium it is not requisite, on this occasion, to enter. That trade has been encouraged and countenanced, and has been conducted by the Government of India under the express sanction and authority of the British Government, entirely for State purposes, through the instrumentality of the capital, exertions and enterprise of her subjects. In this way, the Government has derived an enormous revenue from it, equal, latterly, to Two millions Sterling per annum, nearly one-tenth of the total Revenue of India. Both the British and Indian Governments knew that the export of it was confined to China and that it was there an illicit and contraband trade.

It has been so extensively promoted and encouraged by the Government of the country, as now to form nearly one third of the total exports of Bengal and Bombay: this will be seen in the table annexed. In that table will also be seen what a valuable portion of the supply of Silver, for the coinage of the country, the Government has received from China, owing chiefly to the Opium trade, while a glance at the published statements of the British trade at Canton will shew the immense importance the trade of India with China had been to the direct trade between England and China; which importance has also chiefly arisen from the Opium trade. Without the India trade the Court of Directors could not have so favorably conducted their large remittances for Home charges, nor could merchants, in England have purchased Teas, to the amount they have done without having sent large remittances, in Bullion, to that country. However much then, the trade in such an article, by the Government of a country, is to be condemned, in a case such as the present, the enormous advantages the British nation have derived through it, should not, in fairness to those by whose instrumentality they have been gained, be lost sight of.

That these advantages have been most important and most valuable, to the Government, the few facts now stated must prove to you.

The value of the property surrendered to the British Authorities in China, estimated at upwards of Two millions Sterling, must of itself, convince you of the disastrous effects likely, for a time at least, to be occasioned to trade in India, and, as one-half of this amount is owned in Bombay, the effects must be severely felt in this market. Already has the want of the usual returns produced a great scarcity of Cash, which checks the pure use of many of the Imports of British Goods, seriously affects credit, and casts a general gloom over the trade of the Port. The longer some settlement of the claims preferred is delayed, or a declaration of what the British Government really means to do in regard to them is withheld from the public, the evils we now suffer will be prolonged in proportion, and be so much the more aggravated. In a question of such magnitude and importance, all doubt and suspense ought to be rendered as short as possible, and we thus most earnestly solicit your powerful aid and most active exertions to press her Majesty's Government, for an early declaration of its intentions.

If the trade in Opium has thus been any obstacle, it is now removed, and as some reparation will surely be demanded for the forcible imprisonment of the British Representative, we trust your association, with all the mercantile influence of Great Britain, will join in most strongly soliciting the Government to avail itself of this opportunity, and to take the proper means of now and for ever establishing our Commercial intercourse with China, on the firm and honorable position its importance to both countries demands.

It will now become necessary to institute another system for successfully carrying on the trade with China, and the opportunity seems a good one for a different arrangement, by the Government, for the East India Company's Financial operations with that country.

Were the Court of Directors to fix a fair Exchange, which all parties could rely on being steadily adhered to, up to a date named (by one year or more) there can be little doubt they would receive, at home, a much larger amount of money than hitherto, against their drafts on the Indian Government.

On the subject, however, this Chamber will confer with those of Calcutta and Madras and again address you.

I have the honor to be,

Your most obedient servant,

H. G. GORDON,—*Chairman.*

Bombay, 3rd June 1839.

Bombay Times, 8th June.

Occupation of Candahar.

(From the Englishman 27th May.)

We have at length received intelligence, on which we can rely, of the fall of Candahar. The following is from Loodianah and is dated the 15th instant:

"A letter from Colonel Wade's camp received last evening, contains the news of the fall of Candahar; but I regret, it gives no particulars. The following is an extract:— We this morning (the 7th) received intelligence, while at breakfast, of the fall of Candahar, but this will be no news to you. Wade instantly directed a royal salute of be fired, and on our guns opening, and the cause being known, the example was followed by Runjeet's troops, and also taken up by the fort, and we had a royal from *every gun* in the camp, so, as you can fancy, we made noise enough at any rate. In the evening the Shazadah holds a durbar to congratulate us on the event. We break ground the day after tomorrow, *en route* for the Khyber pass; at the entrance of which we halt until Mackeson joins with some levies.—Dost Mahomed's son with 10,000 men is all ready to dispute our passage, which if true (and we have no reason to doubt it) will cause some broken heads, ere we come back again. Ferris of the 30th is appointed Quarter Master General to our united force. There has not been a line from the army for I know not how long. An express went through this ye-terday to the Governor General with, I suppose, all particulars. There is a little anecdote connected with the night march across the desert, which I have not seen mentioned in any of the letters. During the hour's halt in the middle of the night *to refresh*, the lads of the Foot Artillery, not having had enough, got the fiddler of the company, a descrd good one, by the bye, and he must have been careful what he have kept his fiddle together so long; however, they got the chap, went to Capt. Kay, borrowed the Park Canteen, and danced country-dances and, reels until the bugles sounded the assembly, when they all declared that hour's dancing was worth all the sleep in the world. Runjeet was so much better that Mr. Clark had had an interview. I must now conclude; but, should I get any further particulars, you shall have them."

We have accounts from Peshawur that the occupation of Candahar by Shah Soojah and the British troops was beginning to produce an effect in Cabul, in asmuch as the people were up in arms against the Ameer, and had seized some of his guns between Cabul and Jellahabad. It was expected that he would follow the example of his brothers and fly to Persia. The terms of surrender offered him by our government were, we have reason to know, one lac of rupees per annum and an asylum in our territories. He is a great donkey for not accepting them.

The difficulty which our army experienced in obtaining supplies on the march to Candahar does not appear to have arisen so much from want of information on our part as to the resources of the country, but from the hostility of the Khan of Kelat, who threw every obstacle in our way, and departed from all previous promises. Fifteen hundred men at Quetta are watching him, and a local corps of eight hundred is about to be raised there to keep the footing we have obtained.

By all accounts, the feelings of the people towards Shah Soojah, have been found somewhat different from what was generally anticipated. We know that the Shah himself gathered no adherents between Shikarpore and Candahar, and now hear that his son, who accompanied Runjeet Sing's quota of troops through the Punjaub (and was by the last accounts leaving Peshawur for Cabul) was equally unfortunate. The reason given for this absence of adherents is that Dost Mahomed held many important hostages in his hands for the *good behaviour* of the chief, and had moreover used his best endeavors to rouse the religious feeling of the people.

We have mentioned the 'quota of troops,' which, by the treaty with Shah Soojah and the British Government, Runjeet Sing was bound to furnish.

It has reached us that, in this respect, the Maharajah has put a somewhat different construction on the treaty from that which the other parties meant it to bear. When Shah Soojah's son, Colonel Wade and his suite reached Peshawur there were no Seikh troops ready to go on!—According to the last advices, however, five thousand men (all Mussulmans) had joined the Shazadeh, a portion of whom, viz., four companies and a troop of artillery, two regiments of infantry, of 500 or 600 constituted the guard of the Prince: Dr. Lord being also with them as 'in charge' of the Suwars. This shuffling on the part of the monocular chief of the Punjaub, was just what those who have known him for a considerable time anticipated.

On the 18th of this month, the Shazadeh and Colonel Wade, started from Peshawur, for Cabul, by the Khybur Pass, but it was by no means quite certain that they would reach Cabul without a gentle 'flare up.'

Our Delhi correspondent has sent us the following. It confirms the intelligence we have already communicated:—

'Intelligence received from Peshawar to the 7th instant, is to the effect that the authority of Shah Soojah-ool-Moolk has been established at Candahar without a struggle. The Shirdars appear to have fled towards Persia on the 26th April, when the Shah, with the British army, was close to the city. One of their influential Chiefs, Adjoo Khan Kohur, had joined the Shah, and they seem to have been without any support or sympathy in the population, or with out other followers than their own immediate military retainers. The perfect authenticity of this information cannot yet be declared, but, on a comparison of dates and other circumstances, there is too grounds to rely on it. The intelligence was universally believed to be true at Peshawur, and there had been marked rejoicings in consequence. The town was to be illuminated for three nights, and there had been repeated salvoes of triumph from the artillery in the Sikh camp, and in that of the Shah Zada Tymour.

The above date of April 26th, (the 11th of the Mahomedan month of Sufur,) is mentioned in the Peshawur intelligence as that of the flight of the Sirdars of Candahar. Letters have been received from the army direct to the 19th April, which show that the day of expected arrival at Candahar was the 25th or 26th of the month.

One of the letters alluded to is from the cavalry brigade at Doudigolai, about 15 miles to the North of the Kajak Pass. This place is mentioned as being within 6 marches of Candahar. The Cavalry Brigade had reached that ground on the 16th April, and was halting until the whole of the army should have crossed the Pass. The chance even of opposition is not mentioned in the letter. The crossing of the Pass had been a work of some labour, and had occupied the brigade from 6 A. M. to 2 P. M. A delay of 2 days had taken place in the entire transit of the tents and baggage. The camp followers had been at times fired upon by the Atchirkaye Mountain robbers, but without, as is stated, the occurrence of any casualty.

It is further reported that Shah Soojah was to be crowned at Candahar, and that the army would probably remain there for a month or six weeks.'—*Sing. Free Press 4 June.*

On the morning of the 24th, the King approached Candahar, but without any intention of marching into the City. The scarcity of water, however, compelled His Majesty to approach within 3 miles. The British army was in the rear. The King was even in advance of his own troops. The morning had scarcely dawned when parties of horse were discovered—they were soon ascertained to be friends, come to pay their duty to their Sovereign. They galloped up, dismounted, drew up in line, prayed for the King, who welcomed them, and then fell into the rear of the procession. One standard after another thus joined the King, and, ere his Majesty had reached Candahar, he had been joined by about 1,500 well mounted dressed, and caparisoned horse.

Mr. Macnaghten and the Officers of his Mission, with a small honorary escort, were alone in attendance. All the Chiefs of Candahar had tendered their allegiance, with the exception of the three Sirdars who had fled to Geishk.

On His Majesty's entry into the city, there could not have been less than between 60 and 70,000 persons present. The balconies were crowded with women—the streets lined with men,—and from all quarters a universal shout of welcome was heard. The exclamations were "Candahar is gained by the Barukzyes." "May your power endure for ever," "We look to you for protection," "May your enemies be destroyed," "Son of Timour Shah, you are welcome." Flowers and loaves of bread were cast before His Majesty.

After passing through the City, the King dismounted from his horse, and proceeded to the shrine containing the shirt of the Prophet, and offered up thanksgivings; thence he went to the tomb of his grandfather and prayed. On both these occasions, he was accompanied by the British Envoy, and the Officers of his Suite. The party returned through the City with the same demonstrations of loyalty and respect on the part of the populace; and the eventful day passed over without an accident.

Accounts had been received from Herat up to the 29th March, and we are happy to state that grain and other necessaries of life were becoming more plentiful in that City. Measures were in progress for provisioning the City, and improving its defences.

Colonel Stoddart, we are happy to state, was well at Bokhara.—*Bombay Times Extra, 5th June.*

The Philippines.

A small pamphlet with the title "*Memoria sobre el Comercio y Navegacion de las Islas Filipinas*" *por Don Rafael Dias Arenas, Comendador de la orden Americo de Isabel la Catolica*" has been sent to us, and we opened it with a considerable degree of curiosity hoping to find therein much information on a country of which comparatively little is yet known generally, and if our expectations have not been altogether realized, we yet find some notices of the eastern commerce carried on in these Islands which, being probably new to our readers, we shall translate. The author informs us, that, being elected one of the Deputies to the Cortes for the Philippine Islands, he proceeded to Spain, and employed his time during the passage in writing notes on the Commerce of those countries, not, however, with a view to their publication, but merely to while away time, but thinking afterwards that they might be useful to his countrymen, he resolved to publish his as he calls it "*humilde y pobre trabajo.*" Appearing therefore with so little ostentation before the Public, we have perhaps no right to complain of the scantiness of these notes, but must be grateful for what has been given.

There is a chain of Islands which stretches from the southwestern point of the large Island of Mindanao to the northeastern shores of Borneo, of which the largest is named Jolo or Sooloo, and from this the whole group derive their name of the Jolo or Soolo Islands. From their vecinity to the Philippines a considerable trade is carried on between them and we shall now proceed to translate what Mr Dias Arenas says concerning the traffic now carried on there.

"Opposite to Zamboangan the most southerly Spanish settlement in the Philippine Islands, is the Island of Jolo which, though in itself of little importance, has become, during some months of the year, the centre of a considerably active trade, occasioned by the Malays from the adjacent Islands going thither to dispose of the produce of their fisheries and of the slaves made during their predatory excursions.

"Vessels destined for Jolo leave Manila in the months of March and April, and touching at Antique or Iloilo first proceed to Zamboangan to obtain a clearance if they are not provided with one from Manila. Vessels some few years ago, were prohibited from touching at these places under a penalty of 500 *$*, because these ports were not then opened to foreign trade, and the produce of these provinces would consequently have been exported without paying duties; the ships nevertheless went there under pretext of average etc. it happening here as elsewhere that the love of lucre was stronger than the law; these proceedings were often however denounced, and voluminous judicial proceedings and heavy expenses were the consequence.

"The merchants of Binayan, when sending their small vessels to Jolo were obliged first to go to Manila and there enter their cargoes in the Custom-house, whence the clearance was given them; but in doing this, most of the provinces being nearer to Jolo than to Manila, they experienced the great inconvenience that, their destination being south, they had first to go in the opposite direction, thus beginning their voyage perhaps threefold. At length to obviate these hardships, a custom-house was established at Zamboangan in May 1821.

"Though the vessels for this trade are fitted out by merchants at Manila and the cargoes for the most part bought with their money, it is carried on chiefly on account of Chinese, who are almost invariably the charterers and shippers. The Government of Jolo is so arbitrary and despotic, and the annoyances so many which the merchants who confidingly put themselves into the hands of the Datos are subjected to, that the Spaniards have relinquished it altogether, leaving it in the hands of the Chinese. These whose policy it is to suffer any thing for the sake of gain, live in Jolo among the Malays exposed to be wounded and maimed for the slightest fault, and obliged to exempt themselves from numberless extortions by presents to the Sultan and Datos. The former is the sovereign, and the latter are the principal nobles who compose a strong aristocracy capable of resisting the Sultan when ever they please, and though they generally seemingly acquiesce in what he orders, they act as they think fit. The Sultan and Datos are owners of slaves who form the population of Jolo. Lawsuits are unknown there; the quarrels of the Datos are decided by arms; each gathers his slaves and abuses his opponent by words, and this happens more frequently than actual fighting some other Dato or the Sultan himself then interfere and peace is made. If any slave has done wrong, the Dato draws his kris and cuts his head off, or orders an other slave to spear him. If the killed slave was his own, he only loses the value of his industry, if another's he has to pay that value, or replace him by one of his own. In short, such is the want of personal safety that both buyer and seller go to market armed with lance and shield. To such a country come annually Spaniards, mestizos, Indians and Chinese to trade, and 6 or 8 vessels may be seen at a time at Cruz, where many Chinese establish themselves marrying Soloo or captive women of their islands.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Sir,

As we are now in the last days of July, will you allow me to ask, what is to be the precise position of life and property, on board British vessels below Whampoa Chinese waters, on and after the 19th proximo.

The following extracts from the Kinchen's edict of April 19th, will shew the grounds of my inquiry.

"Hereafter, for ever, foreigners will never more be allowed to bring Opium into this country. The decree is already passed, and if they do so, they shall be capitally punished and their Cargoes confiscated.

"You, the English Superintendent Elliot, have desired that a warning be given before such edicts were again declare that you will act in obedience to the law, the period being indulgently extended. This your statement seems reasonable; but, as to the request that a period of five months be allowed for the Indian ships, and two months for those direct from England, these periods are indeed too long." "The period ought to be changed and fixed at four months for the Indian ships, and of eight, for the direct ships, *at the Expiration of which periods, they MUST CONFORM TO THE NEW REGULATIONS, &c. &c.*

Some allowance should be made for the possible incorrectness of quotation and translation, yet it seems clear, that *the 19th proximo is recorded, on the part of the Chinese Government*, as the date, after which all the Indo British Commerce becomes liable to the severity of the new laws, *with the full sanction of the Superintendent.* To be afloat on the same bottom, or wrecked on the same shore, with an opium chest, is after that period, to expose the Subjects of Her Majesty to severe punishment. As the American Consul, on the recent occasion, gave his Excellency only this more guarded assurance, that "the merchants of his country, *acting in obedience to the new regulations*, will not presume to traffic in opium;" and as the new certificate lately signed at Canton, does no more than repeat this assurance, and certify to the non-importation of the drug, it is not so clear how the Commissioner regards their liabilities. As it appears however, that some parties who deemed it necessary for them to return to Canton for a time, (less they should be mistaken as joining in the Opium quarrel,) are about to bring this point to his Excellency; and are prepared to learn Canton, in case the laws of the Empire are to be extended over them, in the full extent of the above quotation unless accompanied by securities such as their interesting usage sanctions; it seems natural that equal solicitude should be felt for the safety of the larger number of British subjects, still within Chinese jurisdiction.

I make this inquiry, Mr. Editor, with diffidence, but seeing the period named by his Excellency so near, and hearing a report that some British vessels from an Opium ship have already fallen into the hands of the Chinese, I feel desirous to known what steps are about to be taken. If indeed, the Americans are unsafe at Canton, under the most solemn pledges of protection, what is the security of the British fleet at Hongkong, where its unlawful stay and hostile attitude are presumptive evidence of criminal intentions?

Yours &c.

V. V.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Sir,

We have perused the several articles in your paper of the 27th Inst., and beg you to understand distinctly, that we think the matter in dispute, namely "who first signed the bond" is not of the least importance. We do not think there is one man in Canton, whether agent or principal, who would have hesitated to recommend any Captain to sign the present bond, provided he had a cargo ready for shipping and a ship ready for cargo. We certainly should not have hesitated, and if any one of our countrymen feels any compunction of conscience for having agreed to sign the bond in its present form, we are perfectly willing to take the burthen on our shoulders, and to incur the "odium," be it small or great. We ordered the two first ships, the *Paris* and *Nautilus* to Whampoa, fully expecting that the Captains would be called upon to sign a much stronger paper than the present one, and a copy of which paper was handed to them at Macao, and to which they offered no objections. It cannot therefore be said that we compelled the Captains to sign a bond after getting them inside the Bogue. We were determined to delay signing any paper, as

recommending any paper to be signed, for a reasonable time, and to get the paper alluded to above modified as far as possible. We felt persuaded that the Chinese were anxious to have the trade opened, and that any modification of the bond could be obtained as easily with the ships at Whampoa as if they remained in Macao Roads, exposed to the vicissitudes of the climate; the sequel has proved that our conclusions in this respect were correct. We have not evaded the "odium" of having first signed the bond, or of having conceded it, because we considered either as an act derogatory to any Agent, but because it was really and truly an act of the American merchants residing in Canton, and having American merchant ships under their orders. No man having control over a ship, and who ordered her into the river, could possibly have expected *less* than the bond now in force. Whether the responsibility rests with us or not, we are perfectly willing to assume it if our doing so will please any member of the community, and especially put an end to this most unwarrantable subscription to your columns, which should be filled with more interesting matter.

We are Your's truly,
RUSSELL & Co.

Canton, 29th July, 1839

CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 3rd Aug. 1839.

THE MARITIME TRADE OF CHINA.—China has perhaps the longest navigable coast of any country in the world; including Mantchooria, an integral part of this Emperor, the *whole* extent is not less than 1800 miles. Only the central part between the Yang tsze keang and the Yellow river, is devoid of harbours, the remainder is more or less indented, and furnishes many excellent anchorages. These advantages did not pass unnoticed by the gain-seeking race of inhabitants, that live on the coast, yet a natural aversion against the sea kept them for a long while from contending with its boisterous waves. So little did the ancient Chinese engage in maritime enterprises, that the very existence of so large an island as Formosa, of which the mountains may be seen on a fine day from the opposite coast of Fokeen, was unknown up to the 14th century. Some unfortunate mariner might have been driven there by stress of weather, but nobody took the trouble of investigating its situation and extent. Even to this very moment, when all the world is smothered with improvements and glorying in discoveries, the island has never yet been circumnavigated by any Chinese vessel. At the same time, the natives made more extensive voyages under the Tang dynasty, than even the present race of adventurers. What Chinese junk would venture at present to Ceylon or the Persian Gulph? But then they went in a safe manner creeping along the coast, trading wherever they found a harbour, and did not care, if they even spent 2 or 4 years in a single voyage. These enterprises were restricted to only a few vessels, and these were no immensely large, that perhaps one half got a ground and was lost. According to the extravagant descriptions that are left to us, these leviathans resembled cities, and there were gardens kept on board to supply the crew with vegetables. Now, though this may appear a mere traveller's tale, there is a little truth in it. The Chinese possess several kind of cresses, of which the seed, when thrown into the water, very rapidly grows. Of this herbage the sailors are very fond, and they are in the habit of taking the seeds with them and sowing it at pleasure.

These distant adventures were continued until the Arabs entered into competition, and then they became more and more scarce. What a pity it is, that the Chinese never published journals of these voyages; what light would they have thrown upon the condition of the Indian Archipelago? How well they might have described the islanders that confessed Hinduism and Budhuism. All this however we must now forego, and it is really annoying, that even the national history does not mention a single instance of such a voyage, though whole pages are filled with the miserable intrigues of a wretched court.

We believe that during all this time the maritime native trade consisted strictly in coasting along the shore, and that even this was not carried on to a very great extent. There were several reasons, which render this probable. Kwang tung and Fokeen, the two southwestern provinces, were during the middle ages only scantily inhabited, the natives lived a semibarbarous life and were far behind in the useful arts. It is however from those, that maritime commerce has received its principal impulse. On the other hand the island navigation was in many respects so well directed, the intercourse between the provinces on account of the many canals and rivers so easy, that the people felt less the necessity of seeking a communication by sea. Moreover many disasters seem to have occurred, a proof that navigation was quite in its infancy, which deterred the people from embarking in these perilous undertakings. One of the principal causes that made Kublai construct the great canal, this master piece of Chinese hydraulics, was the loss of the grain junks by sea. We may also form a conclusion of the structure and command of the sea craft of those times, by reading that of the innumerable fleet with which the Tatar conqueror assaulted Japan; only a few vessels escaped, all the remainder being scattered by a storm. They were perhaps unwieldy, manned with people who had never before seen the sea, and on the slightest breeze blowing gave up all hopes of saving their lives, abandoning themselves to the caprices of a treacherous element.

Under the Ming dynasty naval affairs were in a sad state. From this lethargy however the Japanese roused the celestials. A nation hitherto confined to its reclusa islands, all at once was induced to visit for the sake of commerce the harbours of China. The merchants, insulted and cheated, very soon turned pirates, and committed the greatest atrocities along the whole coast. Self defence very naturally forced the Chinese to improve their naval architecture, and by degrees a navy put to sea in order to cope with the worthless marauders. It appears that the celestials took their model from the invaders, and this constitutes until this very day the pattern for building the sea going junks. The greatest benefit however accrued to navigation from the invasion of the Mantchoos and the establishment of a separate state on Formosa. Thousands of Chinese, loath to bear the yoke of those barbarians, and to wear the badge of servitude, a dangling tail, sought a refuge on the wide sea, where they either turned pirates or joined Koksing; others, moreover, driven from their houses, fled to the islands of the Archipelago, and whilst founding new settlements engaged their countrymen to visit them from time to time. The navy of Koksing must have been very respectable, for he was able to bid defiance to a Dutch fleet, a nation who at that time had the fame of being the bravest of the brave. He even insulted the Spaniards with his squadron at Manila, and for some years, actually was master of the Chinese seas. To this valiant chieftain the Tatars had to oppose a most miserable fleet, which was again and again beaten and almost annihilated. We have heard that some minister proposed to the Emperor to change the build of the vessels, and that the displeased monarch threw to the innovator a shoe, saying, take this for a model. Whether this tale is true or not, one thing is certain, that the carpenters have invariably given the form of a shoe to their junks, and will continue to do so, until foreigners oblige them to adopt different measures.

It is under this dynasty that navigation has been in the most florishing condition, and though the Chinese have effected no considerable improvement, yet have they multiplied their maritime craft to an immense degree, and sail now in every direction of the coast. It is however very extraordinary, that whilst they witnessed the great improvements of western nations, they remained in this very useful art stationary. Even allowing, that the bulk of the nation, whilst living under the most despotic away, could not improve in architecture, yet those who have settled in the Archipelago under liberal governments have never availed themselves of those advantages. Let hundreds of junks be lost, yet they will continue to build junks. We once happened to be on board a brig commanded by a Chinese Captain. He however navigated the vessel just as if she had been a junk, and though an old quadrant was hanging in a corner, it had lost the index and was there for ornament sake.—However, in discussing these subjects we have almost forgotten that we were going to write upon maritime commerce, which we must do another time to make good the superscription.

A Copy of the following letter which we take from the *Register*, was by Howqua, in the name of the Co-hong, sent to an American merchant with the request to make its contents known to his countrymen.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM CAPTAIN ELLIOT TO HOWQUA.

(Translated from the Chinese)

A respectful communication.—I have long been your friend, and we have mutually loved and respected each other for a long time.

I think that according to the principles on which friendship is founded—that each one that a piece of business is not going on properly, he ought to admonish and warn his friend before hand. Now I find that at Hong Kong, the place where the Foreign ships are anchored, there are a number of people who, in opposition to the laws, clandestinely take the goods and produce belonging to Englishmen, and translship them to the vessels of other countries, borrowing their name to bring them to Whampoa.

I would like to ask of you and the other Hong-merchants how, that knowing these facts, you can thus give into them?—Or how that you can thus oppose the laws, and, for the object of gaining a trifling profit shut your eyes to the injury you are bringing upon yourselves.

My country, in carrying on its transactions, only desires that these transactions be carried on uprightly, and does not wish that people who are here buy and sell at their own will and pleasure, in opposition to the laws. I am only waiting till a cruiser of my country, now daily expected, shall arrive; when I shall take all these illegal circumstances and lay them in naked truth and verity before the high officers of government; at that time I fear much that you and the other hongmerchants will have difficulty in freeing yourselves from the charge of connivance at these irregularities, which will lead to your being severely punished. I consider that you are a clear-headed and talented man, and you must, therefore, know that a trade carried on in opposition to the laws has not the slightest regularity or propriety about it; far better to do no business at all: this would be the wisest and most proper plan.

As regards the reasons why the men and ships of my country cannot now proceed to the city to carry on their business legally, I have already most minutely explained to you all the circumstances connected therewith: and I now take the original document and having had it copied out, hand it up for your perusal: I beg that you will examine it and act accordingly.

Moreover, I must entreat of you to lend an early ear to my warning and admonition. Do not cause unpleasant business, but endeavour to have affairs transacted properly, and thus the men dwelling afar off and who have committed no crime will not again be involved in loss.

Further, you ought to admonish the officers of government, and beg of them that they will manage matters justly and properly; and if they can only repose confidence in me, and consult clearly on the subject, we may yet so arrange matters as to avoid any unpleasant collision. Think of this! Beware of consequences! This for your information, and with compliments.

(No date—probably from the 15th to the 20th of July).

MACAO RACES 1839.

CAPT. CHARLES ELLIOT R. N Steward.
W. LESLIE, Esq. .... Clerk of the Course.

FIRST DAY, MONDAY 12TH AUGUST.

1ST RACE.

The Trial stakes for all Ponies, one mile heats, weight for inches, *$* 100 from the fund with *$* 5 each subscriber.

2ND RACE.

The Maiden Welter for all maiden Arabs. Beacon Course. *$* 10 each subscriber with *$*75 added from the fund, weight 10 stone 7 lbs. Gentlemen riders.

3RD RACE.

The Champaign stakes for all Manila Ponies. Catch weights. Heats, Abingdon mile. *$* 50 from the fund with *$* 5 each subscriber.

SECOND DAY, WEDNESDAY 14TH AUGUST.

1ST RACE.

The Turf Plate value *$* 50 for all Ponies that have never won Heats, old course. To be handicapped by the Stewards.

2ND RACE.

The Union stakes for all Arabs, weight for inches, 14 hands carrying 9 stone. Heats, Beacon course. a winner once to carry 7 lbs. extra. *$* 10 each subscriber with *$*50 added from the fund.

THIRD DAY, FRIDAY 16TH AUGUST.

1ST RACE.

A forced handicap for all Ponies that have won public money during the meeting. *$* 30 from the fund with *$* 5 each subscriber. Heats, old course.

2ND RACE.

A Plate value *$* 50 for the Beaten Ponies of the season to be handicapped by the Stewards. Heats Abingdon mile.

Nominations for the first day's Races will be received by the Secretary at the House of Mr. Astell on Saturday the 10th August between the hours of twelve and one, and for the second and third days Races on the 13th and 15th respectively at the same hour.

Parties intending to enter are requested to send their horses to Mr. Astell's on Saturday the 3rd instant at noon, to be aged and measured.

Standard for Ponies, 13 hands—9 stone.

THOMAS WILLIAMSON,
Secretary.

MACAO, 1st August, 1839.

CANTON REGATTA CLUB.

The Committee hereby give notice that the Fifth meeting will take place between the 1st and 8th September when the following races will come off

The Ladies Cup, presented by Mrs Elliot and the ladies of Macao, to be pulled for by 2 oared Wherries, entrance fee *$* 5., fees to be given to the second boat; three boats to start or no race.

A Piece of Plate, value not less than *$* 50, to be pulled for by 4 oared Gigs, entrance fee *$* 10; two boats to start or no race.

A Piece of Plate for Sculling boats, entrance fee *$* 5. with *$*25 from the fund; two boats to start or no race.

A Piece of Plate, value notless than *$* 30. to be pulled for by 6 oared Gigs, entrance fee *$* 10; two boats to start or no race.

A Piece of Plate, value not less than *$* 30, to be pulled for by 6 oared Wherries, entrance fee *$* 10; two boats to start or no race.

A Piece of Plate for Boats pulling 2 pair of Sculls, entrance fee *$* 5. with *$* 25 from the fund; two boats to start or no race.

The Challenge Cup (to be won by the same boat three times) at present held by Mr. Livingston, won at the last meeting by the Dolphin, for Boats of all classes, entrance fee *$* 10, fees to be given to the Second boat; three boats to start or no race.

A Purse for Boats of all classes, pulled by any Crew, entrance fee for boats pulling 8 oars or under *$* 5, for boats pulling more than 8 oars *$* 10; three boats to start or no race.

A Cup given by T. Fox, Esq., for Sailing Boats under 30 tons burthen, entrance fee *$*10, *$*20 to be given to the second boat; three boats to start or no race.

A Subscription Cup (value to be made known hereafter) for sailing vessels upwards of 30 tons burthen, entrance fee *$* 10; three boats to start or no race

All entries, stating the name of the Boat, Owner and the Color of the dress to be worn by the pullers, also the number of oars pulled in the races for Boats of all Classes to be sent in sealed to the Secretary, on or before the 24th August at noon, when full particulars of the races will be published.

By order of the Committee,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Macao, 26th July. 1839.

Above will be found the prospectus of a Boat and Oar Horse-race, which are shortly to take place here. Besides these amusements the Portuguese and Foreigners have united to open a theatre on which amateurs are to perform alternately English and Portuguese plays. The temporary theatre, capacious enough to hold upwards of 400 spectators, is now, we understand, building, and it is expected that the first performance will take place early next month. The house, we learn, is to be called the Luso-Britannic Theatre.

By the Amer. ship *Apthorpe* from Singapore we have received the *Sing. Free Press* to the 13th July, and note the arrival there from this on the 12th of H. M. S. *Larne* and of the *Cumacian Family*. By the French ship *Ademar* from Batavia and Singapore advices have been received from the former place to the 12th and from the latter to the 23d July. Some Dutch vessels just arrived at Anger from Holland have brought dates from thence as late as the 6th April. We have heard of no news.

We recopy a letter addressed to the *Bengal Hurkaru* on the subject of the Opium-question now pending between the former owners and the British Government; we think the subject ably discussed. we also find in the Bombay Times of 6th June a letter signed H. Piddington, recommending for the sake of more safely carrying on the smuggling trade in Opium, to disguise vessels as Junks so as not to excite the suspicion of the Chinese authorities. However cunning such proceeding may be thought by that Writer, we doubt very much whether such disguise would have the desired effect, but whether under their true or false colors, we hope that the visit of Opium-clippers to the coast will soon cease altogether, and that this traffic will no longer endanger the other legitimate trade: we are however of opinion that it will not cease unless the Chinese Government enter into friendly negotiations with that of Great Britain on the subject.

We have recopied from the *Register* a proclamation issued by the Canton authorities to the outside shipping; to judge from its language it must have been done into English by one of the Consumboi-er's interpreters, of whom, we are told, he has four, and we guess its meaning to be an invitation to the shipping to proceed to Whampoa. This is the second invitation of the kind sent to the ships outside. From another letter, on the other hand, written by Capt. Elliot to Howqua, and of which the latter sent a copy to the American merchants at Canton for their information, and from the public notice issued by H. M. Superintendent on the 29th ult., in which he informs British subjects, that he has written both to India and England requesting the authorities there not to admit surgoes coming from here, unless their manifest has been countersigned by him, it will be seen, that on this subject the Imperial Commissioner and Capt. Elliot are as much at issue as ever, it being the interest of the latter, and probably that of his nation, to prevent any British property from being put under the control of the Chinese, until sufficient guarantees for its safety shall have been given. That such guarantee do not at present exist must be evident to every one, as any chance meddly on the coast or the denunciation of a single Opium smuggling transaction might again, as it had done before, jeopardize the whole trade. Besides, the Chinese owe reparation for the insults heaped upon foreigners, and if that is not given either voluntarily or enforced, and without quibble and subterfuge, it will be impossible that the trade can ever again be carried on as before; the Chinese, emboldened by manifold successes, without having ever been called to account, will in future on every favorable opportunity just repeat the same scenes, and the consequent uncertainty of the fate of the trade cannot but ruin it. Being on this subject, we have to notice the letter from our Correspondent V. V., who reminds us that the term of four months originally by the Commissioner to vessels bringing opium after the promulgation of the new decree is, in short, to expire on the 12th inst. and that after that time the shipping outside will be exposed to danger from these laws. That, as our Correspondent says, their stay there is hardly a tenable attitude are presumptive evidence of orders to themselves, does not appear clear to us; these vessels carried home most of them, with perfectly legal cargoes, but seeing that the Chinese Government had closed the port to trade with unobtainable conditions, they remained outside to wait either for the termination of the present difficulties or to sail away again. The "hostile" attitude is no other than that of a defence which common prudence demands should be kept up on the coast of a country the Government of which has more than once threatened their annihilation.

A circular informs us that a meeting of British merchants is to be held this day at the house of the Chief Superintendent, to take into consideration the forming of a British Chamber of Commerce.

We have been requested to state that in the programme issued by the Secretary of the Canton Regatta Club (as given above) instead of "four to be given to the second boat," of the sailing boats contending for a cup given by Mr. Fox, it ought to be— "*$* 20 to be given to the second boat," and has accordingly been thus printed by us.

We are sorry to hear a report that three Lascars have fallen into the hands of the Chinese somewhere on the Westward. Under present circumstances we much fear that these poor men may become the first victims of the "*new laws*."

SOCIETY FOR GUTZLAFF'S BENEVOLENCE.—The Rev. Mr. Gutzlaff, August for this philanthropic and useful institution has called us on a few members of the particular committee named by this society under the title of "*Journal de la Société Gutzlaff des Naufragés*," the object of which is to report the transactions of the society, and to publish papers having in view the perfection of navigation in general. We find in one of the numbers a report of a trial to establish a communication between the shore and a wreck by means of sending lines to the latter fastened to shells, which has proved perfectly successful. In one of these trials, after a boat had been rowed to a distance of 600 feet from the shore, the shell was thrown about 800 feet beyond it, leaving, in its passage a line of half an inch in diameter on board the boat, and the result of this experiment went to show that it was at all times possible, with the greatest precision, to throw a line capable of bearing about 1000 lbs to a distance of 5, 6 or 800 feet according to the charge. We believe that the same means to establish communication with wrecks have been already resorted to with success in England and the north of Europe, and it is very desirable that so beneficial an invention should be more generally applied. We likewise find in these papers the description of a raft as invented by Sir Sidney Smith, which is to said will live in the heaviest sea, without the possibility of being ever submerged, and of a very simple construction. This Society of Shipwrecks extends its care to all countries, and has Agents in most maritime places, particularly where their situation renders frequent calls upon it's assistance most necessary. Mr. Gutzlaff informs us that the Society is anxious to establish an Agency also in Macao or some other place in China, where its aid may prove useful, and we are convinced that if this humane project were to find support here, it might be the means of saving the lives of many of our fellow beings, which are now annually lost during the sudden and heavy gales which so often frequent this port and the Coasts of China generally.

GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Statement of the Quantities of Teas and Raw Silk Exported to the United Kingdom. Season 1838-39 to this date.

Date	Ships	Destination	Tonnage	Tea Black. Peculs. Pekoe Bohea.	Canton Bohea.	Congo.	Caper.	Souchong.	Campoi.	Ankoi.	Hong-kauji.	Pekoe.	Tea Green. Peculs. Orange Pekoe.	Hyson.	Young Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Twankay.	Gunpowder.	Imperial.	Raw Silk Pcls. Lbs.
1838. Jany. 18	William Jardine	London	693	..	..	2521	21	627	36	..	11	493	775	..	..	..	..	7	7	..
21	Alexander Baring	,,	505	..	..	3976	77	167	..	..	23	90	213	..	..	..	1016	..	..	..
26	Westminster	,,	513	..	..	3012	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	..	88	..	1965	67	..	64
26	Imogen	,,	331	..	..	2624	..	33	..	..	93	..	63	..	..	124	..	..	..	7
23	John O'Gaunt	Liverpool	449	..	..	2789	77	96	..	..	40	10	284	..	..	74	..	18	7	..
26	Euphrates	London	617	..	..	4845	61	140	..	..	..	449	96	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Feby. 1	Mary	,,	..	..	..	5553	..	147	..	..	..	218	221	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	Orestes	Bristol	529	..	..	5427	67	163	..	..	..	78	130	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	Patriot Queen	Liverpool	547	..	..	4326	163	70	..	..	..	60	127	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	Rengal	London	..	..	..	7134	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	John Bull	,,	398	..	..	6391	130	149	..	..	..	..	130	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	Penang	Liverpool	347	..	..	3103	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	26	..
3	La Belle Alliance	London	..	..	..	5003	..	134	..	41	..	163	178	..	..	..	..	20	..	..
6	Duke of Lancaster	,,	..	..	..	4245	13	198	..	..	19	64	164	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Oriental	Cowes for Order	507	..	..	3653	..	458	234	..	..	194	..	5	112	..	715	22	114	..
8	Moffat	London	822	..	..	8074	..	..	..	..	..	25	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Inglis	,,	1322	..	..	10169	75	633	..	98	70	306	306	..	..	..	..	..	..	166
8	Chelydra	Bristol	449	..	..	2974	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Jamaica	Glasgow	369	369	..	3015	100	..	..	31	..	29	34	45	..	13	49	22	13	..
9	Jane Brown	,,	280	..	..	2599	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	..	..	..	..	30	..	..
11	Eliza Stewart	London	423	..	..	4202	..	130	..	..	..	196	254	..	..	..	..	..	..	40
17	Crescent	,,	574	..	..	5341	..	61	..	..	..	..	35	..	..	..	..	49	18	92
March 10	Hindostan	,,	501	..	..	832	384	294	..	..	478	346	172	16	..	..	797	..	..	673
18	Viscount Melbourne	,,	650	..	..	3827	42	107	..	..	150	106	29	..	..	..	221	..	..	141
May	Isabella	Leith	422	..	..	4355	..	202	29	..	..	10	203	..	21	..	34	8	8	..
	Parrock Hall	London	420	..	..	2363	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	910	..	..	17
	Rosalind	,,	271	..	..	2079	102	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	527	..	..	..
	Ingleborough	,,	491	..	..	3561	..	..	..	..	..	..	71	152	..	..	344	71	6	..
	Premier	,,	420	..	..	3259	..	246	..	..	..	55	69	..	..	35	401	77	6	190
	Tigris	Liverpool	422	..	..	2764	..	63	..	..	..	145	29	90	..	..	1084	48	31	..
	Oriza	Cork for Orders	365	..	..	2173	..	3	..	..	..	97	..	48	..	98	1366	34	..	..
	Orwell	London	1436	..	..	7331	33	205	..	..	..	..	139	890	100	82	354	321	184	..
	Lord Wm. Bentinck	,,	568	..	..	4002	..	..	..	..	..	83	..	54	..	..	1026	160	112	26
	St. Vincent	,,	410	..	..	2773	..	..	..	..	..	53	..	204	..	..	..	8	18	13
	Eliza	,,	..	..	..	3512	..	22	..	..	70	..	62	20	26	..	1609	13	10	..
	George IV.	,,	..	..	..	7123	..	13	..	79	..	33	11	209	273	37	5078	50	12	74
	David Scott	,,	..	..	..	4218	..	14	..	..	..	..	216	321	752	120	1061	612	236	236
	Reliance	,,	..	..	..	7129	140	..	23	..	..	136	86	706	27	..	4140	481	331	..
	Anne Jane	,,	..	..	..	1000	..	..	..	..	335	3	..	109	..	..	1049	62	75	160
	Hashemy	,,	..	..	..	2263	..	26	8	..	..	4	..	946	162	..	587	1081	80	267
	Emily Jane	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69	79	117	..	43	343	129	84	356
Shipped from 1st July to end of December 1838.			369			166713	1483	4441	306	272	1189	4028	4175	4025	1575	631	28700	2408	1496	3456
			135	355		52964	797	2086	122	523	1158	540	2512	578	3373	1762	4462	1221	1647	1000
			504	355		219677	2280	6497	428	795	2347	4568	6687	9755	4948	2393	33562	3629	5143	4456

Black Teas Pcls. 244,118 Lbs. 34,549,056
Green Teas ,, 60,972 ,, 8,129,600

Total Peculs 305,090 Lbs. 40,678,656

Macao, 6th July, 1839.

GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Statement of Tea exported to the United States, Season 1838-39.

Despatch		Ships	Destination	Tea Black. Peculs. Congo	Souchong	Pow Shong	Pecco	Orange Pecco	Tea Green. Peculs. Hyson	Young Hyson	Hyson Skin	Twanky	Gunpowder	Imperial
1838 July	4	Mandarin	New York		315				428	1812	115		468	418
,,	24	Splendid	do.		253	237			50	992	50		239	147
,,	24	Baptiste Mesick	do.		252	219			141	2010	265		787	169
,,	6	Hindoo	New York via Manila						112	187			119	82
August	8	Philippe 1st	New York			126			40	1851	176		385	248
,,	12	Levant	New York via Manila		1682				77	1156	43		84	131
September	20	Commerce	Philadelphia		201	290	6		326	1704	407		144	155
November	18	Albion	New York		196	230	40	127	265	1465	96		380	306
,,	20	Mary Chilton	do.							1797			245	168
1839 January	19	York	do.		34	46			160	969	855		419	292
,,	21	Ceylon	Manila and New York										115	67
,,	30	Trenton	New York		135				610	2186	156		93	140
February	1	Asia	Manila and New York		497					2175			219	125
,,	5	J. N. Gossler	New York		208	978			392	1135	360		868	826
March	7	London	do.		545					2491	297		117	117
,,	20	Omega				23				371	137	36	18	47
		Francis Stanton	New York		652	296		64		2516	234	21	398	222
		Vancouver	Boston	1896	927				200	692				
		Niantic	New York		344	194			220	2069		165	103	38
		Girard	do.		184	308		4	397	2401	114	6	483	492
May	9	Roman	do.		600	360	25		60	1060	125	25	90	60
	14	Canada	do.		235	417			34	2559			264	215
	27	Covington	do.			136			191	2340			251	266
	30	Panama	do.		103	162			437	2310	573	169	393	128
			Peculs	1896	6779	3501	71	195	4130	41367	4095	474	6278	4708
			Chests	2899	11113	7014	142	487	8318	61178	7837	778	7564	6851

Black Teas Peculs 11,969 Chests 21,654
Green ,, ,, 61,190 ,, 97,256

Total Peculs 73,158 Chests 118,910

Canton, 1st June, 1839.

NOTICE TO BRITISH SUBJECTS.

TAKE notice that the Chief Superintendent has appointed Mr. J. B. Compton to act as Recording Officer to the Court of Justice, with Criminal and Admiralty Jurisdiction.

EDWARD ELMSLIE.
Secretary and Treasurer to the Superintendents.
Macao, 2nd August, 1839.

NOTICE.—All persons who have claims against the late WILLIAM AMBAGH, sailmaker of this place, will please to present them to the Subscriber for adjustment; and all who are indebted to the said deceased, are requested to make payment of said debts to

JAMES P. STURGIS.
Macao, 30th July 1839.

NOTICE.—Mr. HENRY CORMACK, is admitted a partner in our firm from this date.
Bombay, 1st April, 1839.

LECKIE & Co.

NOTICE.—Mr. MERWANJEE JEHANGHEER, is admitted a partner in our establishment, and the business will be conducted in future under the firm of DADABHOY and MANAGEJEE RUSTOMJEE & Co.

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.
Macao, 29th June, 1839.

NOTICE.—As the British now residing at Macao, may be desirous of availing themselves of their leisure hours to acquire the Portuguese language, a Portuguese gentleman proposes to give lessons therein, either at his own house or at any gentleman's residence, either morning or evening, as it may best suit the parties. For references apply at the Canton Press Office.
Macao, 5th July, 1839.

WANTS A SITUATION.—An individual who has been in the trade at Canton for seven years; and understands book-keeping. For particulars apply to the Editor of the Canton Press.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are authorised to grant Policies payable in Calcutta, London, Batavia and Canton. A cash payment of five per cent on the amount of premium per each risk will be made to all parties giving risks to this office, and Policies are made payable at 30 days when the premium is paid in cash at a *per* rate exchange, and at two months and longer periods when paid by a Bill on the same terms at which the Policy is payable.

DANIELL & Co.

Agents in China, Asiatic Marine Ins. Office.
Secretaries in Calcutta Messrs. Pergussen Brothers & Co.
Agents in London Messrs. Forbes Forbes & Co.
,, in Batavia Messrs. Wilson Smithes & Co.
Canton, 9th November, 1838.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Subscribers are duly constituted and appointed Agents for this Company, and can grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta, Canton, Bombay, Madras, and elsewhere...parties contributing business to the office, will be entitled to a return of five per cent on the amount of premium actually paid in.

Canton, January 4th 1838. WETMORE & Co.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The undersigned has been appointed Agent in Singapore for the sale of the works published by the "SOCIETY FOR THE DIFFUSION OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE" as also Agent for the sale of Chamber's Edinburgh Journal, and the other publications of Messrs W. and R. Chambers, Edinburgh. He has lately received copies of most of the above works, including *Penny Magazine, Penny Cyclopædia, Chambers Journal* etc. which are for sale at the London publishing prices, exchange at 4s 2d. per dollar, or 2 cents per penny. He will also be happy to receive orders for and undertakes to procure at the London publishing prices at the above exchange, without any charges added, any of the publications of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge and of Messrs W. and R. Chambers,—as any other works parties may wish to order, provided the price be paid at the time of ordering, or guarantee be given that the work or works will be received and paid for on delivery. On the arrival at Singapore of the works ordered, they will be handed over to such agents as the parties may appoint to receive them—or be forwarded direct by earliest opportunity, at the expense of the parties.

Orders in China may be left with Rev. E. C. Bridgman, or J. R. Morrison Esq. Canton—and S. W. Williams Esq Macao—with whom Catalogues of the D. U. K. Society's publications may be seen. Catalogues may also be seen at the Morrison Education Society's Library, Canton—and at Macao.

J. H. MOOR
Singapore 29th October 1838.

FOR BATAVIA VIA MANILA.

THE French Ship L' ALSACIENNE, POUCALLET Commander, now lying at the Typa, will leave for the above place at the end of this month. For Freight or Passage apply to E. VAN BASSEL, TOE LAER & Co.
Macao, 4th July, 1839.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON MONDAY NEXT, THE 5TH INSTANT, WILL BE SOLD BY

HOOKER AND LAME.

AT HONG KONG, ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN,

THE Hull of the Brig "THISTLE," of about 130 Tons burthen, well coppered, with all her Masts, Yards, Booms, Gafts, Sails, &c., standing and running rigging as from sea, and Chain Cables, and a quantity of other Stores—which will be sold in separate lots.

The sale will take place on board the Brig "THISTLE" at 11. A. M. precisely.

TERMS OF SALE.

Cash within a week; the vessel to be at the expence and risk of the purchaser from the moment she is knocked down.

Macao, 1st August, 1839.

N. B. A list of the stores can be seen on application to the Auctioneers, or on board the "THISTLE" at Hong Kong.

FOR SALE.

THE undersigned have just received an assortment of the following viz. LINEN DAMASK, NAPKINS and TABLE CLOTHS, COLORED DAMASK, TABLE COVERS of newest patterns, LINEN DUCKS and DRILLS, DAMASK COUNTERPANES and STRIPE WEARNDAR TICK.

HOOKER & LAME.
No. 1 British Factory,
1st December, 1838.

FOR SALE.

A quantity of RUSSIAN CANVAS, BENGAL LINE and TWINE, a few English made MANIFOLD WRITERS and an Invoice of handsome BRONZE PATENT HARDEN LAMPS complete, to be had at the Godowns of

A. A. DE MELLO.
Macao 8th July 1839.

FOR SALE.

A FEW 3 dozen Cases of very fine CHAMPAGNE just landed from the "Premier" from London.
Price $ 18 per dozen.

FOX, RAWSON, & Co.
Canton, 7th May, 1839.

FOR SALE.

SOME Superir FRENCH CLARET of Baleguens & Co. as St. Julien, Chateau Latour &c. @ $ 7 per dozen also superior DUTCH CORDIALS. Apply to

C. LLOYD.
No. 4 Imperial

ON SALE.

BEER in HOGSHEADS, just landed in good order. To be had at the Godowns of

BIBBY ADAM & Co.
Canton, 7th September, 1838.

NOTICE.—FOR SALE at the Canton Press Office, THE CHINESE HONG MERCHANTS AND THEIR DEBTS, price one dollar.

GENERAL RATES OF AGENCY COMMISSION IN CANTON, on English letter paper, price 50 cents.

NOTICE.—JUST PUBLISHED and for Sale at the Canton Press Office. "The lasting remembrance of Miss Keaou Lwan Wang." A Chinese tale, founded on fact; translated from the Original by R. Sto. one volume, on foolscap paper, price One Dollar.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—British *Mysoran Dyaroo*, Dr... and *Caledonia*, Barn, from Bombay and Singapore; *Singapore Packet*, Steward, from Singapore. P... *Cegador*, Almeida, and *Marquis of Hastings*, O... from Bombay. Amer. *Apthorpe*, Gay, from ... gapore French *Athemar*, Gault, from Batavia ... Singapore.

PASSENGER.—P *Athemar*, Mr. P. Tab... jr.

SAILED.—Amer. *Cashmere*, Meacom, for N... york; *Paris*, King, for Batavia.

PASSENGERS.—P *Morrison* omitted in list: Mrs. Benson, Messrs H. P. Kellogg, P. King and Doctor Williams.

The *Maulmein* for Bombay will be despatched a few days.

The Amer. Ships *Gerard* and *Van Cowen*, Brit. *Premier* and *Ariel*, all from China, ... Anjer on the 5th and 6th of July.

VESSELS AT HONGKONG etc., Brit. ... *Lord Amherst, Harrier, Psyche, Hercules, ... Jardine, Mermaid, Isabella, Anna, Minerva, ... Governor Findlay, Rose, Marin, Pearl, ... Maulmein, Lady Hayes, Asa. Syed Khan, ... Carnatic, Mangalore, Cognland, Torg, Ecosse, ... John Marsh, John Horton, Lama, Marmion, ... William, Cornwallis, Euclus, Cambridge, ... Wood, Charlotte, Charles Forbes, Belhaven, ... Stains Castle, Sir. C. Malcolm, Hamiltreet, ... Pekoe, Scaleby Castle, Heroine, Harlequin, ... Dgaroon, Caledonia, Singapore Packet.*

Amer. *Linlin, Porcia, Talbot, Florida, ... Indus Osage, Oneida, U. S. S. Columbia and ... Adams, Providence, Planter, Apthorpe.*

French. *L' Alexandre, Athemar.*

LATEST DATES, from ENGLAND, 28th ... via Bombay. UNITED STATES, 2nd May, ... England. CALCUTTA, 22nd May, via ... BOMBAY, 11th June, P *Caledonia*. ... 22th July, P *Athemar*. JAVA, 13th July, ... *hemar*. MANILA, 10th July, P *Frances* ...

SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

Vessel's Name.	*Flag.*	*Commander.*	*Tons*	*Where from.*	*Consignees*
Sabina	....	Johnston		United States	Wetmore & Co.
R. Fulton	....	MacDougall		.. ..	J. Ryan.
Cynthia	....	Johnson		.. ..	Gordon & Talbot.
Rosbie	....	Benson		.. ..	Russell Sturgis & Co.
Naples	....	Archer		.. ..	..
Oscar	....	Carter		.. ..	Wetmore & Co.
Lintin	....	Gilman		.. ..	Russell & Co.

Printed and published by EDMUND MOLLER, *at the Canton Press Office, Po do Monte.*

GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Statement of the Quantities of Teas and Raw Silk Exported to the United Kingdom. Season 1838-39 to this date.

Date	Ships	Destination	Tonnage	Tea Black. Pecuis. Pekoe Blossom	Pekoe Flowery	Canton Skins	Congou	Capar.	Souchong	Campoi	Ankoi	Hongsuey.	Pekoe.	Orange Pekoe.	Tea Green. Pecuis. Hyson.	Young Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Twankay	Gunpowder.	Imperial	Raw Silk
1839 Jany. 18	William Jardine	London	693	..	..		2931	21	527	36	..	11	493	773	..	..	..	..	7	7	..
21	Alexander Baring	,,	503	..	..		3975	77	167	..	..	23	90	213	..	..	..	1016	..	..	..
26	Westminster	,,	513	..	..		3012	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	..	86	..	1965	67	..	64
28	Imogen	,,	331	..	..		2624	..	33	..	..	93	..	63	..	..	124	..	..	..	7
29	John O'Gaunt	Liverpool	449	..	..		2789	77	96	..	..	40	10	284	..	..	74	..	18	7	..
29	Euphrates	London	617	..	..		4845	61	140	..	..	..	469	96	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Feby. 1	Mary	,,	..	..	..		5553	..	147	..	..	..	218	221	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	Orestes	Bristol	529	..	..		5427	67	103	..	..	..	78	130	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	Patriot Queen	Liverpool	547	..	..		4288	103	79	..	..	..	60	127	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	Bengal	London	..	..	..		7134	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	John Bull	,,	398	..	..		6391	130	149	..	..	..	..	130	..	..	..	..	..	26	..
1	Penang	Liverpool	347	..	..		3103	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	La Belle Alliance	London	..	..	..		5063	..	134	..	41	..	163	178	..	..	..	..	20	..	..
6	Duke of Lancaster	,,	..	..	..		4245	13	198	..	..	19	64	164	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Oriental	Cowes for Order	507	..	..		3053	..	458	256	..	..	194	..	5	112	..	715	22	114	..
8	Moffat	London	822	..	..		8074	..	..	..	..	..	25	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Inglis	,,	1322	..	..		10169	75	633	..	98	70	306	306	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
8	Cheiydra	Bristol	449	..	..		2974	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Jamaica	Glasgow	369	369	..		3015	100	..	..	31	..	29	34	45	..	13	49	22	13	..
9	Jane Brown	,,	280	..	..		2599	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	..	..	..	..	30	..	..
11	Eliza Stewart	London	423	..	..		4262	..	130	..	..	..	196	254	..	..	..	..	..	..	40
17	Crescent	,,	574	..	..		5241	..	61	..	..	..	..	35	..	..	..	..	49	18	92
March 16	Hindostan	,,	501	..	..		832	384	294	..	..	478	346	178	16	..	..	797	..	..	673
18	Viscount Melbourne	,,	650	..	..		5827	42	107	..	..	150	196	29	..	..	..	221	..	..	141
May	Isabella	Leith	422	..	..		4355	..	202	29	..	..	10	203	..	21	..	34	8	8	..
	Parrock Hall	London	420	..	..		2363	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	910	..	..	17
	Rosalind	,,	271	..	..		2979	102	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	527	..	..	..
	Ingleborough	,,	401	..	..		3561	..	..	..	..	..	21	152	..	..	..	341	71	6	..
	Premier	,,	420	..	..		3259	..	246	..	..	..	55	69	..	..	15	401	77	6	190
	Tigris	Liverpool	422	..	..		2764	..	63	..	..	..	115	29	90	..	..	1084	48	3	..
	Oriza	Cork for Orders	363	..	..		2173	..	3	..	..	..	97	..	48	..	98	1366	34	..	..
	Orwell	London	1436	..	..		7331	33	205	..	..	..	..	139	890	100	82	454	321	184	..
	Lord Wm. Bentinck	,,	560	..	..		4002	..	..	..	..	..	83	..	54	..	..	1026	160	112	26
	St. Vincent	,,	410	..	..		2773	..	..	..	..	..	54	..	204	..	..	..	8	18	13
	Eliza	,,	..	..	..		3512	..	22	..	..	70	..	..	62	29	26	1609	13	10	..
	George IV.	,,	..	..	..		7123	..	13	..	79	..	33	11	269	273	37	5878	50	12	74
	David Scott	,,	..	..	..		4218	..	14	..	..	..	..	216	321	767	120	1161	612	246	236
	Reliance	,,	..	..	..		7120	140	..	..	23	..	136	86	706	27	..	4140	681	331	..
	Anne Jane	,,	..	..	..		1000	..	..	..	..	335	3	..	109	..	..	1049	62	75	160
	Hashemy	,,	..	..	..		2263	..	26	8	..	..	4	..	946	162	..	587	1081	80	267
	Emily Jane	,,	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	69	79	117	..	43	343	120	84	356
			369				166713	1483	4441	306	274	1189	4028	4175	4025	1575	651	28700	2408	1490	2456
Shipped from 1st July to end of December 1838.			135	355			52964	797	2056	122	523	1158	549	25	257	8	3373	3762	4	8	221	1647	1000
			504	355			219677	2280	6497	428	795	2347	4568	4687	4282	1583	4024	32462	2412	1498	3677	1647	3456

Black Teas Pcls. 244,118 Lbs. 31,549,066
Green Teas ,, 60,972 ,, 8,129,600
Total Peculs 305,090 Lbs. 40,678,666

Macao, 6th July, 1839.

GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Statement of Tea exported to the United States, Season 1838-39.

Despatch	Ships	Destination	Tea Black. Pecuis. Congo	Souchong	Pow Sung	Pecco	Orange Pecco	Tea Green. Pecuis. Hyson	Young Hyson	Hyson Skin	Twanka	Gunpowder	Imperial
1838 July 4	Mandarin	New York		315				428	1912	115		468	618
,, 24	Splendid	do.		253	237			50	992	50		238	147
,, 24	Baptiste Mesick	do.		252	218			141	2010	245		287	148
,, 6	Hindoo	New York via Manila						112	187			119	82
August 8	Philippe 1st	New York			124			49	1951	174		383	248
,, 12	Levant	New York via Manila		1682				77	1156	45		84	131
September 20	Commerce	Philadelphia		201	280	6		326	1704	497		144	155
November 19	Albion	New York		196	230	40	127	265	1465	26		580	303
,, 20	Mary Chilton	do.							1197			245	168
1839 January 12	York	do.		34	48			160	962	835		417	202
,, 21	Ceylon	Manila and New York										115	67
,, 30	Trenton	New York		155				410	2186	156		93	140
February 1	Asia	Manila and New York		497					2175			219	125
,, 5	J. N. Gossler	New York		208	278			582	1135	360		888	926
March 7	London	do.		544					3491	297		117	117
,, 20	Omega				23				371	137	34	18	47
	Francis Stanton	New York		682	296		64		2516	234	21	328	222
	Vancouver	Boston	1826	227				300	692				
	Niantic	New York		344	194			230	2062		165	103	38
	Girard	do.		184	304		4	397	2401	114	6	465	492
May 9	Roman	do.		400	360	25		60	1060	125	35	90	60
14	Canada	do.		235	417			34	3552			284	215
27	Covington	do.			134			191	2340			251	246
30	Panama	do.		103	163			437	3310	573	169	393	128
		Peculs	1826	6779	3301	71	195	4159	41867	4093	475	6278	4708
		Chests	2898	11113	7011	142	487	8318	61198	7837	778	7564	6631

Black Teas Peculs 11,969 Chests 21,634
Green ,, ,, 61,190 ,, 91,956
Total Peculs 73,158 Chests 113,910

Canton, 1st June, 1839.

NOTICE TO BRITISH SUBJECTS.

TAKE notice that the Chief Superintendent has appointed Mr. J. B. Compton to act as Recording Officer to the Court of Justice, with Criminal and Admiralty Juriadiction.

EDWARD ELMSLIE.
Secretary and Treasurer to the Superintendents.

Macao, 2nd August, 1839.

NOTICE.—All persons who have claims against the late WILLIAM AMERAGE, sailmaker of this place, will please to present them to the Subscriber for adjustment; and all who are indebted to the said deceased, are requested to make payment of said debts to

JAMES P. STURGIS.

Macao, 30th July 1839.

NOTICE.—Mr. HENRY CORMACK, is admitted a partner in our firm from this date.

Bombay, 1st April, 1839.

LECKIE & Co.

NOTICE.—Mr. MERWANJEE JEHANGEERJOY, is admitted a partner in our establishment, and the business will be conducted in future under the firm of DADABHOY and MANACHJEE RUSTOMJEE & Co.

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.

Macao, 25th June, 1839.

NOTICE.—As the British now residing at Macao, may be desirous of availing themselves of their leisure hours to acquire the Portuguese language, a Portuguese gentleman proposes to give lessons therein, either at his own house or at any gentleman's residence, either morning or evening, as it may best suit the parties. For reference apply at the Canton Press Office.

Macao, 8th July, 1839.

WANTS A SITUATION.—An individual who has been in the trade at Canton for seven years; and understands book-keeping. For particulars apply to the Editor of the Canton Press.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are authorised to grant Policies payable in Calcutta, London, Batavia and Canton. A cash payment of five per cent on the amount of premium per each risk will be made to all parties giving risks to this office, and Policies are made payable at 30 days when the premium is paid in cash at a *pro rata* exchange, and at two months and longer periods when paid by a Bill on the same terms at which the Policy is payable. DANIELL & Co.

Agents in China, Asiatic Marine Ins. Office.

Secretaries in Calcutta Messrs. Fergusson Brothers & Co.
Agents in London Messrs. Forbes Forbes & Co.
in Batavia Messrs. Wilson Smithe & Co

Canton, 9th Novenmber, 1838.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Subscribers are duly constituted and appointed Agents for this Company, and can grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta, Canton, Bombay, Madras, and elsewhere,—parties contributing business to the office, will be entitled to a return of five per cent on the amount of premium actually paid in.

Canton, January 4th 1838. WETMORE & Co.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The undersigned has been appointed Agent in Singapore for the sale of the works published by the "SOCIETY FOR THE DIFFUSION OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE" as also Agent for the sale of Chamber's Edinburgh Journal, and the other publications of Messrs W. and R. Chambers, Edinburgh. He has lately received copies of most of the above works, including *Penny Magazine, Penny Cyclopædia, Chambers Journal* etc. which are for sale at the London publishing prices, exchange at 4s 2d. per dollar, or 2 cents per penny. He will also be happy to receive orders for and undertakes to procure at the London publishing prices at the above exchange, *without any charge added*, any of the publications of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge and of Messrs W. and R. Chambers,—as any other works parties may wish to order, provided the price be paid at the time of ordering, or guarantee be given that the work or works will be received and paid for on delivery. On the arrival at Singapore of the works ordered, they will be handed over to such agents as the parties may appoint to receive them—or be forwarded direct by earliest opportunity, at the expense of the parties.

Orders in China may be left with Rev. E. C. Bridgman, or J. R. Morrison Esq. Canton—and S. W. Williams Esq Macao—with whom Catalogues of the D. U. K. Society's publications may be seen. Catalogues may also be seen at the Morrison Education Society's Library, Canton—and at Macao.

J. H. MOOR

Singapore 29th October 1838.

FOR BATAVIA VIA MANILA.

THE French Ship L' ALEXANDRE POUCALLET Commander, now in the Typa, will leave for the above place at the end of this month. For Passage apply to S. VAN BASEL TOE LAER & Co.

Macao, 4th July, 1839.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON MONDAY NEXT, THE 5TH INSTANT, WILL BE SOLD BY

HOOKER AND LAME.

AT HONG KONG, ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

THE Hull of the Brig "TAMULA," of about 130 Tons burthen, now coppered, with all her Masts, Yards, Booms, Gafts, Sails, &c., standing and running rigging as from sea, and Chain Cables, and a quantity of other Stores—which will be sold in separate lots.

The sale will take place on board the Brig "TAMULA" at 11. A. M. precisely.

TERMS OF SALE.

Cash within a week; the vessel to be at the expence and risk of the purchaser from the moment she is knocked down.

Macao, 1st August, 1839.

N. B. A list of the stores can be seen on application to the Auctioners, or on board the "TAMULA" at Hong Kong.

FOR SALE.

THE undersigned have just received an assortment of the following viz. LINEN DAMASK, NAPKINS and TABLE CLOTHS, COLORED DAMASK, TABLE COVERS of newest patterns, LINEN DUCKS and DRILL, DAMASK COUNTERPANES and STRIPE VENANDAH TICK.

HOOKER & LAME.

No. 1 British Factory,
1st December, 1838.

FOR SALE.

A quantity of RUSSIAN CANVAS, BOSSIA LINEN and TWINE, a few English made MANILLA WESTERA and an invoice of handsome BRONZE PATENT HANGING LAMPS complete, to be had at the Godowns of

A. A. DE MELLO.

Macao 9th July 1839.

FOR SALE.

A FEW dozen Cases of very fine CHAMPAGNE just landed from the "Premier" from London.

Price $ 12 per dozen.

FOX, RAWSON, & Co.

Canton, 7th May, 1839.

FOR SALE.

SOME Superior FRENCH CLARET of BALOURIE & Co. as St. Julien. Chateau Latour &c. @ $ 7 per dozen also superior DUTCH CORDIALS. Apply to

C. LLOYD,
No. 4 Imperial Hong.

ON SALE.

BEER in HOGSHEADS, just landed in good order. To be had at the Godowns of

BIBBY ADAM & Co.

Canton, 7th September, 1838

NOTICE.—FOR SALE at the Canton Press Office, THE CHINESE HONG MERCHANTS AND THEIR DEBTS, price one dollar.

GENERAL RATE OF AGENCY COMMISSION IN CHINA; on English letter paper, price 10 cents.

NOTICE.—JUST PUBLISHED and for Sale at the Canton Press Office. "The Touching remembrance of Miss Keaou Lorau Wang." A Chinese tale, founded on fact; translated from the Original by R. BETH. In one volume, on foolscap paper, price One Dollar.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—British *Mysore Dyoram*, Dicey, and *Caledonia*, Barn, from Bombay and Singapore. *Singapore Packet*, Steward, from Singapore. Port. *Cagador*, Almeida, and *Marquis of Hastings*, Osorio, from Bombay. Amer. *Spitzbergen*, Gay, from Singapore French *Adhemar*, Gaulr, from Batavia and Singapore.

PASSENGER.—Per *Adhemar*, Mr. P. Tieleman jr.

SAILED.—Amer. *Cashmere*, Meacom, for New-york; *Paris*, King, for Batavia.

PASSENGERS.—Per *Morrison* omitted in our last: Mrs. Benach, Messrs H. P. Kellogg, F. A. King and Doctor Williams.

The *Maulmein* for Bombay will be despatched in a few days.

The Amer. Ships *Gerard* and *Van Cooter*, and Brit. *Premier* and *Ariel*, all from China, passed Anjer on the 5th and 6th of July.

VESSELS AT HONGKONG etc., Brit. *Jean, Lord Amherst, Harrier, Psyche, Hercules, Auten, Jardine, Mermaid, Isabella, Anna, Athbrea, Rose, Governor Findlay, Rose, Mavis, Pearl, Thistle, Maulmein, Lady Hayes, Ann, Syed Khan, Hannah, Carnatic, Mangalore, Copeland, Tory, Edmonstone, John Marsh, John Horton, Lance, Mermion, Fort William, Cornwallis, Euxine, Cambridge, General Wood, Charlotte, Charles Forbes, Nathaniel, Samuel, Stains Castle, Sir C. Malcolm, Vendtheri, Sultan, Palace, Scalsby Castle, Heroine, Harlequin, Mysore Dyoram, Caledonia, Singapore Packet.*

Amer. *Limits, Persia, Talbot, Florida, Angelo, Indus Osage, Omelia, U. S. S. Columbia* and *John Adams, Providence, Planter, Aspherge.*

French. *L' Alexandre, Adhemar.*

LATEST DATES, from ENGLAND, 26th March, via Bombay. UNITED STATES, 2nd March, via England. CALCUTTA, 22nd May, via Bombay. BOMBAY, 11th June, Ψ *Caledonia*. SINGAPORE, 9th July, Ψ *Adhemar*. JAVA, 19th July, Ψ *Adhemar*. MANILA, 10th July, Ψ *Frances Charlotte*.

SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

Vessel's Name.	Flag.	Commander.	Tons	Where from.	Consignees.
Sabina	..	Johnston			
R. Fulton	..	MacDougall		United States	Wetmore & Co.
Cynthia	..	Johnson		.. ....	J. Ryan.
Bauble	..	Beacon		.. ....	Gordon & Talbot.
Naples	..	Archer		.. ....	Russell Bangle & Co.
Oscar	..	Carter		.. ....	..
Lintin	..	Gibson		.. ....	Wetmore & Co.
				.. ....	Russell & Co.

Printed and published by EDWARD MOLLER, *at the Canton Press Office, Po de Monte.*

THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 4. No. 45. Macao, Saturday, 19th August, 1839. No. 201.

Singapore.

SHIPWRECKS.—We regret to announce that intelligence has been received here during the week of the loss of no less than three British free-traders, the *Ormuzia*, *Siam*, and *Abigail*.

The particulars relative to the loss of the first mentioned vessel will be found in a communication which we publish in the usual place from Captain SHORT. The *Siam* under command of Capt. BOARDS, which sailed from Liverpool on the 20th February, bound for Manila, struck on the 20th ult. at about 5 A. M. on the SW. end of the reef on the rocks about 15 miles to the eastward of *Lone Island*, during a heavy squall. She filled with water in about five minutes, and the surf was so high that the Captain, with his wife and two children, and the Officers and crew, altogether 18 in number, had barely time to save themselves in the ship's boats, leaving every thing behind. They were picked up in a few hours by the French ship *Gabriel*, and arrived on the following day at Batavia where the officers and crew were relieved from the state of destitution in which they found themselves left by the charitable contributions of the British and American merchants, Captain BOARDS and his family soon after taking passage for London in the *Platina*. Nothing whatever was saved from the *Siam* not even the log-book—and she began to break up so day-light appeared. The assistance of Government was applied for, which they refused, stating in addition to other and not pleasing replies, that "the Admiral on the Singapore station offered the first man-of-war brig that arrived to go there. Regarding the *Abigail* we have learned no more than that she was wrecked in *Torres Straits*, on her passage up from Australia to Batavia, also without any loss of life.

SIAM.—By arrivals from Siam during the week we have received advices from Bankok of dates the 8th and 12th June. The Opium agitation was subsiding; but notwithstanding the extensive confiscation that had already taken place, the King was by no means satisfied that his Ministers had faithfully discharged their duty, and was pleased to insinuate that the smugglers had found favour in their eyes through the medium of the pockets—a suspicion which still continued to subject those high officers to the royal displeasure. The unfortunate Chinese who were seized in the *Sampan Pukot* from this port with Opium on board, were reduced to the most pitiable condition; they had been thrown into prison loaded with irons, and being strangers, without either friends or relations at Bankok, were left to depend for subsistence wholly upon their fellow sufferers, as the Government makes no provision for the support of its prisoners—and in this confinement these men are in all probability doomed to languish out the rest of their days, unless the British government see cause to interpose for their liberation. The authorities at Bankok pretend that the Chinese were the first to fire into the Siamese guard boat: but our correspondent had his information from a source, of the correctness of which there could not be the least doubt; and his account is, that the Siamese boarded the *Pukot* ere the latter were well aware who were their assailants, and commenced laying about them with their swords and spears on every side, Six of the Chinese jumped overboard; and one of them who appeared the head-man of the *Pukot*, was dangerously wounded in the back with a sword—whether he recovered or not is unknown, and what became of the others does not appear, although the Siamese authorities say that only three of the *Pukot* people were killed. This we have no doubt at all is the more correct version of the affair. As the Siamese had only just commenced to take active preventive measures against the introduction of Opium, and as no intimation of their proceedings had reached Singapore before the *Pukot* left, it is but natural to suppose that those on board of her were neither prepared for nor expected an attack, and that they were boarded in a surprise. We may expect soon to hear also of extensive seizures of Opium in Sangora, as the government had issued orders for the prosecution of the same measures to suppress the trade in that province as had been adopted in Bangkok. The scarcity of money in Siam was extreme.

A question has arisen whether the Siamese government, in confiscating the treasure and other merchandise found along with the Opium in the *Pukot*, and in imprisoning the people belonging to her, has not transgressed the stipulations in the treaty of 1826 regarding the importation of Opium into Siam by the subjects of the British flag. The 10th article of the Treaty, after providing that there shall be an unrestricted trade by sea between the Strait's ports and all the Siamese provinces, proceeds; "But merchants are forbidden to bring Opium, which is a contraband article in the territories of Siam; and should a merchant introduce any, the government shall seize burn and destroy the whole of it"—and the construction which we are told both European and native merchants have all along given to this is, that confiscation of the article was the *only* penalty to which the importers of Opium were liable. We doubt much, however, whether this view of the question can be upheld on proper grounds. At the time this treaty was made, there were doubtless laws in existence in Siam against the importation of Opium; and if the violation of these laws or ordonances involved penalties extending beyond the simple seizure of the property, we certainly do not see how the above quoted case can prove an exemption from such penalties in favour of British subjects. This we imagine could only be done by excepting them in express terms from the operation of the existing laws on the subject—and it could scarcely be the purpose of the Siamese to permit foreigners by Treaty to introduce Opium with more impunity than they extended to their own subjects for the offence of buying it. It seems therefore, that it would be necessary to enquire what were all the penalties that attached to the importation of Opium into Siam at the time the Treaty was concluded, before the charge of violating it, by the imprisonment of the *Pukot* people, can be substantiated against the Siamese government. The case of those men is however one of peculiar severity even among the late proceedings against Opium dealers resident in Siam; to whom by the edict published in our number of 13th ultimo, a free pardon was extended on condition of the surrender of their Opium. This at least intimates a consciousness, that the laws on the subject had been administered with too much laxity to justify putting them suddenly in force, according to the letter; and we are decidedly of opinion that our government is bound to inquire into the circumstances of the imprisonment of the *Pukot* people, as trading under a port-clearance from a British port, to the territories of a power with whom our intercourse is regulated by Treaty, in sufficient cause why he indeed we made out to require their liberation, founded on the long admitted abeyance of the laws regarding Opium in Siam, and on the severity exercised towards those men in comparison with that used towards others who were guilty of offending in a similar way. As to the assertion by the authorities at Bankok that the Chinese fired on the guard-boat first, the story like a tale got up to encounter a contingency which only the people here have been subjected. However, it can be proved to be false—as fully as least as such a thing can be expected to be proved false—it can be proved on the faith of a distinct statement, made to a European merchant in Bangkok by one of the Siamese actors in the attack and seizure of the Pukat, to be utterly untrue.

What the Siamese may yet do at *Sangora* remains to be seen—but it is undeniable that if *without notice or warning given*, they proceed to the seizure and confiscation of all the Opium found there, it will amount to little short of *mere* robbery; as not only was no prohibition opposed to its introduction into that territory, but the Rajah who governs there for the King of Siam was himself the largest dealer in the article within the province.—*Sing. Free Press, 11th July.*

CHINA.—The relations of England and China have assumed a position which will demand all the wisdom and energy of the British Cabinet. It will depend upon the decision which may now be formed, whether our future intercourse with China shall be placed upon a secure and equitable footing, or be left at the mercy of a rampant barbarian power. The unexpected proceedings of the Imperial Commissioner may be considered as having crushed the Opium trade. No merchant, possessed of ordinary prudence, can justify to himself, or his constituents, the outlay of any further capital in so forlorn an enterprize. So far as the trade itself is concerned, we are much inclined to applaud the decision of character manifested by the Emperor's representative. By a sharp, though unjust, remedy, he has extinguished a demoralizing traffic, and saved the empire from an enormous evil. But the means by which this result has been attained, are of a nature which even the barbarian judgment of the Chinese cannot extenuate. At no former period, under all the successive stoppages of our trade, have they afforded us any just cause for the employment of force, and the fact that Opium was smuggled into the empire, under the British flag, without any attempt on the part of "our Nation's Chief," as the Chinese call him, to prevent it, deprived our remonstrances of all moral force. But the recent transactions at Canton have entirely changed the aspect of affairs. That they had a right to confiscate all the contraband Opium found in Chinese waters, and to punish the smugglers, European or native, according to the laws of the empire, will readily be conceded. But nothing whatever can justify the outrages to which the British Representative has now been subjected. There are some who censure him for the assistance he officially afforded the Chinese authorities, some months since, in the suppression of the trade. We are ready to attribute the boldness of the Commissioner to his concessions. But there is every reason to believe, that the determination of the Pekin Cabinet to root out the trade, at all hazards, was of an earlier date than those concessions, and would have been carried into effect if they had never been made. We think, on the contrary, that the aid he afforded the Chinese, in their legitimate efforts to suppress the trade, is the most happy circumstance which could have happened. It takes away even the shadow of excuse from the Chinese authorities, for their atrocious conduct towards one whose public capacity they had acknowledged, and of whose public authority they had already availed themselves. The previous conduct of Capt. Elliot gives vast strength to our claim for redress. He has been censured, again, for proceeding to Canton. But it was impossible for him to have foreseen the violence which, for the first time during our long intercourse with the Chinese, has been exercised towards our Superintendent. He might naturally judge that, in the difficulties which had arisen, his post was Canton. If he continued at Macao, while British subjects were placed under restraint, his absence would not have passed without censure; and it would have been asked, why he did not proceed to the scene of danger, and interpose the sacredness of his person between them and the Chinese authorities.

It is difficult in these circumstances to deny, that a regard for our interests, both present and prospective, not only in China but in India, requires that we should demand ample indemnity for the past, and security for the future; and that this demand should be equitable, but firmly enforced, by the means at our command. If, instead of a well supported remonstrance, we submit calmly to this national insult, it will be constantly repeated, and our commercial connections will be exposed to perpetual interruptions. All violence towards our Representative has hitherto been avoided; and the Chinese, notwithstanding the insolence of their proclamations, have treated us with a certain degree of respect, and made up differences by a compromise. They have now put our national power and character to the test, by acts of unjust violence to the acknowledged Superintendent of British affairs in China. By submission, we shall forfeit all esteem in the eyes, both of the people and the Government, and there will be no end to Chinese insolence and aggression. If a single chest of Opium should hereafter be found to have been smuggled, either in a British or foreign bottom, we shall be held answerable for it; our trade will be immediately stopped; our merchants placed in confinement, and our Superintendent threatened with starvation. It will be impossible to prevent the surreptitious entry of Opium into China, by any power we can exert; and hence the persons and the interests of British subjects will ever be exposed to the wanton excesses of the Chinese. If, however, they are taught, by experience, that injustice to England will expose their maritime cities to destruction, and all the seaborne trade of the empire to confiscation, we may expect fair and honorable treatment; but, we fear, in no other case.

If an ill-timed submission should mark our proceedings, it is not merely the interests of our China trade which will suffer; the consequences will stretch into Hindostan. The most events will be received with the approbation at the court of Nepaul. Thurrenddin will not long remain ignorant of our degradation. If he was able to obtain a translation of the letter which appeared in the *Friend of India* from Mr. ———; if, through the infidelity of our establishments, he was put in possession of a minute of council, he will speedily hear of the unfortunate position we occupy in China. If the question of a rupture between the English and Persians has agitated Nepaul and Burmah with the desire to humble them, what impression to our disadvantage will not be produced at those Courts, when the tale is recited of the humiliation to which we have been obliged to submit, from a much more proximate authority, from the Lord Paramount of Eastern Asia, whose supremacy is acknowledged and felt by both those States? Our being able to remain at peace with them, under these circumstances, will be rendered more than ever uncertain.

The vital interests of the British empire in the East, are now in the hands of the British Ministry at home, whose measures, unhappily, the public has had too much reason to question. It is greatly to be feared, that in the view they may take of this affair, they will be influenced, either by the domestic, than the imperial interests of England; and that they will rather patch up the matter, and entail a long train of embarrassments on their successors, than put in jeopardy the tea duties for a month. If, however, the Ministry could be induced to look at the question in all its bearings; if the necessity arising from ten could be dispensed with for a brief period; if the upper and middling ranks of society could put on a short allowance of tea for a while, what a revolution, here is a golden opportunity for [illegible] Chinese a lesson, which will tend to smoothe the path of the European family with them for a quarter of a century to come. The Chinese, like all bullies, are cowards. We need not land a single soldier, or even levy a single sepoy, but with letters of marque. A small naval force will give us at once the command of the China seas, and the interruption of all intercourse between the maritime provinces of the empire; and the detention of all Chinese property found on the high seas, would shake the Tartar throne, and render the Chinese a bauble as they are now arrogant. It is possible that in case of a rupture, the Emperor may order two hundred thousand troops to enter Bengal and drive us into the sea. He has seen once enough for such a step. In the Nepaul case of war, he did issue such a mandate, and the troops were put in motion; but, unfortunately, it was countermanded before we could meet them in the field. If the attempt should be repeated, Nepaul and Birmah would immediately be on our hands; they would follow the footsteps of the Lord Paramount and we might see the Emperor of China marshalling the forces of the East against us. Such a contingency is not altogether improbable, but the issue of the contest cannot be doubtful.

There remains to be considered the pounds, shillings, and pence question. Will the British Government at home consider itself bound, by the promise made by Capt. Elliot when he had ceased to be a free agent? Will the Ministry venture to ask Parliament for two millions to reimburse the smugglers; and will the people of England submit to pay it? We concur with both our morning contemporaries in thinking not. Considering all the circumstances of the case, the contraband nature of the traffic; the repeated prohibitions of the Chinese Government; the loud warnings which have been given to merchants within the last six months; and the condition to which this contraband trade had reduced our Representative, we think the Ministry will lack neither will nor argument to reject the guarantee. As to demanding payment of the Company, the merchants may as well demand it of the Insurance Offices. The sooner those engaged in this trade can make up their minds to pocket the loss occasioned by this catastrophe, the better for their repose.—*Friend of India.*

The following scheme is recommended by Mr. Piddington and forms part of a letter addressed to the *Bombay Times*. The writer does well to say that a paper like his is not "the place for entering into any discussion on the morality of the trade," about which, such as he recommends it, there can be but one opinion. We hope that the difficulties in which British influence with China are at present involved, will be adjusted by the British Government repudiating the Opium trade altogether, and obtaining for this concession valuable securities for the uninterrupted intercourse in future between the two nations.

"7.—I shall be told that, at present, the coast trade cannot be carried on even by the ships going on purpose; I should be glad to be wondered at in, *how they have ever been able to trade at all!* A European rigged vessel gives the alarm against herself whenever she appears, and lodges an information in the hands of every individual who may have a spite at the authorities. Only think of the Chinese going to smuggle tea on the coast of England in a Junk and a number of these anchored at one spot, at the month of the Thames or the Severn! This is exactly what we are doing in China; and we come back in utter despair that we cannot smuggle.

"8.—But I do not think it necessary to give up our own intercourse with the Coast, though it ought, I imagine, to be carried on in a far different way, i. e. in clippers rigged like junks, and with false upper-works. This is not a new scheme he is observed, but a well known and long established plan. At Manila, not only the cargoes of all the ships are carried down to Cavite (the port during the E. W. monsoon) in Pandeans vessels of from 50 to 100 tons, with European bottoms and Chinese masts and sails, but moreover steel European-moulded vessels, 2 and 300 tons, built at Pangasinan on the Coast of Luzon, are rigged Chinese fashion and sent with valuable cargoes to Sooloo; I have known them go to Macao, and I believe to Singapore. They have only vast sails for cheapness; but these stand well. Canvas could of course be substituted in blowing weather. A stupor so disguised with a few Chinese mariners and trade-goods on board, could appear as any part of the Coast without risk or exciting suspicion. If necessary, too, the whole crew should have Chinese dresses.

"9.—With a safe depot, we should avoid all collision with the Chinese, and the sins of the smuggling world fall upon them. It would be carried on from a point which could not be watched like the present roadsteads, and I presume that we also could trade on the Coast with vessels properly equipped as before shown.

"10.—If it was found that the course of the trade could thus be changed, it would not, I suppose, be impracticable to purchase the depot Island from Spain, or Phoenix was purchased by America?

"The foregoing are but crude ideas from which perhaps something may be elicited which is feasible. Without force, which is out of the question, we shall obtain no depot on Chinese ground as proposed, I believe, by Mr. Matheson; and without a depot we are never safe from disturbance. I do not advert here to the advantage which might result from having articles brought in exchange for the Opium, as in the general which are now sent to Canton by an expensive land carriage, or to the heavy port dues paid by the Europeans, in addition to the fleecing combinations of the Hong merchants, which such a port would wholly break up. The plan for obtaining one is surely worth a trial; and if it succeeds it must be beneficial both to the Spaniards and to ourselves. There are, no doubt, both facilities and objections which we do not now perceive, but at present I do not think, that with good management, these are any insurmountable obstacles in the way. A paper like this is not of course the place for entering into any discussion on the morality of the trade."

H. PIDDINGTON.

Bombay Times, 8th June, 1839.

IMPORTS, DELIVERIES, AND STOCK OF TEA, FOR THE YEAR 1839.

London, 15th March.

Sir,

The endeavour to give a correct Statement has this, as it did last year, occasioned much delay:—our accounts from the Out-Ports are again not perfect.—We discover that the estimate of the Deliveries of the United Kingdom for 1837 was overrated.

Correcting the Deliveries of 1837, we find that in the Home Consumption of 1838 there is a small increase, but that the Exports are seriously lessened:—in 1837 they amounted to 4,700,000 lbs., but of this quantity 982,000 lbs. were Bohea shipped for the return of the 1s. 2d. duty, so that the continental demand was only about 3,700,000 lbs.—the Exports for the past year were 2,778,000 lbs.

It was resolved in November, 1837, that after the East India Company should have completed the sale of their stock of tea in December, that the system of quarterly sale should be adopted, and accordingly the first quarterly sale was commenced on the 19th December, 1837, and continued until January, 1838:—the spirited purchases, and great advances given at the October sale, 1837, led to the putting up at this sale quantities so far beyond the power of the dealers to take off, in addition to the East India Company's that very great depression prevailed, and an average fall of 1d. to 2d per lb. was the result.

At the April sale excessive quantities were again brought forward, and a fall of 1d. to 3d. per lb. upon the previous sale took place.

Again in July fatness prevailed, and a further reduction of 2d. to 3d. per lb. was experienced.

At the following October sale prices again receded to the extent of 2d. per lb.

Thus at the close of a year of depression, an average reduction upon the October sale, 1837, of 6d. to 8d. per lb. was established.

The January sale, 1839, commenced at a further fall of 1d. to 2d per lb.—this drew the attention of Speculators, who purchased rather largely, and gave an impetus to the next sale in March, which brought in prices nearly to those of October; but a small sale which was brought on, on the 26th February, was attended by a fall to the lower prices, of January. The notification of this sale caused a resolve to try Monthly sales, the first of which will be on the 2nd April.

Stock and Deliveries of Tea in the United Kingdom in the years 1837 and 1838.

	1838.	1837.
Total deliveries.....	39,194,000	41,015,000
England.....	2,779,000	4,700,000
Home Consumption.....	36,415,000	36,315,000
Stock on the Dec. 1, black	48,918,000	48,097,000
green	10,243,000	10,319,000
Total	54,216,000	58,409,000

In the above Account, the Cargo of the "Earl of Balcarres" which entered into London on the 31st December, 1838, and contained 1,713,000 lbs., is neither included in the Import of 1838 nor in Stock on the 31st December; and it may be well to remark that the Cargoes of the Ships—"Blake," "Glenelg," and "Tickler," do not form a part of the above Statement, as they arrived in the Port of London early in January.

The Cargo of the "Volunteer" which went into Liverpool, is included in the above Account, but not that of the "Mary Anne Webb," which reported at Liverpool on the 11th January, 1839.

We estimate the Imports of the United Kingdom, on and from the 31st December to this time at 5,500,000 lbs.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Dear Sir,

When the Opium-Crisis was drawing near, we paid to the report of privately in well-meaning efforts to guard the interests of our little community. When these efforts could no longer avail, we were silent, and it was our full measure to suffer in silence. A misfortune common to many, a few hundreds more or less could not be felt, but for us it could not allow distress to fix its sting, to our daily lamentings, to pass unnoticed.

We are glad to see, by your last number, that the responsibility for the act in question, is

thankly answered by the parties, to whom it fairly belongs, and as we are unwilling to bear it as ours, the contest is at an end.

In thus getting free from an injurious charge, we are quite ready to admit, that the absence of our senior partner from Canton throughout the late discussions, has prevented our expressing ourselves clearly enough, with respect to the Blood. To put an end to misconstructions on this and some other points, is the object of this letter; with which, our part in this correspondence must end.

When the American residents were invited to follow the British example, and withdraw from Canton, our main reason for not doing so, was—that such a retirement, following immediately on the Opium-Crisis, and accompanied by so many hostile expressions, placed our conduct with the Chinese on unfortunate grounds. Helpless ourselves, our only hope of succour and amelioration evidently rested on the support of the influential classes in our native countries. The known character of the Opium-traffic—the spring of our present evils—threatened to arm all the moral force of Western Society against us. In China, we saw the people ranged on the side of their Government. Two things were to be done—to change the current of sympathy in the West—and—to draw off the Chinese Government from its intrenched position in the conscientious support of its people. To accomplish these things, it was necessary to make the largest concessions to both these parties; to satisfy our countrymen by ample confession and real amendment; and, to gain in China an entirely new field for the contest. An immediate and hostile withdrawal defeated in our view both these purposes. It was only by remaining, for a time, that we could evince the sincerity of our pledges; A frank submission to every proper requisition, an honest and confiding continuance at our factories, were the best proofs we could give, that we were no parties to a hasty quarrel, nor to a revived Opium-trade from the outer anchorages. This course could not release the Chinese Government from responsibility for its late acts; for all these had been solemnly referred to our Home Governments. It fell in too with the claims of personal duty binding us as trustees of absent and unoffending merchants.

Having no vessels in port, the writer of this remained at Macao till the arrival of the Morrison, June 16th, and then proceeded in her to Chuenpee, where he was admitted to an interview with the Commissioner. On that occasion, strong assurances were given that the ship should be permitted to trade on the old regulations, and relying on these, the Morrison proceeded to Whampoa, where four American vessels had already anchored. On her arrival there, security was refused, because negotiations respecting a new certificate were pending. Remonstrance against this violation of a pledge was made in vain, the power of petition was entirely cut off, and the ship held bound to the result of the pending negotiations.

Even under these circumstances of disappointment and compulsion, had we believed that the signing the new certificate was "a signing away the lives and properties of other men," we would neither have done it ourselves, nor have permitted any one in our employ to do it for us. As to whether this disbelief was well or ill-founded, let us consult the history and terms of the new certificate.

The requisition of a Bond with Capital penalties, was first made in his Excellency's Edict of March 18th, and replied to on the 25th by the "solemn pledge" of the foreign residents, "not to deal in Opium, nor to attempt to introduce it into the Chinese Empire."

The Bond itself was first laid before the residents through the Chamber of Commerce on the 4th April following. It required a union in the "plain declaration," that, "*from the commencement of autumn* in this present year, any merchant vessel coming to Kwang tung, that may be found to bring Opium, shall be immediately and entirely confiscated, and the parties left to suffer death &c." "*As regards such vessels as may arrive here in the two quarters of spring and summer now current*, they will have left their countries while yet ignorant of the existing investigations &c," such, as in this state of ignorance bring any Opium, *shall surrender it as they arrive* &c."

This requisition was answered by the disbanding of the Chamber, and the subject dropped, till called up again by his Excellency's Edict of 19th April. This Edict stated, that the Bond had been laid before the foreign Consuls, and that the British representative "had declared that he would act in obedience to the law," 5 months being allowed to the Indian ships and 10 months to the English, before the new penalties come into operation.

The Dutch Consul (if we read the Edict aright) is made to say that *after the autumn of this year*, any ship found to have Opium on board, shall be confiscated (with the Cargo) and the parties left to suffer death &c.

The American Consul is made to say, that his "merchants, in obedience to the law of the country, will not presume to traffic in Opium."

His Excellency takes some exception at the language of the Dutch and American petitions, but to the British proposition he replies distinctly—"the period ought to be fixed at 4 and 8 months, *at the expiration of which*, they must conform to the new regulations &c."

That this limitation is not superseded by the certificate, but understood under it, is manifest, from the paragraph immediately following. "*Again*, special commands are given to all foreigners, that in accordance with the prescribed form, they present bonds &c."

On the 9th June, the position of the American ships outside became further embarrassed, by the issuing of injunctions, that "they enter port, or sail away, immediately." Their commanders were thus placed in the dilemma, of infringing their bills of lading, or of incurring criminality and suspicion, by disobedience of the new orders.

On the 12th, the ships Paris and Huntsville were reported as having applied for pilots, whereon a new order was grounded, for the rest to follow the example.

At this time the Morrison came up and was proceeded to sink for her anchorages of a proper reception. As we stood by the lines where the Opium was being destroyed, the white sails of the Rouble and Cashmere appeared over the low grounds between Chuenbee and Tiger island, as those ships moved up the river.

On the 23rd June, the "NEW PORT REGULATIONS" were issued at Canton, as the rules of future intercourse. The 10 articles of this new code, refer only to the prevention of the import of opium, and lay no penalty on the foreigner found guilty of so doing. That point is dealt with, in the accompanying edict of the Governor thus. "This coming before me, I ordain that these *regulations, setting aside all former ones*, be adopted for *managing the trade*" &c. The bond hitherto required, must be signed both by the foreigners and hong merchants, by which they solemnly bind themselves, cheerfully and willingly to abide by the consequences of their crimes, should they be discovered to have opium, *and to deliver it up*"

Then came the bond itself, translated, though not exactly, thus. "The foreign captain, * * * belonging to * * has now received the commands of the Heavenly Dynasty, rigidly prohibiting opium: and he has had it clearly *proclaimed* to him, that *certain new regulations* have been established to that effect; and the said foreigner, holding the same in great dread, *will not dare to oppose or violate*. Now the said ship brings no opium, and *I now give* THIS, as a *true certificate of the same*."

This, Mr. Editor, is the history and nature of a transaction, on which all your late effusions have been grounded. And yet with all deference to all that has been said, we must still agree with better authorities than you or we on Chinese law, language &c., that no native judge can base a sentence of death upon them.

Let us examine this point further. The Bond itself quotes *certain new regulations*, but specifies no penalty. What are the regulations, referred to? Are they the new port regulations? They name no penalties. Are they the new Imperial laws against the growth, import and use of opium? They are silent as to foreign parties, and point with all their deadly force, at the native population only.

Is it the last edict of the Governor, then (though not in the Bond) the ground of hazard? It specifies no "consequences of crimes," but "to deliver up" the Opium.

Are the prior edicts of the Commissioner on the old form of the Bond (which has not been signed) the point of danger? They are all coupled with express limitations, in favor of vessels now arriving, and under which every vessel finds shelter.

Lastly, does the risk arise from the adoption of a new Imperial policy and the extension of it over us by implication? The same danger extends as to the whole penal code of the Empire, and if we are dishonored and endangered now, we have always been so, ever since we landed in China.

Now, Mr. Editor, with these things before you, how could you say, in your paper of July 9th "A Bond has been signed, which may at any time be adduced as evidence of the *readiness of foreigners, to sanction the execution of their own countrymen*." And again July 27th. American citizens *have signed away on a contingency, the lives of their fellow citizens*." Had no other considerations operated to restrain such statements, could you forget that the Commissioner is said to take the newspapers; and that your own editorials were so many temptations to and excuses for severities? Should this paper find that access to his excellency, which is denied to our direct addresses, be it known to him, that the undersigned will never "sign away" a fellow creature's life and that this is their solemn protest against all such consequences.

We may be met here by the question, if you believe the bond to be thus harmless, why do you disown responsibility for it? Because its burden is thrown unfairly on the captains; because it slurs over alike penalties and limitations; because in short, it is just such a paper, as may weigh heavily ere long on the legal merchant, while it will oppose no check on the return of the Opium traffic to the factories.

Again we may be asked, why with your views of the new certificate, would you offer such a form as was published in the Press of July 9th? Because the establishment of a mixed jurisdiction, seems the best security for the administration of justice here, and because it has been sanctioned by the plans of the British Government in this country, and the adoption of the American Government in the states of Barbary. Whether the Chinese will adopt this practice, will depend on other causes, than its being suggested by one or one hundred individuals. It is enough for the present citizen, if he meet the new demand of despotic powers not in diplomatic correspondence with his Government, with language drawn from existing treaties. He cannot guide himself, in trying times like these, by the conflicting expressions of local passion and interest; nor by newspaper directions. He is safe, only, under the shadow of the highest forms of law, his international usages.

And here, Mr. Editor, you will allow me to say, that you are unfair, in representing the atrociously bloody law just enacted by the Chinese, as a law against "the infringement of some Custom House regulations." It is not such; for the ground of all this new legislation is, that the drug saps the foundations of society and threatens the safety of the Empire. It is not as a fiscal offence, that its growth, import, and use, are alike made penal; for the Chinese do not follow the examples set them, to make money out of opium. They treat the offence as one of another character; as involving the joint guilt of seduction and treason. In this aspect, is a crime less threatening than forgery? Or is the law which makes it capital, of a more "atrociously bloody" type, than one which hangs for stealing 40 shillings?

Our own belief is, that falling as the use of opium did, on the higher and ruling classes, its progressive import could hardly have gone on many years, without so weakening the hold of the upper ranks on the respect of the lower, as to endanger the peace of the Empire. In this aspect, the deepest respect is due to the Imperial policy, for we cannot be good judges of the moral cessity of the state; and the late measures are not local, but Imperial measures. Besides, we must look to both sides of the question, the native as well as the foreign; and to causes, as well as consequences. We are not now suffering under alien laws,—under partial, and hostile legislation. The native feels the full force of the new laws, without our limitations. The hands we shrink from, are laid on the whole Empire. The millions of this people groan under expenses and responsibilities, they would have never felt, but for the traffic in Opium. None of us, probably, now in China, have hit the exact line of right, a attempting to assign their just place, to the moral, the commercial, and the political considerations connected with the late crisis. Those who have not been interested in the opium traffic are in danger of conceding too much to the Chinese; those who have been, are equally exposed to the opposite errors. It is for a distant and impartial tribunal to decide, where we differ.

As to the future, we take this occasion to say, if we have parted company with friends on the Opium ground, it is, we hope, to meet on a better. If the just claims of Great Britain have been damaged, by placing them on a disadvantageous field, it is better for all, that the Americans avoid the like error. If the opium ground be in our view untenable, while the abstract point of the security due to life and property is firm and good, then let us, without a quarrel, keep the latter.

The course to be pursued, we think—is this. An oversight having been committed in not guarding the ships now arriving more carefully against possible implication, a united but quiet effort should be made to prevent any misapprehension on the subject of the limitations. All attempt to damage these limitations, should be discowned, and at the time for their expiration drawn near, the whole question—of the position of life and property in China, should be met and settled. If a sufficient impression has been made on the Government, by the quiet and correct conduct exhibited in the mean time, to disarm its fears, the exemption may be extended, or the penalties withdrawn. If the confiscation of the drug and the banishment of its holders, have been, in the Commissioner's hands, instruments sufficiently powerful, to destroy the agencies, they should be sufficient still. If his Excellency go beyond these penalties, already in practice, (and which we take to be the legal penalties now in force), then let him grant corresponding safeguards. We are ready to hand him a copy of the American diplomatic Code, and if he will select any one of its sets of provisions, we will submit to them. In so doing, we shall feel that we do not transgress the faculties belonging to a private individual, nor make "gratuitous stipulations" but we meet urgent demands, in the way most becoming to private citizens.

If indeed the policy of the Empire is so far settled, as to admit no mitigation of the law as it now bears on the native, in favor of our alien circumstances, then we hold ourselves ready to retire from the commerce of the port, until we have the directions of our Government.

We need not say, that we suppose no American resident will hesitate upon this alternative. And yet, in doing this, in the very act of withdrawing from Canton; on new and impregnable ground; we will repeat our convictions—that the cessation of these troubles is on the foreign side—that the Imperial policy is sincere, though mistaken—that deeper sympathy is due to the native than to us, and that our Government will be deeply disgraced, if it make these things, the ground of hasty hostilities.

And now, Mr. Editor, in closing this correspondence, we cannot thank you, for involving us in it. Again we insist, that, if further anonymous communications are made you, involving our names, you have the fairness to give us opportunity to explain, before you publish. In this instance, you have been the occasion of drawing out worse feelings, than we supposed, existed near us, and at a moment, when it was particularly desirable that such should not be exhibited. As for the unprovoked abuse, which has also been lavished on us, we can only reply by silence; in any candid and gentlemanly discussion, we are ready to take a part, but we will not enter the lists with any, whose language is not that of truth and soberness.

We disclaim all personal feeling in these remarks, and see with pleasure, that you also "wish not to say any thing unpleasing to any part of the foreign community", though, "you feel it to be a duty to speak out plainly" on matters "which seem to be fraught with great evils." We cannot but approve the application of an honest and friendly foresight to the consequences of our movements, nor do we doubt you feel a double obligation to watch faithfully, over the future, when you review your Editorial course, in the flourishing days of the opium-traffic.

We cannot join with you in the fear that our countrymen at home will reject our teas, for they can discriminate between the authors and the victims of the late crisis; and there is a maxim current among them, of high authority—"Let none of you suffer as an *evil doer*, but if when ye do well, ye *suffer* for it, this is (not only excusable, but) acceptable &c."

It is true the keeping of this rule of patience has been so difficult of late, that we have seriously meditated a withdrawal from China. We are checked chiefly by the recollection, that wherever man go, social evils, political abuses, remain as they are. The Americans at home must bear part of the odium and load of domestic slavery. The Englishmen at home must share in the administration of a penal Code, murderous in the letter, and loose and lying in the practice. We hesitate therefore for the present, in the hope that our common suffering will call up effectual intercession. And wherever His Majesty will deign to throw the light of declaration on our path, we will review the past by that light; restoring whatever we wrongfully possess; and as for the future, where we have done evil, we will do so no more.

Your's &c.

OLYPHANT & Co.

CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 10th Aug. 1839.

LATE MEASURES OF THE COMMISSIONER.—To the most superficial observer it will be apparent, that the presence of plenipotentiary Lin has considerably changed the very fundamental principles of Chinese policy. We do not now refer to his rashness that has caused a collision with foreign powers, but to his extraordinary line of conduct which he has lately adopted towards foreigners.

When flushed with success, on perceiving thousands after thousands of chests of opium garnishing the store house of his Imperial master, he resolved with himself to issue a simple law—viz—so long as any opium is brought to the country, no legal trade shall exist. Such was his decree made known amongst the officers immediately under his control. He was confident that this terrible veto would be the very talisman to explode for ever the destructive poison from the shores of the Central Empire. Knowing his determined spirit and the full powers he had received, one scarcely doubted, that he would make good his threat.

The delivery effected and the destruction of the drug carried on, whilst foreigners after foreigners leave the provincial city, the factories become seen as solitary as the Convents in France; instead of a numerous fleet of ships, only a few stragglers make their appearance in Whampoa. He waits, but things do not mend. Under such circumstances the invariable rule of Chinese diplomacy is to shew the utmost indifference and nonchalance, for it is well known, that the foreign merchants are from various causes obliged, nolens volens—and we may say almost on any terms, to commence operations. From this grand principle, the very basis of the policy of the Celestial court, the magnate departs. He sends a commissioner to Macao who publishes a paper inviting the Barbarian ships into the river, and admonishing them not to give head to the instigations of designing men. Not satisfied with having these suggestions proclaimed in the flowery language, there is also a translation made and distributed amongst the shipping at Hong-kong. The wishes of the high commissioner being however not yet realized, he tries to revive the trade by other means. A fawning edict appears, commanding the ships either to go up the river or to return home, within the space of five days, and unless this requisition be complied with, the whole Celestial navy is ordered to come down upon the unfortunate foreigners. Hitherto Lin had kept his word as the term however expires, but the Barbarians remain obstinately at anchor, and the proclamation is forgotten, just as many hundreds of its predecessors. Some Cochinships in the mean while arrive, intrigue is busy to entice them into the river, but utterly fails to accomplish this object. Then again the commissioner stoops to a issue document requesting them to come, instead of publishing his injunctions, as always was the custom. To make sure that his directions should not be falsified by a translation, he employs his own people, who by hook and crook furnish a version worthy of their employer. Then comes an invitation to a merchant to repair to Canton and settle matters, with sundry other inducements unknown to the public; and we may be sure, that H. E. will not let matters rest there.

The argument which has hitherto so triumphantly been wielded by the advocates of existing abuses, that the Chinese did not care for the trade, falls therefore entirely to the ground. They care indeed for it, yea, we may venture to assert, that it is more important to them than to ourselves. We fully agree that the duties derived from the foreign commerce, having to pass through so many hands, dwindle away to a small sum on re-aching the Imperial treasury. Yet even a few millions of taels are of some importance in these bad times of a general deficiency of revenue. The local Mandarins stand in need of this trade, in order to maintain themselves in their situations. Capitalists as well as a very large number of influential merchants from all parts of the Empire depend upon its existence to anticipate heavy loss and perhaps utter ruin; a numerous population of labourers, artizans, and tea cultivators look to it for a livelihood. Can their claims be forgotten, when a disregard to them would be fraught with insurrection? We shall make here one remark, perhaps a trite one, but notwithstanding very true—China has come into the commercial wheel, and any attempt to arrest it, would immediately be followed by a derangement of the whole machinery. It is too prudent a statesmen not to know this, and he is therefore on very anxious to accelerate it's present sluggish course.

With these matters of fact before us, we ought not to despair of our commerce. Let us turn the tables, persevere in the course adopted, and then oblige the Chinese to make such propositions and give such guarantees ad interim as will obviate heavy loss and total stoppage, under the present precarious state of circumstances. To bend now to them would be a fresh proof of our willingness to a cede to any terms, merely for the sake of obtaining a trifling gain. Supposing even that the present question were waived, and an immense property put into the hands of the powerful Lin, could we ever be certain,

…not so other direful catastrophe might not very soon …ensue? Persuaded that so long as the Hoppo …comes it necessary to collect duties, no interruption …to the trade would follow, whatever might happen …outside; how can we guarantee a continuance, if this …object are attained, and the ships being anchored in …the river cannot avoid paying their dues? The an…nexity of the Commissioner to have the vessels near …Canton arises from various causes. We cannot but be …wrong to suppose, that his master has by this time …heard of the withdrawal of the English from Com…merce, and that he is informed of the absence of their …shipping; moreover, the remittances from the out…ports-house will tell best. what is going forward in this …corner of the Empire. If therefore hard pinched, …will not some overtures be made, to put matters a…gain in a fair train, merely to save himself from a …well deserved accusation of dilapidating the finances …of the state? We have often been told in the edicts, …that the whole trade was not worth a feather's down, …but now it comes to the point of losing it, the gos…samer becomes so heavy as to press down the stout…est Kinchoe that ever graced Canton with his pre…sence.

THE MARITIME TRADE OF CHINA.—Taking all …of all together, this trade was never in such a …flourishing condition as under the present dynasty. …There have been many interruptions of it, prin…cipally on account of the weakness of Government …to put down piracy, but still it has always regained …additional strength. The possession of the West …coast of Formosa has mainly contributed to give …vigor to its extension. Here was a rich market, …hundreds of vessels might find employment by car…rying the produce to the opposite shores and the …southern harbours. The maritime provinces them…selves being situated under such a great variety of …climate (from 18 to 41°) stand naturally in need of …each other, whilst the inland communication is rarely …if ever expensive. A Canton junk in the fair …season will reach Teen tsin within a fortnight, whilst …a river boat will take from 2 to 3 monthsto reach its …destination. In times of draught, when the canals …become very shallow, it becomes still more difficult …to pursue the voyage, and the outside passage is by …the more preferable.

To a European all these arguments seem to be …hard, but a Chinese thinks differently of matters. …To the most urgent considerations did at first not …influence the Manchoo princes. Fearing lest the …empire might again be wrenched from their hands …by foreign influence exerted on the coast, they com…manded the natives to remove into the interior, and …hoped to cut off all connexion with ships. …This plan not succeeding, was abandoned; Kang he …allowed all his subjects to sail wheresoever they …would, and by a stretch of unheard liberality threw …the ports open to foreign enterprise in 1685. …This extraordinary man acted in many instances …with as great prudence and foresight, as if he had …thoroughly studied M'Culloch, but at other times …was swayed by pusillanimity and bigotry. Thus …happened at the end of his glorious career, that …ignorant officer sounded the alarm of a total sub…version of the Empire, if the natives were permitted …the trade to the Archipelago, and foreigners permit…ted to approach indiscriminately the shores of the …central Empire. Great restrictions were therefore …laid upon all maritime enterprises, and, as customa…rily evaded by the cunning of merchants and the …connivance of the guardians of the laws. It was …therefore deemed necessary to wink at evils, and …things were mending considerably, until piracy …spread the ardour of Chinese adventurers. This …state being finally removed, the trade could again …flourish. Still the Government is very suspicious …regarding maritime commerce. The people en…gaged in it do not bear the best character; so long …as they are on the wide seas, they are beyond the …reach of the law, and by a judicious combination, …they may bid defiance to their Government. No …fear as the navy remains inefficient. such suspicions …are not entirely unfounded. A wise government …never ought to shew itself above fear. One …sure would greatly benefit it—to take the sailors …and merchantmen into its service. Instead of this, …we see a number of ignorant soldiers put on board, …a pilot who has never been beyond the jurisdic…tion of the squadron. In bad weather this poor …set of beings are entirely helpless; and as for fight…ing on the wide ocean, that is entirely out of the …question. These however are the men who. according …to the maritime code, keep the four seas in subject…ion, and rule without a rival in all waters. Send …them out of sight of the land, one degree beyond their …customary cruising ground, and they give them…selves up for lost.

JULY 6. PEKING. H. M. has lately given an ex…ample of great piety to his subjects.

As rain having fallen on the imperial dominions, …he immediately sent some of his relations to offer …libations and recite prayers. As this however did …not yet prove efficacious. he went himself to a tem…ple and whilst stopping there, the dark clouds ga…thered and general showers descended in abundance …which is already the second time during the summer, …that Taoukwang succeeded in calling down a bless…ing upon the parched soil.

Religious persecution — Honan Province. A …memorialist has represented to the Emperor, …there exist in Honan province a number of …temples dedicated to *the unborn old women* (a god…dess of whom we are not able to find the name in …the Chinese Pantheon.) This appears to be an idol …set up by foul heresy, and it was therefore ordered …three years ago, that the building in which her …statue existed should be destroyed. Instead of …this salutary measure, the stupid people not only …repair to these haunts of superstition, but also go in …crowds to the temples to recite nonsensical charms …or prayers, whereby multitudes are deluded. It …is the general practice never to allow large num…bers of citizens to assemble (what would the Man…darin say, if some demagogue established debating …clubs, to canvass Lin's measures?), the Emperor …has, in conformity to the suggestions of his ad…visers, that all these temples shall be destroyed, and …that no more be made in the adjacent provinces whether …the abuses have crept in.

Kwang sze. Robberies.—In the northern parts of this province, and principally on the banks of the Hwan river, great robberies have lately been com…mitted, and these depredations have become so dar…ing, that they bid defiance to government. These scenes of rapine have taken place near the thorough…fare of the grain junks, that proceed with tribute to the Capital, and H. M. is very earnestly enjoining the total extirpation of these bold villains.

The prosecutions against opium smoking and dealers are still carried on with vigor throughout the Provinces. The Peking gazettes make no men…tion about the last events at Canton.

PEKING.—The Peking gazette which in all its late numbers has been so very diffuse in detailing the measures adopted against the opium smokers, men…tions several culprits who have been sentenced to pu…nishment. Amongst them we find a member of the Imperial clan, and several officers of the higher Tri…bunals. One of them who had already weaned him…self from the use of the narcotic poison, is dismissed, because he had smoked before.—The son of the Go…vernor of Soochoen was also fond out to be addicted to the vice. and his father was punished with the loss of salary for one year (about 12,000 Taels) for not having restrained his child.

KWANGSE.—Some serious disturbances, whether among the Chinese or with the aborigines we know, not, have lately taken place in that mountainous province. A number of civilians and military officers who have been most zealous in asserting the rights of Government are each respectively rewarded by a gracious decree from his Imperial Majesty.

We mentioned in our last that the Commissioner had by his own interpreters got up a proclamation to the shipping outside, in the English language. This proclamation was actually distributed among the shipping a few days since by a Linguist's clerk sent to Hong-kong for that purpose. Our readers will, we fear, experience some difficulty to make out the meaning of this document, which is no other than to prevail on the shipping to come to Whampoa.

GREAT IMPERIAL COMMISSIONARY'S

Governor's of Two Kwang Provinces Lieutenant Governor's of Canton.

EARNEST PROCLAMATION

to foreigners again issued.

For the managing opium on the last spring being stopped trade for present time till the opium surrendered to the Government than ordered be opened the trade the same as before.

The American vessels are ready to continually enter into the port ten and more ships have been examined by the Hupoo officers are bringing no opium on board and the hong merchants and foreign merchants give bond for the same then Captain Simon's ship loaded and filled with Cargo sailed and returned to her Country but English Country Ships get anchored in outside sea not get information coming into the port must being deceived by rumour of bad persons saying you are being ready selling opium now if you go into the port should be put you into the punishment therefore you are still retain and expect some other chance why your are never think Celestial Impire treat natives, and foreigners all equal in the world if any to be found out had merchant dealing with opium will be brought into punishment if honest merchant from what…soever may come into the port should be allowed to trade the same as w s and will not intend to say being do a kindness to one and to not another never will treat you foreigners by two manners of ways therefore another proclamation.

Now your are whose persons had any opium on board the Celestial Empire law as strictly should be not allow such opium bring into the port if any honest merchant without any opium the Great Imperial Commissionary the Governor and Lieutnant Governor must be to representate cherishing favour of Emperor the Great and valiantly protect you and to make no separate black and white put you into boat you must tak…ing in good purpose get your formation enter to the port all the constitutions of examine and bond will be according American Ships managed and not to be deceived by rumour when you did not intend come into the port and quickly will back to your Country and not allow to be continue these proclamation.

Taouk wang, 19th year, month, day.

In the night from Tuesday to Wednesday last a band of about 60 robbers entered the village of Chy-mae, about two to three miles distant from Cass-branca, and broke into a pawnbrokers shop whence they carried off considerable booty. Some police who attempted to cut off their retreat, less numerous than the thieves, were severely beaten and three of them badly wounded. It is supposed that the suspension of the smuggling trade, by depriving a great number of people of bread, will much swell the bands of banditti with which the coasts in this neighbourhood seem at all times more or less infested, and these depredations consequently become more frequent and daring. Intelligence of this rob…bery at Chy-mae was immediately given to the authorities at Cass-branca, and the magistrate pro…ceeded thither to investigate.

We hear it said that several mandarins have late…ly been arrested at Canton by order of the Com…missioner for implication in the Opium-trade, and that it is likely the new law will make an example of them. We must confess that we hitherto had some doubts of either the power or the sincerity of the Peking Government impartially to administer their measures, seeing that the most guilty part, their own officers by whose connivance the Opium-trade had attained such rapid growth, was to escape unscathed, for hitherto all the efforts of the Com…missioner seem to have been directed towards the punishment of Hong-merchants, foreigners, and the common people, whose guilt is by no means so great, the former having merely abt prevented what they had no power to prevent, and the two latter having only broken laws which, by the criminal connivance of the officers of all grades, had become a dead letter. Now these seems to prevail a determination also to call these latter to account, and it is only by doing this that the restriction of the Opium-traffic can be effectually prevented.—If these officers are allowed to go unpunished, their present impunity will en…courage them again to render nugatory the laws and enactments of their superiors.

The following was circulated on Thursday last:

PUBLIC NOTICE TO BRITISH SUBJECTS.

Macao, 8th August, 1839.

It is requested that persons who submitted to the Chief Superintendent schedules of property left behind in Canton on the 24th of May last, will be pleased to call at this Office on or before the 21st instant, and set forth the amounts remaining at the dates of their respective appearance.

(Signed) EDWARD ELMSLIE.

Secretary and Treasurer to the Superintendents.

In a foregoing part of our paper will be found a long letter from Messrs OLYPHANT Co. in reply to which we beg to offer a few remarks. These gen…tlemen inform us that a "malicious communication" drew them reluctantly from their plan of being silent; we do not believe the communication in question to have been malicious, being aware that our informant had no personal or if any, a very slight, acquaintance with Messrs Olyphant Co.; not knowing of the circumstances, our infor…mant, seeing, as really was the case, that Capt. Benson, first offered the bond duly executed to the Hong merchants, made his statements accordingly, and we have no doubt believed to have stated the truth. We, whose invariable rule it is in the con…ducting of our paper, to abstain from personalities, did not consider the mentioning Messrs Olyphant's name to come under this rule in this instance, it being coupled with an act of very great public im…portance to the whole foreign community.

We have always considered and still consider the signing of the bond a matter of much more serious import than Messrs Olyphant & Co. represent it to be. It is very true that in such Chinese regulations and edicts as these gentlemen quote, the punish…ment of death for the smuggling of Opium is either not mentioned, or made conditional, and if only these regulations existed, the bad consequences to be dreaded from the signing would be much less. But Messrs Olyphant & Co. in the enumeration of regulations and edicts, have most unaccountably forgotten the most important, one which bears upon the subject, and upon which, in spite of the better authorities on Chinese law and language these Gentlemen have consulted, the Chinese may in our humble opinion very well base a sentence of death. We mean an Edict headed: "From the Kwang…chow Foo commissioning the orders of the Com…missioner, Governor, and Lieut. Governor, regard…ing the punishment of Foreigners for dealing in Opium." This edict bears date of 9th May and is addressed to the British Chief Superintendent, and the American and Dutch Consuls, (see Canton Press, 18th May). The translation is by Mr. Morrison, and we extract from it the following. "All you foreigners of every nation,—should you "not come hither, there the matter rests; but "should you come to the territory of the Celestial "Court. be you people of any country whatsoever, "so often as Opium is brought, in all cases, in ac…"cordance with the new law the parties shall be "capitally executed, and the property entirely con…"fiscated. Say not that it was not told before-"hand!" We see therefore that a law, involving the punishment of death, has been expressly made for foreigners, and that by the signing of the bond foreigners acquiesce in the justice of such law; there is no condition attached to it, and we suppose that no one will deny that the Chinese will consider this very proclamation as making part of the "certain new regulations" which the signer of the bond pledges himself not *to dare to oppose or violate*. The Chinese have an undoubted right to legislate for their own people, and have the power to issue and, for a time, enforce oppressive laws made against foreigners, and this they will and can do without the consent of foreigners, and it is very plain that the Chinese attached such great importance to the signing of this bond by for…eigners, because they considered that it would hold them harmless from the resentment of any of the western Governments, should they punish with death, for the smuggling of Opium, any of their citizens or subjects. That the Chinese could have no other object than this in plain, for otherwise, why resort to such an extraordinary and unusual step as to require of foreigners to mention by their special approval a law of the Empire? Being therefore im…pressed with the conviction that the Chinese con…sidered the signing of the bond as an approval of the new laws, not excepting therefrom the one we have quoted, we made use of the expressions which Messrs Olyphant & Co. quote with disapprobation, nor do we see that those being read by the Yamchoo can possibly place affairs in a worse position than they are already by the signing of the bond. We do not think that any western Government will ever ap…prove of their subjects or citizens being punished with death by the Chinese for the smuggling of Opium, whether this be called a violation of Can…tonnese regulations, or "the joint guilt of seduc…tion and treason." The offence is simple, and ac…cording to our notions not sufficiently great to deser…ve the utmost rigor of the law. China being ruled by a despotic government, it naturally follows that any of the laws given proceed either from the wis…dom, the folly, the passions or the prejudices of the few in power; to day they may make a law highly favoring us, which to morrow may be changed into another equally prejudicial. Without treaties with the Governments of foreigners trading in China, these will never be safe from arbitrary acts of power, and to obtain such treaties ought to be the earnest endeavour of these Governments. In the meanwhile, however, we consider it not only not right, but dangerous to the foreign community that Hong-merchants should transact the business of foreigners, and we are sure of many foreign governments, and we are sure of many foreign citizens, not parties to it, in this respect. It may here be observed that the danger to be feared does not lie in the signing of the bond by individuals does not bind others; this, we fear, will not be the opinion of the Chinese on this subject, and to them, for a while, will belong the interpretation.

It must be a matter of regret to all whose interest it is to see present difficulties speedily settled, that the signing of this bond should have enabled a part of the trade still to continue at Whampoa. We are aware of the many considerations which determined the American merchants to remain at Canton, and without intending to imply blame, we may yet regret the remain. It will be perfectly apparent to every one that the treatment which foreigners have lately experienced at the hands of the Chinese, and the insults offered to their officers, particularly to the British Superintendent, cannot fail to draw from the British Government at least a demand for satisfac…tion. It must depend on the manner in which this is received, whether commercial retaliation can be resor…ted without proceeding to hostilities. We do not ap…prehend that the latter will take place, but hope much that the late crisis, however humiliating and disastrous for the moment, will be productive of much good, by forcing the Chinese into a commer…cial treaty and by lowering the impudence which they are so fond of shewing to foreigners because their numbers are small. In such treaty, by whatever nation made, it is evident the whole foreign com…munity will be equally partaken; and that it's ob…jects would have been facilitated, had all foreigners properly resented the treatment suffered two or three months ago, and withdrawn to Macao, is there can be little doubt, as it would have at once impressed the Chinese with the fact that in their bullying they had overstepped the line of safety, and exposed themselves to the resentment of foreign nations, of which they now, acting them divided in action, may reasonably entertain some doubt.

In pursuance to advertisements published by the British Chief Superintendent a Court of Oyer and Terminer is to be held at Hongkong on Monday next. Writs have been served on a number of Gen…tlemen to serve on the Jury, and they leave for Hong-kong this day. Capt. Elliot sailed in the Luna Cutter yesterday.

At a meeting of British merchants held at Capt. Elliot's house on Saturday last, a British Chamber of Commerce was instituted. It's committee was to have been elected yesterday.

It will be seen from an advertisement that the races are postponed to the 19th, instead, as originally contemplated, of the 12th of this month. The meeting of the Regatta-Club is also, we hear, to be postponed.

By the *Morea*, from Singapore, letters brought to Batavia by the Navigator from Boston 4th April, have been received, and we are glad to learn that the news brought by her are to the effect that the boundary question which threatened to involve New Brunswick and the State of Maine in hostilities, has been referred to peaceable settlement between the two general Governments, and all apprehension of war between the two nations is therefore at an end.

We have had, on Wednesday and Thursday last, what the Chinese call, a strong Tyfoong. The night preceding Wednesday was unsettled and squally, but the Barometer did not give any signs of bad weather coming on, till Wednesday morning when it fell rapidly from its previous point of 29.70 to 29.45 at noon. Early in the morning strong squalls came from the eastward—the wind then veered to N. N. W. and it continued blowing hard all day from that direction, with a good deal of rain. The wind shifting to N. E. by E. about eight during the night, and blew a strong gale in the morning of Thursday between 3 and 4 o'clock. The wind then went round to E. S. E., and moderated consi…derably, and though we still occasionally experien…ced smart puffs, towards noon the weather was comparatively fine. We have, excepting a few minor casualties, such as boats upset etc., not heard of any damage done; H. M. Cutter attempting on Wednesday to move from opposite the Praya into the inner harbour, was at one time in some danger of being blown on shore, but escaped unhurt.

The *Tigris* from Liverpool brings dates to the 6th April, and therefore the latest accounts from England we are yet in possession of. We have kindly had London papers to the 20th March lent to us, but they contain no intelligence of importance. We see that the death of Lt. General Sir Herbert Tay…lor, which took place at Rome, is announced. Par…liament had been prorogued to the 15th April. In another column will be found the copy of a circular from one of the principal London tobacconists, from which it will be seen that prices of that article were still declining, and that the stock on the end of the year, including cargoes at least visible for five days after was fully equal to that of the previous year, and equal to 20 months consumption. The Manch…ester news from China will probably produce some spe…culation. We are glad to see that in future, instead of the quarterly, tea will be brought forward in monthly sales, thus avoiding the bringing forward too large quantities at a time. This is some improve…ment on the former system, though we must con…fess that we do not see what advantage either im…porter or consumer can derive from periodical sales, and their interests are we presume there chiefly to be consulted, though the brokers or middlemen seem hitherto to have had it all their own way.

THE CANTON PRESS.

GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Statement of the Quantities of Teas and Raw Silk Exported to the United Kingdom, between 1833-39 to this date.

Date	Ships	Destination	Tea Black. Congo	Souchong	Pow. chong	Pecco	Orange Pecco	Tea Green. Hyson	Young Hyson	Hyson Skin	Twankay	Gunpowder	Imperial	P
1839 Sep. 18	William Jardine	London	600	..	2021	31	627	..	..	11	465	774	..	..	..	..	..	7	..
21	Alexander Baring	..	500	..	3076	77	167	..	..	..	..	815	..	..	..	1045	67	..	94
26	Westminster	..	513	..	3015	..	..	..	..	..	..	67	..	..	190	..	..	..	7
26	Imogen	..	351	..	2078	..	52	..	..	93	..	624	..	..	74	..	10	7	..
28	John O'Gaunt	Liverpool	449	..	2782	77	263	..	..	60	10	449	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	Euphrates	London	617	..	4845	616	160	..	..	..	210	221	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Feby. 1	Mary	..	..	..	3858	..	147	..	..	..	70	130	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	Ornatus	Bristol	550	..	3427	67	163	..	..	..	..	220	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	Patriot Queen	Liverpool	547	..	4200	103	70	..	..	..	88	127	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	Bengal	London	..	..	7134	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	John Bull	..	300	..	6391	130	149	..	..	..	..	130	..	..	..	..	..	20	..
1	Penang	Liverpool	347	..	3160	..	..	..	..	..	..	170	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	La Belle Alliance	London	..	..	6025	..	134	..	41	..	162	170	..	..	..	..	20	..	..
6	Duke of Lancaster	..	..	..	5861	13	198	..	..	19	64	164	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Oriental	Cowes for Order	807	..	3050	..	450	230	..	..	194	28	..	5	118	715	28	116	..
8	Moffat	London	892	..	6974	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Anglia	..	1332	..	10169	75	633	..	90	70	306	306	..	..	..	..	..	..	160
9	Children	Bristol	449	..	2974	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Jamaica	Glasgow	369	369	3015	100	..	..	31	..	29	36	45	..	13	49	25	13	..
9	Jane Brown	..	300	..	2899	..	..	..	..	..	..	99	..	..	..	..	30	..	..
11	Eliza Stewart	London	433	..	4202	..	126	50	..	..	196	254	..	..	..	..	..	10	60
17	Crescent	..	574	..	5841	..	61	..	..	..	..	30	..	..	..	49	..	..	92
March 10	Hindostan	..	861	..	6231	384	294	..	..	470	346	170	16	..	..	797	..	..	673
18	Viscount Melbourne	..	650	..	5037	42	107	..	..	150	106	20	..	..	..	921	..	..	161
May	Isabella	Leith	492	..	4355	..	209	30	..	..	10	265	..	21	..	34	8	5	..
	Peacock Hall	London	450	..	3265	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	910	..	..	17
	Rosalind	..	271	..	2079	109	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	577	..	..	..
	Ingleborough	..	461	..	3661	..	..	..	..	..	21	150	..	..	..	346	71	6	..
	Premier	..	450	..	3250	..	246	..	..	..	55	60	..	..	18	401	77	60	190
	Tigris	Liverpool	422	..	3766	..	63	..	..	..	145	29	20	..	..	1084	48	33	..
	Orisa	Cork for Orders	365	..	2173	..	5	..	..	..	97	..	60	..	..	1366	34	..	..
	Orwell	London	1436	..	7351	33	295	..	..	..	..	139	290	100	92	354	321	194	..
	Lord Wm. Bentinck	..	540	..	4002	..	..	..	..	..	83	..	84	..	..	1080	109	112	92
	St. Vincent	..	410	..	2775	..	..	..	..	..	83	..	284	..	..	..	9	13	13
	Elliza	..	..	..	3512	..	12	..	..	70	..	68	20	80	1080	13	10	..	..
	George IV.	..	..	..	7123	..	13	..	79	..	33	11	240	272	37	3570	80	19	96
	David Scott	..	..	..	4218	..	14	..	..	..	..	216	331	702	120	1080	612	200	256
	Reliance	..	..	..	7120	140	..	..	23	..	136	80	700	27	..	4140	481	331	..
	Anne Jane	..	..	..	1080	..	..	..	..	335	3	..	109	..	..	1049	62	76	160
	Hashemy	..	..	..	2263	..	26	8	..	..	4	..	945	162	..	567	1081	80	267
	Emily Jane	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69	79	117	..	43	343	120	84	356
Shipped from 1st July to end of December 1838.			369	..	166713	1483	4441	306	272	1189	4028	4175	4025	1575	631	28700	2468	1490	2456
			135	355	52964	797	2056	122	523	1158	540	2512	5788	3373	3862	4962	3221	1647	1080
			504	355	219677	2280	6497	428	795	2347	4568	6687	9753	4948	4493	33562	5679	3137	3456

Black Teas Pcls. 244,119 Lbs. 34,849,066
Green Teas ,, 60,972 ,, 8,129,800

Total Pecuis 305,090 Lbs. 40,678,866

Macao, 6th July, 1839.

GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Statement of Tea exported to the United States, Season 1838-39.

Despatch			Ships	Destination	Tea Black. Congo	Souchong	Pow. chong	Pecco	Orange Pecco	Tea Green. Hyson	Young Hyson	Hyson Skin	Twankay	Gunpowder	Imperial
1838	July	4	Mandarin	New York		315				428	1912	115		466	419
	,,	24	Splendid	do.		253	237			50	992	50		238	147
	,,	24	Baptiste Mezick	do.		252	218			141	2010	245		287	168
	,,	6	Hindoo	New York via Manila						112	187			119	82
	August	8	Philippa 1st	New York			194			49	1951	174		385	248
	,,	12	Levant	New York via Manila		1682				77	1156	45		84	131
	September	20	Commerce	Philadelphia		201	230	6		326	1704	497		144	155
	November	19	Albion	New York		196	230	40	127	265	1465	26		580	305
	,,	20	Mary Chilton	do.							1797			245	168
1839	January	12	York	do.		34	46			160	962	855		412	292
	,,	21	Ceylon	Manila and New York										115	67
	,,	30	Trenton	New York		155				410	2186	156		93	140
	February	1	Asia	Manila and New York		497					2175			239	125
	,,	5	J. N. Gossler	New York		208	278			582	1135	360		888	226
	March	7	London	do.		543					3491	297		117	117
	,,	20	Omega				23				371	137	34	18	47
			Francis Stanton	New York		652	296		64		2516	234	21	328	222
			Vancouver	Boston	1826	227				300	632				
			Niantic	New York		344	194			230	2062		165	103	38
			Girard	do.		184	308		4	397	2401	114	6	485	432
	May	9	Roman	do.		400	360	25		60	1060	125	35	90	60
		14	Canada	do.		235	417			34	3552			284	215
		27	Covington	do.			134			191	2340			251	246
		30	Panama	do.		103	165			437	3310	573	169	393	128
				Pecuis	1826	6779	3501	71	195	4159	41567	4003	475	6278	4708
				Chests	2898	11113	7014	142	487	8318	61198	7837	778	7564	6651

Black Teas Pecuis 11,969 Chests 21,654
Green ,, ,, 61,190 ,, 92,256

Total Pecuis 73,158 Chests 113,910

Canton, 1st June, 1839.

NOTICE is hereby given that the MACAO RACES are unavoidably postponed till Monday the 19th Inst. Nominations will be received by the Secretary at the house of Mr. Astell on the 17th, 20th and 22nd respectively between the hours of 12 and 1.

THOMAS WILLIAMSON.
Secretary.

NOTICE TO BRITISH SUBJECTS.

TAKE notice that the Chief Superintendent has appointed Mr. J. B. Compton to act as Recording Officer to the Court of Justice, with Criminal and Admiralty Jurisdiction.

EDWARD ELMSLIE.
Secretary and Treasurer to the Superintendents.
Macao, 2nd August, 1839.

NOTICE.—All persons who have claims against the late WILLIAM AMERAGE, sailmaker of this place, will please to present them to the Subscriber for adjustment; and all who are indebted to the said deceased, are requested to make payment of said debts to

JAMES P. STURGIS.

Macao, 30th July 1839.

NOTICE.—MR. MERRWANJEE JEHANGHOOR, is admitted a partner in our establishment, and the business will be conducted in future under the firm of DADABHOY and MANACKJEE RUSTOMJEE & Co.

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.

Macao, 25th June, 1839.

NOTICE.—As the British now residing at Macao, may be desirous of availing themselves of their leisure hours to acquire the Portuguese language, a Portuguese gentleman proposes to give lessons therein, either at his own house or at any gentleman's residence, either morning or evening, as it may best suit the parties. For reference apply at the Canton Press Office.

Macao, 5th July, 1839.

NOTICE.—MR. HENRY CORMACK, is admitted a partner in our firm from this date.

Bombay, 1st April, 1839.

LECKIE & Co.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are authorised to grant Policies payable in Calcutta, London, Batavia and Canton. A cash payment of five per cent on the amount of premium per each risk will be made to all parties giving risks to this office, and Policies are made payable at 30 days when the premium is paid in cash at a *pro rata* exchange, and at two months and longer periods when paid by a Bill on the same terms at which the Policy is payable.

DANIELL & Co.
Agents in China, Asiatic Marine Ins. Office.

Secretaries in Calcutta Messrs. Fergusson Brothers & Co.
Agents in London Messrs. Forbes Forbes & Co.
,, in Batavia Messrs. Wilson Smithe & Co.

Canton, 9th November, 1838.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Subscribers are duly constituted and appointed Agents for this Company, and can grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta, Canton, Bombay, Madras, and elsewhere,—parties contributing business to the office, will be entitled to a return of five per cent on the amount of premium actually paid in.

WETMORE & Co.
Canton, January 4th 1838.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The undersigned has been appointed Agent in Singapore for the sale of the works published by the "SOCIETY FOR THE DIFFUSION OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE," as also Agent for the sale of Chamber's Edinburgh Journal, and the other publications of Messrs W. and R. Chambers, Edinburgh. He has lately received copies of most of the above works,—including *Penny Magazine, Penny Cyclopædia, Chambers Journal* etc. which are for sale at the London publishing prices, exchange at 4s 8d. per dollar, or 2 cents per penny. He will also be happy to receive orders for and undertakes to procure at the London publishing prices at the above exchange, *without any charges added*, any of the publications of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge and of Messrs W. and R. Chambers,—as any other works parties may wish to order, provided the price be paid at the time of ordering, or guarantee be given that the work or works will be received and paid for on delivery. On the arrival at Singapore of the works ordered, they will be handed over to such agents as the parties may appoint to receive them— or be forwarded direct by earliest opportunity, at the expense of the parties.

Orders in China may be left with Rev. E. C. Bridgman, or J. R. Morrison Esq. Canton—and S. W. Williams Esq. Macao—with whom Catalogues of the D. U. K. Society's publications may be seen. Catalogues may also be seen at the Morrison Education Society's Library, Canton—and at Macao.

Singapore 29th October 1838.

J. H. MOOR.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE Charlotte, Captain Lees, SCHWAGER, will have ready dispatch. For Freight apply to.

COWASJEE SAPOONJEE, Taikan.

FOR BATAVIA VIA MANILA.

THE French Ship L' ALEXANDRE, PROCUREUR Commander, now in the Typa, will leave for the above place at the end of this month. For Freight or Passage apply to S. VAN BASEL, TOM LAER & Co.

Macao, 4th July, 1839.

WANTS A SITUATION.—An individual who has been in the trade at Canton for seven years; and understands book-keeping. For particulars apply to the Editor of the Canton Press.

FOR SALE.

BILLS of the United States Bank on London, at 120 days sight in convenient sum at 9s. 11d. per dollars; enquire of

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

FOR SALE.

A Small lot of first quality SALTED PROVISIONS, and a quantity of WHISKEY in casks, by.

JAMES P. STURGIS.

Macao, 6th August, 1839.

FOR SALE.

THE undersigned have just received an assortment of the following viz. LINEN DAMASK, NAPKINS and TABLE CLOTHS, COLORED DAMASK, TABLE COVERS of newest patterns, LINEN DUCKS and DRILL, DAMASK COUNTERPANES and STRIPE VENANDAM TICK.

HOOKER & LANE.

No. 1 British Factory,
1st December, 1838.

FOR SALE.

A Quantity of RUSSIAN CANVAS, BENGAL LINEN and TWINE, a few English made MANILLA WARPS and an invoice of handsome BRONZE PATENT HANGING LAMPS complete, to be had at the Godowns of

A. A. DE MELLO.

Macao 8th July 1839.

FOR SALE.

A FEW 3 dozen Cases of very fine CHAMPAGNE just landed from the "Premier" from London.

Price $ 18 per dozen.

FOX, RAWSON, & Co.

Canton, 7th May, 1839.

FOR SALE.

SOME Superir FRENCH CLARET of Salgueiro & Co. as St. Julien, Chateau Latour &c. @ $ 7 per dozen also superior DUTCH CORDIALS. Apply to

C. LLOYD.
No. 4 Imperial Hong.

ON SALE.

BEER in HOGSHEADS, just landed in good order. To be had at the Godowns of

BIBBY ADAM & Co.

Canton, 7th September, 1838.

NOTICE.—FOR SALE at the Canton Press Office, THE CHINESE HONG-MERCHANTS AND THEIR DEBTS, price one dollar.

GENERAL RATES OF AGENCY COMMISSION IN CHINA; on English letter paper, price 10 cents.

NOTICE.—JUST PUBLISHED and for Sale at the Canton Press Office. "The lasting resentment of Miss Keaou Lwan Wang." A Chinese tale, founded on fact; translated from the Original by SLOTH. In one volume, on foolscap paper, price One Dollar.

TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press and Price Current.

For one year payable in advance..... $ 12
For six Months..... ,, ... $ 7
For three ,, ... ,, ... $ 4

Single numbers of the Canton Press, may be had at the Office Pe do Monte at 30 cents each.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—Amer. *Morea*, Watson, from Singapore. Brit. *Tuplay*, Mallory, from Liverpool, 6th April.

SAILED.—U. S. S. *Columbia*, Commodore Reid, and *John Adams*, for the Sandwich Islands. Amer. *Indus*, Mott, for San Blas.

The *Mauimein* for Bombay will be despatched in a few days.

VESSELS AT HONGKONG etc., Brit. *Jane, Lord Amherst, Harrier, Psyche, Hercules, Anson, Jardine, Mermaid, Isabella, Anna, Milbrea, Rose, Governor Findlay, Rose, Mavis, Pearl, Thistle, Maulmein, Lady Hayes, Ann, Syed Khan, Hannah, Carnatic, Mangalore, Copeland, Tory, Edmonstone, John Marsh, John Horton, Luna, Marsden, Fyl, William, Cornwallis, Eurius, Cambridge, Cheerer, Wood, Charlotte, Charles Forbes, Bellaire, Hannah, Stains Castle, Sir. C. Malcolm, Vansittart, Sultana, Pekoe, Scaleby Castle, Heroine, Harlequin, Algerine, Dysaran, Caledonia, Singapore Packet.*

Amer. *Peruvia, Talbot, Florida, Naples, Osage, Oneida, Providence, Planter, Apthorpe, Mexico.*

French. *L' Alexandre, Athemar.*

LATEST DATES, from ENGLAND, 6th April, ✈ *Tuplay*. UNITED STATES, 6th April, ✈ *Morea*. CALCUTTA, 22nd May, via Bombay. BOMBAY, 11th June, ✈ *Caledonia*. SINGAPORE, 22nd July, ✈ *Athemar*. JAVA, 12th July, ✈ *Athemar*. MANILA, 10th July, ✈ *Frances Charlotte*.

SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

Vessel's Name.	*Flag.*	*Commander.*	*Tons*	*Where from.*	*Consignees.*
Sabina	Ameri.	Johnston		United States	Wetmore & Co.
R. Fulton	,,	MacDougall		,, ...	J. Ryan.
Cynthia	,,	Johnson		,, ...	Gordon & Talbot.
Rouble	,,	Benson		,, ...	Russell & Co.
Naples	,,	Archer		,, ...	,,
Oscar	,,	Carter		,, ...	Wetmore & Co.
Lintin	,,	Gilman		,, ...	Russell & Co.

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THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 4. No. 46. Macao, Saturday, 17th August, 1839. No. 202.

United States.

IMPORTANT FROM MAINE.

(From the New York Evening Star, March 20.)

By the Eastern Mail of last evening, we have received the following, which we copy from the Augusta Weekly Journal. It puts an end for the present to all hostile measures on the frontier, and one at least all cause of controversy, until further instructions shall be received from the British Government. The President of Maine will of course immediately return to their homes. Maj. Gen. Scott seems to have acted in this affair in the capacity of mediator.

Head Quarters, Eastern Division, U. S. Army, } Augusta, Me., March, 21, 1839.

The undersigned, a Major General in the Army of the United States, being specially charged with measures for the peace and safety of their entire Northern and Eastern frontiers, having cause to apprehend a collision of arms between the proximate forces of New Brunswick and the State of Maine on the Disputed Territory which is claimed by both, has the honor, in the sincere desire of the United States to preserve the relations of peace and amity with Great Britain—relations which might be much endangered by such untoward collision—to invite from His Excellency Major General Sir John Harvey, Lieutenant Governor, &c. &c.—a general declaration to this effect:

"That it is not the intention of the Lieutenant Governor of Her Britannic Majesty's Province of New Brunswick, under the expected renewal of negotiations between the Cabinets of London and Washington on the subject of the said disputed territory, without renewed instructions to that effect from his Government, to seek to take Military possession of that territory, or to seek by Military force to expel therefrom the armed Civil *posse*, or the troops of Maine."

Should the undersigned have the honor to be favored with such declaration or assurance to be by him communicated to his Excellency the Governor of the State of Maine, the undersigned does not in the least doubt that he would be immediately and fully authorized by the Governor of Maine to commandicate to His Excellency, the Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick a corresponding pacific declaration to this effect:—

"That in the hope of a speedy and satisfactory settlement, by negotiation between the Governments of the United States and Great Britain, of the principal or boundary question between the State of Maine and the Province of New Brunswick, it is not the intention of the Governor of Maine, without renewed instructions from the Legislature of the State to attempt to disturb by arms the said Province, in the Possession of the Madawaska settlements, or to attempt to intercept the usual communication between that Province and Her Majesty's Upper Provinces; and that he is willing in the mean time, to leave the question of possession and jurisdiction as they at present stand;—that is, Great Britain, holding, in fact possession of a part of said territory, and the Government of Maine denying her right to such possession; and the State of Maine holding in fact, possession of another portion of the same territory, which her right is denied by Great Britain."

With this understanding the Governor of Maine will, without unnecessary delay, withdraw the military force of the State from the said disputed territory—leaving only, under a Land Agent, a small civil *posse* armed, or unarmed, to protect the timber recently cut, and to prevent future depredations.

Reciprocal assurance of the foregoing friendly character having been, through the undersigned, interchanged, all danger of collision between the immediate parties to the controversy will be at once removed and time allowed the United States and Great Britain to settle amicably the great question of limits:

The undersigned has much pleasure in renewing to his Excellency, Major General Sir John Harvey, the assurances of his ancient high consideration and respect.

WINFIELD SCOTT.

To a copy of the foregoing, Sir John Harvey, annexed the following:—

The undersigned, Major Gen. Sir John Harvey, Lieut. Governor of her Britannic Majesty's Province of New Brunswick, having received a proposition from Maj. Gen. Winfield Scott of the United States Army, of which the foregoing is a copy, hereby, on his part, signifies his concurrence and acquiescence therein.

Sir John Harvey renews with great pleasure to Major Gen. Scott, the assurance of his warmest personal consideration, regard and respect.

J. HARVEY

Government House, Fredericton, New Brunswick, March 23, 1839.

To a paper containing the note of Gen. Scott, and the assurances of Sir John Harvey, Gov. Fairfield annexed his acceptance in these words:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. } August, March 25, 1839.

The undersigned, Governor of Maine, in consideration of the foregoing, the exigency for calling out the troops of Maine having ceased, has no hesitation in signifying his entire acquiescence in the proposition of Maj. General Scott.

The undersigned has the honor to tender to Major General Scott, the assurance of his high respect and esteem.

JOHN FAIRFIELD.

We learn that General Scott has interchanged the assurances of the Governor and Lieutenant Governor, and also that Governor Fairfield immediately issued orders recalling the troops of Maine and for organising the civil power that is to be continued, for the time, in the disputed territory. The troops in this town will also be immediately discharged.

From the Boston Atlas of yesterday.

STATE HOUSE AUGUSTA. Tuesday, March 26, 1839.

Our Madawaska war seems now unquestionably ended. I forward to you copies of correspondence that has passed between Gen. Scott and Sir John Harvey, which place that matter beyond a doubt. Gov. Fairfield has issued orders this morning, discharging all the militia in the service of the State.

This arrangement has been effected entirely by General Scott. Gov. Fairfield seems to have acted only a subordinate part in the matter—agreeing with great readiness to any terms that were offered him.

The arrangement carries fully into effect the recommendation made at Washington by Mr. Fox and Mr. Forsyth, which the governor repudiated in his recent message.

(From the New York Evening Star, March 20.)

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

By the brig *Neuva*, from Havana, we have files from that city to the 13th inst. From the paper of that date, we extract the following:

"By letters from Vera Cruz of the 10th March, we learn that a treaty has been concluded between Don Manuel de Gorostiza and General Victoria on the part of Mexico, and Admiral Bandin on the part of France, the British Minister, Mr. Pachenham, acting as mediator, of the following tenor:

1st There shall be an armistice of 15 days.

2nd The Mexicans shall pay Drs 600, 000 in periods of 2, 4 and 6 months.

3rd Indemnification for the expenses of the war and to the expelled Frenchmen, shall be finally agreed by a treaty to definitively, with the two contending parties.

4th. The Castle of San Juan de Ulua shall be delivered up to the Mex cans as soon as it shall be known that the treaty has been ratified by Congress.

The same letters say that there was no doubt the treaty would be immediately ratified. M. Gorostiza had set off for the city of Mexico to remove any difficulties that might present themselves. In the meantime the discharge of all vessels of all classes and nations was allowed.

Vera Cruz will again receive within her walls the persons who have emigrated, and the 11th will open to the merchants their former places of business.

The above intelligence is confirmed by the arrival at Havana of the British frigate *Medea* Commodore Douglas, and British sloop of war *Race Horse*, from Vera Cruz, with letters to the above effect. They would proceed directly to England.

FRANCE AND MEXICO—FURTHER PARTICULARS.

(From American and Commercial Daily Advertiser, April 1, 1839.

The editor of the *Louisianian* have received the following details in addition to those already given in relation to the late negotiation between Admiral Baudin and the Mexican Plenipotentiaries.

The right of trading by retail, formerly refused with so much obstinacy by the Mexicans, is granted to French subjects by the treaty. The sum up to Drs. 600,000 is to be paid to the French government as compensation of old injuries, besides the indemnity to French subjects who have been driven from the country. These payment are guaranteed by the English minister.

Before entering upon any negotiation, Admiral Baudin demanded full reparation for the insult put upon him by Santa Anna and afterwards by President Bustamente, in their relation of the skirmish at Vera Cruz in which the admiral was accused of having violated a suspension of arms. This reparation was made in the most satisfactory manner. Having thus obtained reparation for injuries inflicted upon himself and fellow subjects, the admiral thought himself authorized to be generous in what interested his government. He gave up the demand for reimbursement of the war expenses, on being advised by the plenipotentiaries of the deplorable condition of the Mexican finances, and being assured that it was with difficulty the indemnities stipulated in the treaty could be paid. And finally to save the feelings of national honor from being too severely wounded, waived his privilege of signing the treaty on board of his ship, and consented to perform that ceremony on shore.

The following topographical notice of the immediate neighbourhood of Macao, or rather of the villages under the jurisdiction of the Keun min foo, and situated between this and the large town of Heang shan at the other end of this island, we take from "*O Commercial*" of the 10th August.

"1. *Pacsenlean*, 5 lo, from the barrier, of more than 500 houses.

"2. *Pacsiac*, 9 lo, of about 150 houses.

"3. *Hacshan*, 12 lo, of about 20 houses.

"4. *Chinsan*, (or Casa branca) about 15 lo, from the barrier, with 600 houses. In this place lives the Keun min foo (subprefect of the district) and the military Mandarin, *Fuhu*, who commands about 1000 men, and whose rank is equal to that of a Colonel with us.

"5. *Ngaotonghang*, 16 lo, with 70 houses.

"6. *Cha mae*, 25 lo, contains upwards of 1000 houses. There live many rich people there, of whom each keeps upwards of one hundred servants. It was formerly the residence of the Chotang, or Judge.

"7. *Chiangua hin*, 30 lo, containing huts only.

"8. *Nang ty chong*, 35 lo, of more than 500 houses.

"9. *Paiscgun*, 37 lo, a hamlet of about 40 dwellings.

"10. *Ky chong*, 38 lo, with 70 houses.

"11. *Kuo hac*, 40 lo, with only about 20 dwellings.

"12. *Chinlong*, 75 lo, with 40 houses.

"13. *Sachsiac*, 77 lo, a small hamlet of only 15 dwellings.

"14. *Jhunmatoe*, 80 lo, with 300 houses.

"15. *Sahcoot*, 90 lo, contains only 7 huts; here those travelling from Macao to Heangshan rest a while before climbing the high hill, over which a road leads to the latter town. The summit of this hill, called Kauntoeng, is about 100 lo from the barrier, and the whole distance from Macao to Heangshan 160 lo. There are no more villages between *Sahcoot* and *Heangshan*.

COURT OF JUSTICE AT HONG-KONG

The first sessions of this court were held at Hong kong on Monday last the 12th inst. The following Gentlemen were of the Grand Jury.

J. H. Astell Esq., *Chairman.*	
W. Bell, Esq.	P. Scott. Esq.
G. T. Braine, Esq.	J Ricketts Esq.
D. L. Clark, Esq.	W. Dent. Esq.
T. Fox, Esq.	D. Rustomjee, Esq.
T. Grimwood, Esq.	D. Pardoojee, Esq.
C. Kerr, Esq.	F. Jamsetjee, Esq.
W. P. Livingston, Esq	H. Mesquitta, Esq.
J Mathews, Esq.	B. Mesquitta, Esq.

and Captain Elliot addressed the Grand Jury as follows:

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury—Situated as we are, with [illegible] the Chinese Empire, it is impossible but that [illegible] offences will occasionally occur, which the Court, [illegible] tions of may serve to guide you in the important task you are here to perform.

Let me crave your attention, then, to a few general remarks upon the nature of your duties, upon the manner of conducting the inquest, and lastly to some observations bearing upon the principal case to be laid before you. The authorities I have consulted shall be noticed for your satisfaction as I proceed.

It is a principle of the Law of England that no man can be convicted at the suit of the Crown of any Capital Offence unless by the unanimous voice of at least 24 of his neighbours and equals i. e. by 12 at least of the Grand Jury assenting to the accusation, and afterwards by the whole Petit Jury finding him guilty on his trial. But if 12 of the Grand Jury assent it is a good presentment, though some of the rest disagree.

According to the common Law of England too, it is a settled necessity that all the Grand Inquest should be inhabitants of the county for which they are sworn to enquire. And I may take this occasion to explain the reason which led me to confine the performance of Grand Jury functions in this jurisdiction, to persons habitually resident in China.

In our position it appeared to me to be a very suitable adaptation of this principle to devolve these duties upon persons usually resident; because they would bring to the task a more familiar knowledge of the Customs of the Country, and of the particular pressure of circumstance, than it could be reasonable to expect in casual visitors, and would therefore be better able to judge of what should be sent to trial, for the ends of Justice and of Peace.

Indeed it must be obvious to every reflecting person who knows that the heavy responsibility of acting upon the Jurisdiction order in Council, [illegible] the whole machinery has been set in action by the Queen's Government, and a more proper person were here to fill this seat, than myself) has been forced upon me.

With our intercourse interrupted, I may certainly say, chiefly, if not entirely, because it is impossible to consent to the pretensions of the Chinese Government to judge Her Majesty's Subjects by their forms of Judicature, for offences declared to be capital, how could we disregard an unprovoked outrage upon the peaceful inhabitants of this Empire, attended with loss of life, charged by the Chinese Officers upon British Subjects.

"From the oldest times says the profound and eloquent Lord Stowell, speaking of the intercourse between the men of the Western parts of the World and the nations of the East, "an homicide character has been kept up: foreigners are not admitted into the general body and mass of the society of the nation. They experience strangers and sojourners in the land as all their fathers were." Burls cannot stem [illegible] unbroken wisdom."

But these extreme differences of Custom and Law could never be suffered to cover impunity for crime; and hence the separate jurisdiction for foreigners, which it has been necessary to establish in all the nations of the East with which they maintain any general intercourse.

Here, indeed this necessity has never been conceded by treaty, or special arrangement; but here more particularly than in any part of the World it is admitted in principle, and constantly adverted to in practice. The theory is, whenever a foreigner charged with an offence be delivered up to the Chinese Government, that he has been tried by his own Officers and people and found guilty; a feature specially noticed by Sir George Staunton, and dwelt on as one inducing character to the Officers of the Canton possessions of the Foreigner with the consent of his own countrymen.

In no instance that I am aware of, except one, has the Government of this country ever resorted to them for the apprehension of a foreigner charged with offences against the Laws of the Empire, and in that case it is material to remark the individual was not surrendered. On another occasion indeed, they deported an individual by forcible means from Canton, and from the Empire, but so far as British Subjects be concerned at all events, there has been no instance of apprehension and execution, without reference to British Authority.

Perhaps it may not be misplaced to remark here that the anxiety of this Government, to obtain the sole criminal cognizance to be tried by their forms of punishment, (which constitutes the main difficulty of our Jurisdiction) is not without reason, as the history of the Portuguese Settlement will show. Upon that one hand, that it is impossible to have our own consent to trial by Laws so contrary in spirit and form to our own; upon the other, that our Government would find it impossible to interfere, if such laws were enforced, upon the persons of our own countrymen.

On the whole I have thought that it behoves me in this position to exercise both these powers of granting process, to arrest or to bail as may seem to me fit, the functions of the Court of Justice and of the Magistrate demands of this Government. I can deliver no more into their hands, which they have required me to do; but I have invited their officers to be present at an impartial trial (according to our own forms of law), for the grave offences charged against British Subjects, as if those offences had been committed upon our own country men, upon our own shores.

Reserving your excuse for this digression, I resume the subject in hand.

The particular mission of the Grand Jury is to hear evidence in support of an indictment and in support only, for the grand inquest is strictly in the nature of an enquiry or accusation, afterwards to be determined. Whilst however they are only to enquire whether there be sufficient cause to call upon the party to answer it, they should also be persuaded of the truth of an indictment, so far as the evidence goes; and not be satisfied with remote probability, a doctrine that might be applied to very oppressive purposes.

I will now submit a few plain rules, concerning the kind of evidence which a Grand Jury may receive or should reject.

1. They are bound to take the best legal proof of which the case admits.

2. The testimony must be sworn, except in the cases provided for in the Rules and Regulations of practice and proceeding.

3. They should find no indictment upon the testimony of incompetent witnesses, as of persons convicted of [illegible] of any infamous crime. And the Bill to proceed with no more credible witnesses endorsed upon it, the Court upon application will direct the Grand Jury to reject it.

4. One credible witness to *one overt act* will suffice.

5. The Grand Jury cannot find *one* part of the charge to be true, and another part false, but they must either maintain or reject the whole.

It may now be desirable to say a few words upon what I believe is the concurrent doctrine of all the best authorities concerning the finding of Bills in cases of homicide, *where there is doubt as to the degree.* In all such circumstances it is advised to find for the higher offence, because that course is to the ease and advantage of the prisoner in the important respect, that it will bar subsequent prosecution for manslaughter. For if he is [illegible] appeared in evidence upon a trial for murder, that the offence was only of manslaughter, the Petit Jury might have found him guilty in that degree. The finding for manslaughter on the contrary exposes the prisoner to be harassed with fresh accusation. For if the Grand Jury throw out the Bill upon the capital charge, he may be again indicted, which it is material to remark can never take place after an open acquittal. In some authorities, it is laid down as a rule, for the above reasons, that wherever the fact of homicide is clear, the Grand Jury should find the Bill for the murder. And if upon the trial of an indictment for murder, the prisoner appears to the Jury to be guilty of manslaughter, they may find him guilty of the latter offence.

If however the Grand Jury should determine upon finding at once for manslaughter, I should observe, that it is considered the safer course to prefer a fresh indictment for that offence, than to make any erasure on the original Bill. The difference consists only in the omission of the words "of malice aforethought" maliciously and the specialties charging "murder." All other respects the matter may stand, and it is to be observed particularly that the words "feloniously and "felony" are essential, because the crime of manslaughter amounts to felony, but without the benefit of Clergy.

It remains to touch upon the distinction between murder and manslaughter, and I may begin by laying down what I believe are the accepted and best legal definitions of either offence.

It is murder according to Lord Coke. "When a man of sound memory and of the age of discretion killeth any reasonable creature in rerum natura and under the King's Peace by malice prepense or aforethought, either expressed by the party, or implied by Law."

Manslaughter according to Blackstone, Hale, and many other very learned authorities, is the unlawful killing of another, without malice either expressed or implied, which usually either arises from some sudden heat, or involuntary, but in the commission of some unlawful act; and Blackstone has a rule, perhaps as easy of practical application as the real difficulty of seizing the distinction in particular cases will ever admit.

"In general" says he, "when an involuntary killing happens in consequence of an unlawful act, it will be murder or manslaughter according to the nature of the act which occasioned it. If it be in prosecution of a felonious intent or if its consequences naturally tended to bloodshed, it will be murder; But if no more was intended than a mere civil trespass it will only amount to manslaughter."

Concerning the first condition of Lord Coke's definition of murder "that the agent should be of sound memory and discretion" it may be necessary to remind Juries of common occurrence, that the drunkard who kills another, shall not be excused from punishment, but when heat or ill nature be death, his drunkenness doth aggravate his [illegible] common christian at insensible at delight" By the words "under the kings peace" all persons except an alien enemy in the actual host of war are taken to be included—and indeed to kill an alien enemy except in battle is murder.

We now come to the circumstance in English Law which chiefly distinguishes murder from every other description of homicide, namely that there must be express or implied malice aforethought by the party to be judged by the Law.

The legal sense of this language however does not confine it to a purpose of hatreding to the deceased: It extends to an evil design in general, a wicked mind regardless of social duty and fatally bent on mischief. Such is held to be a reading as exists in the Law besides malice, as for example when an Officer of Justice is killed in the discharge of his duty, or a private person killed endeavoring to suppress affrays or to prevent felonies, or to apprehend felons actually at large, or in the execution of legal process, or to keep the peace, or to disperse any unlawful assembly, or to suppress any dangerous riot, or to keep the watch by night as directed by the statute of Winchester, with all other like positive offices and duties of public justice.

The principal question in the distinction between murder and manslaughter will arise, I opine, in cases where the circumstances will admit of the plea of provocation, and shall be considered of sufficient importance, therefore when the fact of killing be once con-

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VOL. 4. No. 46. Macao, Saturday, 17th August, 1839. No. 202.

United States.

IMPORTANT FROM MAINE.

(From the New York Evening Star, March 29.)

By the Eastern Mail of last evening, we have received the following, which we copy from the Augusta Tri-Weekly Journal. It puts an end for the present to all hostile measures on the frontier, and sets at rest all questions of controversy, until further instructions shall be received from the British Government. The troops of Maine will of course immediately return to their homes. Maj. Gen. Scott seems to have acted in this affair in the capacity of mediator.

Head Quarters, Eastern Division, U. S. Army,
Augusta, Me., March, 21, 1839.

The undersigned, a Major General in the Army of the United States, being specially charged with maintaining the peace and safety of their entire Northern and Eastern frontiers, having cause to apprehend a collision of arms between the provincial forces of New Brunswick and the State of Maine on the Disputed Territory which is claimed by both, has the honor, in the sincere desire of the United States to preserve the relations of peace and amity with Great Britain—relations which might be much endangered by such untoward collision—to invite from His Excellency Major General Sir John Harvey, Lieutenant Governor, &c. &c. a general declaration to this effect.

"That it is not the intention of the Lieutenant Governor of Her Britannic Majesty's Province of New Brunswick, under the expected renewal of negotiations between the Cabinets of London and Washington on the subject of the said disputed territory, without renewed instructions to that effect from his Government, to seek to take Military possession of that territory, or to seek by Military force to expel therefrom the armed Civil force, or the troops of Maine."

Should the undersigned have the honor to be favored with such declaration or assurance to be by him communicated to his Excellency the Governor of the State of Maine, the undersigned does not in the least doubt but he would be immediately and fully authorized by the Governor of Maine to communicate to His Excellency, the Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick a corresponding public declaration to this effect:—

"That in the hope of a speedy and satisfactory settlement, by negotiation between the Governments of the United States and Great Britain, of the principal questions depending, and in the full confidence that the Province of New Brunswick, it is not the intention of the Governor of Maine, without renewed instructions from the Legislature of the State to attempt to disturb by arms the said Province, in the possession of the Madawaska settlements, or to attempt to intercept the threatened communications between that Province and Her Majesty's Upper Provinces; and that by yielding in these same time, to leave the question of possession and jurisdiction as they at present stand;—that is, Great Britain, holding, in fact possession of a part of said territory, and the Government of Maine claiming her right to such possession; and the State of Maine holding in fact, possession of another portion of the contested territory, which her right is denied by Great Britain."

With this understanding the Governor of Maine will, without unnecessary delay, withdraw the military force of the State from the said disputed territory—leaving as the under a Land Agent, a small civil guard around, or a sheriff, to protect the timber recently cut, and to prevent future depredations.

Reciprocal assurances of the foregoing friendly character having been, through the undersigned, interchanged, all danger of collision between the immediate parties to the controversy will be at once removed and time is hereby the United States and Great Britain to settle amicably the great question of boundary.

The undersigned has much pleasure in renewing to his Excellency, Major General Sir John Harvey, the assurances of his highest consideration and respect.

WINFIELD SCOTT.

To a copy of the foregoing, Sir John Harvey, annexed the following:—

The undersigned, Major Gen. Sir John Harvey, Lieut. Governor of Her Britannic Majesty's Province of New Brunswick, has received a proposition from Major Gen. Winfield Scott, of the United States Army, of which the foregoing is a copy, touching the disputed territory, the intercourse and acquiescence thereto.

Sir John Harvey annexes with great pleasure to Major Gen. Scott, the assurances of his highest personal consideration, regard and respect.

J. HARVEY

Government House, Fredericton,
New Brunswick, March 25, 1839.

To a paper containing the note of Gen. Scott, and the acquiescence of Sir John Harvey, Gen. Fairfield annexed his acquiescence in these words:—

Executive Department,
Augusta, March 26, 1839.

The undersigned, Governor of Maine, in consideration of the foregoing, the request for calling out the troops of Maine having ceased, gives no hesitation in signifying his entire acquiescence in the proposition of Maj. General Scott.

The undersigned has the honor to tender to Major General Scott, the assurance of his high respect and esteem.

JOHN FAIRFIELD.

We learn that General Scott has immediately set out on the business of the Governor and Lieutenant Governor, and with that Governor Fairfield immediately broke up the marching troops of Maine and the organizing the staff force that is to be continued, for the time, in the disputed territory. The troops in this town will also be immediately discharged.

From the Boston Atlas of yesterday.

Boston Morning Advertiser,
Tuesday, March 26, 1839.

Our Readers will see some very unquestionably authentic intelligence in our notice of correspondence that has passed between Gen. Scott and Sir John Harvey, by which that matter is settled, for the present at least. Gen. Scott has ordered another division of troops, discharging all the soldiers in the centre of the State.

This arrangement has been effected entirely by General Scott. Gov. Fairfield seems to have acted only a subordinate part in the matter—agreeing with great readiness to any terms that were offered him.

The arrangement carries fully into effect the recommendation made at Washington by Mr. Fox and Mr. Forsyth, which the governor repudiated in his recent message.

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By the brig *Nonna*, from Havana, we have files from that city to the 18th inst. From the paper of that date, we extract the following:

"By letters from Vera Cruz of the 10th March, we learn that a treaty has been concluded between Don Edward de Gorostiza and General Victoria on the part of Mexico, and Admiral Baudin on the part of France, the British Minister, Mr. Packenham, acting as mediator, of the following tenor:

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The same letters say that there was no doubt the treaty would be immediately ratified. M. Gorostiza had set off for the city of Mexico to remove any difficulties that might present themselves. In the meantime the discharge of all vessels of all classes and nations was allowed.

Vera Cruz will again receive within her walls the persons who have emigrated, and the 11th will open to the merchants their former places of business.

The above intelligence is confirmed by the arrival at Havana of the British frigate *Medea* Commodore Douglas, and British sloop of war *Racer Horse*, from Vera Cruz, with letters to the above effect. They would proceed directly to England.

FRANCE AND MEXICO—FURTHER PARTICULARS.

(From American and Commercial Daily Advertiser, April 1, 1839.

The editor of the *Louisianian* have received the following details in addition to those already given in relation to the late negotiations between Admiral Baudin and the Mexican Plenipotentiaries.

The right of trading by retail, formerly refused with so much obstinacy by the Mexicans, is granted to French subjects by the treaty The sum of Sp Drs. 600,000 is to be paid to the French government as compensation of old injuries, besides the indemnity to French subjects who have been driven from the country. These payment are guaranteed by the English minister.

Before entering upon any negotiation, Admiral Baudin demanded full reparation for the town I put upon him by Santa Anna and afterwards by President Bustamente, in their relation of the skirmish at Vera Cruz in which the admiral was accused of having violated a suspension of arms. This reparation was made in the most satisfactory manner. Having thus obtained reparation for injuries inflicted upon himself and fellow subjects, the admiral thought himself authorized to be generous in what interested his government. He gave up the demand for reimbursement of the war expenses, on being advised by the plenipotentiaries of the deplorable condition of the Mexican finances, and being assured that it was with difficulty the indemnities stipulated in the treaty could be paid. And finally to save the feelings of national honor from being severely wounded, waived his privilege of signing the treaty on board of his ship, and consented to perform that ceremony on shore.

The following topographical notice of the immediate neighbourhood of Macao, or rather of the villages under the jurisdiction of the Keun min foo, and situated between this and the large town of Heung shan at the other end of this island, we take from "*O Commercial*" of the 10th August.

"1. *Parcenleon*, 5 li, from the barrier, of more than 500 houses.

"2. *Patsiar*, 9 li, of about 150 houses.

"3. *Hachion*, 12 li, of about 20 houses.

"4. *Chinsen*, (or Casa branes) about 15 li, from the barrier, with 800 houses. In this place lives the Keun min foo (subprefect of the district) and the military Mandarin, *Fuhu*, who commands about 1000 men, and whose rank is equal to that of a Colonel with us.

"5. *Ngootongheung*, 16 li, with 70 houses.

"6. *Chy nee*, 13 li, contains upwards of 1000 houses. There live many rich people there, of whom each keeps upwards of one hundred servants. It was formerly the residence of the Chetang, or Judge.

"7. *Chiungen hin*, 20 li, containing huts only.

"8. *Nung ty chong*, 25 li, of more than 500 houses.

"9. *Pokegun*, 27 li, a hamlet of about 50 dwellings.

"10. *Ky chong*, 40 li, with 70 houses.

"11. *Koo hoc*, 50 li, with only about 30 dwellings.

"12. *Chinhong*, 75 li, with 40 houses.

"13. *Sathsoot*, 80 li, a small hamlet of only 15 dwellings.

"14. *Hunmunloc*, 90 li, with 500 houses.

"15. *Sathsoot*, 80 li, contains only 7 huts; here those travelling from Macao to Heungshan rest a while before climbing the high hill, over which a road leads to the latter town. The summit of this hill, called Kuantsong, is about 100 li from the barrier, and the whole distance from Macao to Heungshan 160 li. There are no more villages between *Sathsoot* and *Heungshan*.

COURT OF JUSTICE AT HONG-KONG

The first sessions of this court were held at Hong kong on Monday last the 12th inst The following Gentlemen were of the Grand Jury.

J. H. Astell Esq., *Chairman.*	
W. Bell, Esq.	P. Scott, Esq.
G. T. Bruine, Esq.	J Ricketts Esq.
D. L. Barn, Esq.	W. Dent, Esq.
T. Fox, Esq.	D. Rustomjee, Esq.
T. Gemmell, Esq.	D. Pardesee, Esq.
C. Kerr, Esq.	F. Jamsetjee, Esq.
W. P. Livingston, Esq	H. Rustomjee, Esq.
J Matheson, Esq.	B. Manockjee, Esq.

and Captain Elliot addressed the Grand Jury as follows:

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury—Situated as we are, you will believe that I have diligently applied myself to the most sources of reference within my reach for such directions and information as might guide you in the important task you are here to perform.

It is a principle of the Law of England that no man can be convicted at the suit of the Crown of any Capital Offence unless by the unanimous voice of at least 24 of his neighbours and equals i. e. by 12 at least of the Grand Jury assenting to the accusation, and afterwards by the whole Petit Jury finding him guilty on his trial. But if 12 of the Grand Jury assent it is a good presentment, though some of the rest disagree.

According to the common Law of England too, it is absolutely necessary that all the Grand Inquest should be inhabitants of the county for which they are sworn to enquire: And I may take this occasion to explain the reasons which led me to confine the performance of Grand Jury functions in this jurisdiction, to persons habitually resident in China.

In our position it appeared to me to be a very suitable adaptation of this principle to devolve those duties upon persons usually resident: because they would bring to the task a more familiar knowledge of the Customs of the Country, and of the particular pressure of circumstances, than it could be reasonable to expect in casual visitors, and would therefore be better able to judge of what should be sent to trial, for the ends of Justice and of Peace.

Indeed it must be obvious to every reflecting person who bears in mind the heavy responsibility of acting upon the Jurisdiction order in Council, [till the whole machinery has been set in action by the Queen's Government, and a more proper person were here to fill this seat, than myself] has been forced upon me.

With our intercourse interrupted, I may certainly say, chiefly, if not entirely, because it is impossible to connect to the perpetrators of the Chinese Government to judge Her Majesty's Subjects by their forms of Justice, for, as Officers declared to be capital, how could we disregard an unprovoked outrage upon the peaceful inhabitants of this Empire, attended with loss of life, charged by the Chinese Officers upon British Subjects,

"From the oldest times" says the profound and eloquent Lord Stowell, speaking of the intercourse between the men of the Western parts of the World and the nations of the East, "an immoveable character has been kept up; foreigners are not admitted into the general body and mass of the society of the nation. They continue strangers and sojourners in the land on all their forbois were." Doris cannot many one intermarry nation."

But these extreme differences of Custom and Law could never be suffered to cover impunity for crime; and hence the separate jurisdiction for foreigners, which it has been necessary to establish in all the nations of the East with which they maintain any general intercourse.

Here, indeed this necessity has never been conceded by treaty, or special arrangement; but keep since particularly than in any part of the World it is so sanctioned in principle, and consistently observed in practice. The theory is, whenever a foreigner charged with an offence be delivered up to the Chinese Government, that he has been tried by his own Officers and people and found guilty; a feature specially noticed by Sir George Staunton, and which at once explains the eagerness of the Chinese Officers to gain possession of the foreigner with the amount of his own countrymen.

In no instance that I am aware of, except one, has the Government of this country ever resorted to force for the apprehension of a foreigner charged with offences against the Laws of the Empire, and in that case it is material to remark the individual was not executed. On another occasion indeed, they deported an individual by forcible removal from the Empire. But so far as British Subjects be concerned in all cases, there has been no instance of apprehension and execution, without reference to British Authority.

Perhaps it may not be misplaced to remark here that the anxiety of this Government, to obtain our own written consent to be tried by their forms of judicature, (which constitutes the main difficulty of our present situation), is explicable only upon a mixed principle of justice and policy. Upon the one hand, they feel desirable to have our own consent to trial by Laws so contrary in spirit and form to our own; upon the other, that our Governments would find it impossible to interfere if such laws were enacted, after the procurement of our own written consent.

On the whole I have thought that it became me in this serious conjuncture both upon general and special grounds, to provide as far as lay in my power, for the satisfaction of the ends of justice and of the reasonable demands of this Government. I can deliver no man into their hands, which they have required me to do; but I have invited their officers to be present at an inquest in a trial (according to our own forms here), for the crimes offences charged against British Subjects, as if those offences had been committed upon our own countrymen; upon our own shores.

Requesting your excuse for this digression, I resume the subject in hand.

The particular mission of the Grand Jury is to hear evidence in support of an indictment and to enquire only, for the grand inquest is strictly in the nature of an enquiry or accusation, afterwards to be determined Whilst however they are only to enquire whether there be sufficient cause to call upon the party to answer it, they should also be possessed of the truth of an indictment, so far as the evidence goes; and not be satisfied with remote probability, a doctrine that might be applied to very oppressive purposes.

I will now submit a few plain rules, concerning the kind of evidence which a Grand Jury may receive or should reject.

1. They are bound to take the best legal proof of which the case admits.

2. The testimony must be parol, except in the cases provided for by the Rules and Regulations of practice and proceeding.

3. They should find an indictment upon the testimony of he-sworn witnesses at least of persons examined of a respectable, or any infamous crime. And it is not to be presumed that so many rounds a witnesses endorsed upon it, the Court upon application would direct the Grand Jury to reject it.

4. One credible witness to one overt act will suffice.

5. The Grand Jury cannot find one part of one charge to be true, and another part false, but they must either maintain or reject the whole.

It may now be desirable to say a few words upon what I believe is the concurrent doctrine of all the best authorities concerning the finding of Bills in cases of murder, where there is doubt as to the degree. In all such circumstances it is strained to find for the highest offence, because that course is to the ease and advantage of the prisoner in the important respect, that it will bar subsequent prosecution for manslaughter. For had it appeared in evidence upon a trial for murder, that the offence was only of manslaughter, the Petit Jury might have found him guilty in that degree. The finding of a manslaughter by the Grand Jury exposes the prisoner to be tortured with fresh accusations, and if the Petit Jury throw out the Bill upon the capital charge, he may be again indicted, which it is material to prevent can never take place after an open acquittal. In some authorities, it is laid down as a rule, for the above reasons, that wherever the fact of homicide is clear, the Grand Jury should find the Bill for murder. And if upon the trial of an indictment for murder, the prisoner appears to the Jury to be guilty of manslaughter, they may find him guilty of the latter offence.

If however the Grand Jury should appreciate such a finding at once for manslaughter, I should observe, that it is considered the safer course to prefer a fresh indictment for that offence, than to make any erasure on the original Bill. The difference is also only in the case of the words "of malice aforethought" and "of malice prepense" and the conclusion charging "murder." In all other respects the matter may stand, and it is to be observed particularly that the words "feloniously and" before" are essential, because the crime of manslaughter amounts to felony, but withd the benefit of Clergy.

It remains to touch upon the distinction between murder and manslaughter, and I may begin by laying down what I believe are the accepted and best legal definitions of either crime.

It is murder according to Lord Coke. "When a man of sound memory and of the age of discretion kills any reasonable creature in rerum natura not under the King's Peace by malice prepense or aforethought, either expressed by the party, or implied by Law."

Manslaughter according to Blackstone, Hale, and many other very learned authorities, is the unlawful killing of another, without malice either expressed or implied, which may be either voluntary upon a sudden heat, or involuntary but in the commission of some unlawful act; and to these definitions, perhaps as easy of practical application as the real difficulty of bringing the distinction in particular cases will ever admit.

"In general" says he, "when an involuntary killing happens in consequence of an unlawful act, it will be murder or manslaughter according to the nature of the act which occasioned it: If it be in prosecution of a felonious intent or if its consequences naturally tended to bloodshed, it will be murder; But if no more was intended than a mere civil trespass it will only amount to manslaughter."

Concerning the first condition of Lord Coke's definition of murder "that the agent should be of sound memory and discretion" it may be necessary to remind you of another principle of the Law laid down by the same authority "that a drunkard, who in misconstrue drunkenness hath no understanding of himself, but when he doth death, his drunkenness doth aggravate it, Non excusat vinum de voluntate et intellect sed figit." By the words "under the kings peace" all persons exception alien enemy or the actual host of war are taken to be included—and indeed to kill an alien enemy except in battle is murder.

We now come to the circumstance in English Law which chiefly distinguishes murder from every other description of homicide, namely that there must be malice aforethought either expressed by the party or implied by the Law.

The legal sense of this language however does not confine it to a particular enormity to the deepest; it extends to an evil design in general, a wicked and perfidious motive, an intention to do evil, the event of which is fatal—in a variety of cases the law implies malice, as for example when an Officer of Justice is killed in the discharge of his duty, or a private person legally interfering to prevent crimes, or when death happens in the prosecution of some unlawful design, and when in lieu of blind such violence is said in the circumstances will not soften into simple felonious homicide.

The principal queries in the distinction between murder and manslaughter will arise in cases of sudden quarrel—Every homicide is murder, but if committed in the heat of blood, upon a sudden falling out between parties, and shall be so considered not justified or excused, therefore when the fact of killing be unaccom-

blished, it remains for the Prisoner to make sure that he is justified or excused by that the fact is reduced to manslaughter by some adequate provocation: All killing is taken to be felonious and malicious until the contrary is shewn in evidence—But I must again carefully remind you that when the death manifestly flows sudden heat of blood or some grievous provocation, the offence is reduced by the tenderness of the Law to manslaughter.

For the easier apprehension of this distinction it is material to enquire whether the force or weapon used by the prisoner was likely to produce death, because there can be no doubt that the use of fire arms, swords, pikes, or other weapons of deadly strife will carry more construction than that of sticks or less dangerous instruments casually snatched. Upon the whole we may conclude in the language of an excellent practial treatise on the criminal Law (Chitty) that if the provocation be light, if the resentment be inadequate to its cause, if dangerous instruments be used under pretence of correction, where correction is lawful, or be the provocation what it might, if time for reflection intervened; if previous malice can be shewn, if there be traces of deadly animosity from whatever cause, the offence of homicide is murder. But if the cause be but sudden passion, overstepping the bounds of correction well intended though too severe, a sudden fury though blind, the Law reduces the crime to manslaughter.

The cases of riot and assault to be submitted to you present no difficulty. They are no more than offences against the Peace, accompanied however, I am ashamed to admit by credible averment, by unprovoked and unmanly outrage.

Two indictments were presented to the Grand Jury, one against a seaman, for wilful murder of a Chinese named Lin-Weiheo, on the 7th July in or near a village on the eastern shore of the anchorage of Hong kong.

Ignored by the Grand Jury—

The other against five seamen for riotously, unlawfully and injuriously entering certain dwelling houses in a village on the eastern shore of the anchorage of Hongkong, in search for spirits, and for them and there riotously assaulting the inhabitants, men and women, cutting, beating, and otherwise dangerously ill using them. Also for having on the 7th July last and riotously damaged and injured a certain Joonhoe in the neighbourhood of the above said village.

A true bill was found against these five seamen, and after the evidence had been fully gone into the Jury returned a Verdict of Guilty.

On the day following Capt. Elliot passed sentence on the prisoners, and addressed them in the following words:

"You have been found guilty after a very patient trial of riotous conduct committed on shore in the immediate neighbourhood of this anchorage on the 7th July last, neither do I find any evidence to disturb the painful fact laid in the indictment, that this riot was occasioned by the determination to procure spirits.

And in the train of this indulgence of a brutal vice what follows? Shameful riot attended with unmanly outrage upon men, women, and children: The loss of innocent life, and increased jeopardy to vast public and private interests to an extent which no human wit can foresee.

The Jury, however, making a distinction upon the evidence in the conduct of which I perfectly concur, find that you, ——————, and you ——————, and you ——————, are guilty but merely of the riotous conduct which led to all these disastrous consequences, but that you participated in the actual violence or assault laid in the indictment.

Seeking anxiously on your behalf for some circumstances which might attenuate these serious offences, I must reluctantly confess that so far as you are all concerned, both as Englishmen and Christian men I can find none. You have done these things which you ought not to have done, under the incitement of a vicious motive.

But looking to my own duties here I feel myself compelled as a spirit of strict justice, and not at all of leniency for the offences you have committed, to pronounce a mitigated sentence upon you mainly, because of the inexcusable negligence of permitting so many persons of your station to go on shore, particularly at such a moment as the present, without regard to your personal steadiness, and with no officer to control you, in spite of the dictates of common prudence, and contrary to my own recent injunctions.

Be assured also that the evidence of general good character you have produced has had its full weight with me.

Thus impressed then, the Sentence of the Court is that you ——————, and you ——————, be imprisoned in any of Her Majesty's Goals, or Houses of Correction in the United Kingdom, which Her Majesty may be pleased to command, there to remain and be kept to hard labor for the space of three calendar months. And further that you each pay a fine to our Sovereign Lady, the Queen of £10 lawful money of England, and that you be kept in safe custody until you shall have paid the said fine.

And the Sentence of the Court is that you ——————, you ——————, and you ——————, be imprisoned in any of Her Majesty's Goals or Houses of correction in the United Kingdom, which Her Majesty may be pleased to command, there to remain and be kept to hard labor for the space of six calendar months. And further that you each pay a fine to our sovereign Lady, The Queen of £10 lawful money of England. And that you be kept in safe custody until you shall have paid the said fine.

And you ——————, ——————, ——————, ——————, and ——————, will severally understand that the period of your respective imprisonments now adjudged, will take place from the date of your respective committal within such of Her Majesty's Goals or Houses of Correction in the United Kingdom, as Her Majesty may be pleased to command and that till a suitable opportunity presents itself to send you to England, that you will be detained in safe custody according to the customs and usages of the Sea Service (and agreeably to the manner of your behaviour) on board such ships or ships as the Chief Superintendent of the Trade of British Subjects in China may think fit to appoint from time to time.

LORD PALMERSTON'S LETTER.

Macao 19th Aug. 1839.

The enclosed is an extract from a despatch from Viscount Palmerston dated on the 27th February last, which I request you will be pleased to communicate to the British mercantile community

In fulfilling the duty imposed upon me of impressing His Lordship's concluding observations upon the British merchants resident in China, I may remark that the p ram-ant seriousness of the present crisis will fix upon all Her Majesty's subjects the necessity of leaving to the Queen's Government the unembarrassed adjustment of the British trade and intercourse with this Empire upon a secure and honorable basis.

I have the honor &c. &c.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT.
Chief Superintendent.

To James Matheson Esq.
Chairman of the British Chamber of Commerce.

EXTRACT FROM DESPATCH No. 1 DATED FOREIGN OFFICE, FEBRUARY 27th 1839.

Your despatch No. 11. of the 29th of March last. including a Copy of the memorial of the British merchants interested in this matter, was received here on the 19th October last. In this memorial the merchants prayed for the interference of Her Majesty's Government with that of China to establish a settlement of their claims upon more equitable terms than that which had been proposed by the insolvent Hong, and which had been sanctioned by the Governor of Canton. But on the other hand it appears from Canton News papers lately received in England that about the time when your despatch was received at this Office, the British merchants at Canton had effected an arrangement upon terms not very different from those against which they had, in their memorial, protested.

I request that you will inform me whether this statement is true, and if it is, I have further to instruct you to impress upon the merchants resident in China, that it is of great importance to their own interests, as well as to the character of this country, that they should not, on any future occasion, hastily apply to the British Government to found a representation to the Chinese Government in their behalf upon principles which they themselves may be disposed to abandon before such representation could reach the Chinese authorities.

I am &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) PALMERSTON.

Certified true Extract

EDWARD ELMSLIE.

Secretary and treasurer to the Superintendents.

CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 17th Aug. 1839.

It will be seen from the following edicts a translation of which we owe to the kindness of a friend that the Commissioner has again threatened to deprive the English now resident at Macao of food and servants unless the man who killed a Chinese in an affray at Hongkong be given up These threats have already been partly carried into effect, many of the servants having left, and market people having been punished for selling food to foreigners. Under these circumstances a meeting of British residents was convened yesterday at the Superintendent's office, at which a Committee was appointed to deliberate on the best means to be adopted. We have not heard yet what the result of the Committee's labors has been. In the meantime the British residents are preparing to leave Macao, and most of the ladies will embark, we believe, this day. Capt. Elliot has on several occasions said that he held the most positive orders from his Government under no circumstances whatsoever, to deliver a British Subject over to the Chinese and unless these latter withdrew their pretensions we do not see how the present difficulty can be arranged. The Commissioner and Governor of Canton, are, it is said on their way to Macao, accompanied by a strong detachment of troops, which are however, as a proclamation from the Keun min foo informs the Chinese of Macao, not to enter this town, but to remain at Casa branca, to avoid causing unnecessary alarm. The Chinese authorities appear to be very anxious to obtain possession of the person of some British subject or other, for in Canton, about a week since, on their entertaining suspicions of the Captain of an American ship at Whampoa being an Englishman, a Wei yune with some police were sent, and it was only on the most solemn assurances from his Consignee of his being an American, that he remained unmolested.

In another column will be found an account of the proceedings at the Court of Oyer and Terminer held on board the *Fort William* at Hong-kong on Tuesday last, the 13th inst. The case tried presented little of interest, being one merely of riot and assault, but as being the first British Criminal Court held in the Chinese waters, it deserves attention. The arrangements gave, we understand, general satisfaction, and a number of spectators from the surrounding ships were present.

Capt. Elliot has circulated part of a despatch from Lord Palmerston, which will be found in another column, from which it will be seen that his Lordship is displeased with the merchants here having made an arrangement themselves with the insolvent hongs, after having applied for assistance to the British Government. We cannot deny the justice of this rebuke, but the great loss of time by correspondence with England must be pleaded as an excuse.

The *Ariel* we are informed, spoke the following vessels in the Sooloo Sea: *Orizo, Tigris Parrott Hall, F. Staunton*, and the *Isabella* was spoken by a Whaler in the Straits of Macassar.

It will be seen from an advertisement that the Races which were to have come off next week, are for the present postponed. The threatening measures of the commissioner are the cause.

Proclamation.

Lin High Imperial Commissioner, Tang Viceroy of Kwangtung and Kwangse, and E, Fooyuen of Kwangtung, conjointly issue this proclamation to the end that unauthorised communication between natives and foreigners be interdicted.

Whereas it appears that the natives of the central land and the outside foreigners are not permitted of themselves mutually to give and receive—this being a circumstance which the established laws of the land most strictly prohibit—therefore it is that in all matters relating to business or to correspondence (between natives and foreigners) the high officers have appointed Hong merchants for such purpose, and in so far as the supplying (of foreigners) with their daily meat and drink is concerned, the said high officers have furnished them with compradores that there may be no occasion for fighting or quarreling, and that fraud and deceit may be duly prevented.

Now during the 5th moon of the present year, we find that the Taugche Keun minfoo of Macao, with a certain Wei yune petitioned us, saying, that the English Superintendent Elliot had sent them a note which contained these and other words: "At Tsoen shi tsay on the ocean's surface (i. e. "Hongkong) while your ships of war lie anchored "there, it is very difficult for the foreign shipping "to obtain the necessary supplies" &c. &c. &c. We the Imperial Commissioner and Viceroy found that these War ships were there only on the preventive service, and not for the purpose of cutting off provisions from the foreign shipping, nevertheless as the benevolence of the Celestial Dynasty cherishes men from afar in order to subdue their hearts by goodness, and as our compassion extends even to their most minute concerns, so, finding that from our ships of war surrounding them the hearts of the said foreigners were filled with fear and dread, out of our indulgence we permitted the cruizers to shift their moorings for the time being to Sha kok, thus setting the minds of the foreigners at rest: and further, at the time we sent the war ships to Sha kok, we gave orders to the Wei yune and others in their turn to command Elliot to take the empty Opium store ships, and fixing a limited term, order them to get under weigh; and in respect to the merchant vessels which had arrived or were going away, to let these set sail and those enter Whampoa: all of which is on record. But up till now,—a month and more—the empty Opium store ships did not yet get under weigh, and the merchantmen still kept staring and looking about them, until as time rolled on, the number of ships daily increased, which in fine led to a number of the English sailors going ashore and getting drunk, when they forced their way into the village of Tsoen shatuay, and taking a man called Lum-weihe, who was passing bye at the time, wounded him so severely that he died! This is indeed going to the extreme of disobedience to the laws! In course the Che hean magistrate of Sin-gan district made a clear inspection of (anglice-held a Coroner's inquest upon) the corpse of Lum-weihe. The different wounds he had received from a club or clubs, were all distinctly stated in his report to us—and at the same time he, in communication with the military officer of the district, apprehended Lo sam, who had arranged the paying of the money as a bribe * to hush up matters: and on the very day that the disturbance was raised, how many sailors there were ashore—what ships they belonged to—how they possessed themselves of the clubs or staves with which they struck and wounded Lum weihe till he dropped down—what time it was that a certain ship's Captain brought a foreign surgeon to wait upon and relieve the wounded man—what time they conveyed him to the sandy beach—what time they breathed his last—what man it was that gave orders about hushing up the matter with a bribe—how much money was paid down on the spot—who it was that induced the relatives of the deceased to grant a certain document by way of proof that he had lost his life by accident)—in reference to the balance of the money not yet paid, who it was that wrote out the promissory note for it—within how many days the said balance was to be paid in full—these particulars, every one of them, came out in Lo sam's evidence as clearly and distinctly one by one, as if they had been delineated upon a map! And at the same time the relations of the deceased having handed up the said promissory note, and the same having been translated into Chinese—the name of the ship's Captain specified therein—the name of the ship—the amount of the note—the date when due, and person who guaranteed payment of the same—every item corresponded most perfectly with the evidence given by Lo sam! In one word then, the murder is now fixed and settled (or traced home); what use to go groping about, and inquiring any further!

The English nation having an officer entrusted with the management and control of the public affairs of that country, who went himself to the village of Tsoen sha tsay to examine into and arrange this matter, ought immediately to produce the foreign murderer, that according to the established law and custom he may forfeit his life for the life he has taken: this would show due respect and submission, and be acting in conformity with the great principles of justice! But on the one hand you will not deliver up the the murderer, and further you would not consent to receive our edicts—you only wished most unreasonably to throw the blame of the murder on the Americans!† Immediately after this however the American Consul Snow sent up a petition stating vehemently in reply, that the charge was false! Again with your excuses and evasions about "killing with malice prepense" and "killing by mistake" and "supporting widows and orphans" and such phrases, all these are so many evasions to screen and varnish over the real facts of the case! Then to wish that the foreign murderer may escape capital punishment, and that (the ghost of) the dead man may still be longing for revenge in the regions below, and his vengeance be unappeased;—to hold the employment of a nation's officer and unjustly oppress the wages of a murdered man (by depriving him of his expiatory victim), is this reasonable or not?

Had it been a Chinese who had struck and killed a foreigner, the mandarins of the Celestial dynasty would immediately have given orders for the apprehension of the murderer, and executed him in open day! Take for example what occurred in the fourth moon of the present year:—there were some native soldiers who landed on the Praya grande at Macao, and who struck at and wounded a foreigner. Now altho' the said foreigner recovered, yet we, the High Commissioner and Viceroy, commanded the offender to be seized and punished severely according to the statute. On going back we find that in the 19th year of Keaulung, there was a French foreigner called Sha luy she (?) who wounded with a musket a foreigner of the said country (England) called Chache Polang (George Brown?) so that he died. The Viceroy and Fooyuen of that time took the said Frenchman and condemned him to be strangled after having been kept some time in the prison of the district magistrate. There are records to this effect which may at any time be referred to. Besides this there have been successive, by records kept of the other cases where foreigners have killed natives, or where natives have killed foreigners: how can the said country but be aware of the fact! He who kills a man must pay the penalty of life for life, whether he be a native or a foreigner the statute is in this respect quite the same. Moreover to give money as a bribe to hush up the matter, is a flagrant breach of the laws; the punishment is more or less grave in proportion to the amount of the bribe, and he who gives and he who receives it, are punished alike! And yet ye know not to deliver up the murderer and beg for mercy! On the other hand, you varnish over the truth with false pretexts and give way to the most outrageous obstinacy! Why did you alone not reflect on the circumstance, that, as a foreigner has deprived a Chinese of his life, and as you are still obstinate in refusing to deliver up the murderer for condign punishment—how can we permit the Chinese to furnish foreigners with the necessaries of life, and not prohibit them from privately selling these to you?

Now it appears that the Weiyune and others have reported to us, that at T-oumshatsuy (or Hongkong) there are daily upwards of 100 compradore's boat, and several shops for the sale of rice, wine, and miscellaneous articles, opened near the sea shore for the supplying the foreign shipping with provisions: it is in accordance with the regulations that all such be most rigidly prohibited, and for as much we now send our cruizers, that they take up different stations at Tsoen sha tsuy, and stop and seize all the compradore's boats that come from every creek and inlet to sell provisions to the ships;—and hereby rigidly forbid the people of the shops and stores near the sea to hold any clandestine dealings with foreigners: besides all this it is proper to unite these circumstances and embody them in a clear and distinct edict, and for as much we now issue this proclamation that the people belonging to every foreign ship may thoroughly know and understand: do ye then immediately in conformity with the contents of this proclamation, take the real murderer and deliver him up to us forthwith that he be tried and executed! In sending cruisers to stop and seize the compradore's boats and prohibiting the shops and stores near the sea side supplying you with any necessaries as we are doing at present, this is in perfect conformity with the established law and custom of the celestial dynasty, but if the said foreigners have occasion to purchase the daily necessaries of life we can only permit these in accordance with the law, to supply to a linguist who will petition the mandarins for liberty to supply a compradore; you cannot be allowed to carry on clandestine dealings with the Chinese which will involve you in heavy penalties—only wait till after the foreign murderer be delivered up when we will then consult about and arrange this matter of supplying the compradores. It is proper that all tremble and obey! A special proclamation!

Taoukwang, 19th year, 6th moon, 23rd day,
and August, 1839.

To be pasted up on the Praya Grande, Macao, on a spot secure from wind and rain.

Tsoang, Keun min foo of Macao, Gen. Che hien of Heanghan district, and Pang, Tso tang of Macao, hereby conjointly issue this proclamation, that all may know and understand.

We have just received a dispatch from their Excellencies the High Commissioner Lin, the Viceroy Tang, and the Fooyuen E, which contains the following, viz:

The English merchant ships which arrived here during this present year, having gone in a heap to anchor at Tsoen sha tsuy (or Hongkong) on the high seas, a number of sailors and others in consequence of this went ashore, got drunk and raised a disturbance, which led to one of our people being deprived of his life. Immediately afterwards a certain Wei yune commanded Elliot to produce the murderer for trial and execution. Who would have supposed it! Elliot in opposition refused to receive our edicts and obstinately declined to deliver up the murderer! previously to this the said Keun min foo had commanded the Wei ie to (procurador) to petition the Governor of Macao, to give Elliot orders that he should forthwith bind the murderer

* Captain Elliot denies that he paid the money as a bribe, he gave it as compensation to the widow and the orphans for the irreparable loss they had sustained.

† The mandarins very falsely accuse Captain Elliot of having baptized the murder to the Americans. All he said was, that, on the day of fatal affray, American and other foreigners were ashore as well as Englishmen.

and deliver him up to expiate his crime, but we have no document from the Keun min foo stating that he has complied with our demands. Attentive to this, we, the High Commissioner &c., had given orders in reference to the empty store ships which had discharged their opium, that they should forthwith get under weigh and return to their country, but they have already delayed upwards of two months, and scarcely eleven of their number have yet been reported to us as having passed the Ladrone islands! the rest of them still keep loitering and looking about them! And further in respect to Dent and others whom we had received a positive Imperial edict to expel and drive back to their countries, hardly six individuals of them are yet reported to us as having set sail, the rest are either staying at Macao or living on board the foreign ships, neither the one nor the other has any intention to fix a date for returning home, they delay and put off in a manner which amounts to positive opposition to the laws of the land! Now we find, that among crimes, none is greater than the crime of murder, and among the affairs of this world, none are of so much importance as those where human life is concerned. What reason is there why we should permit you to screen a murderer, and decline acting in a case of this kind! Respectfully searching the records, we find that during the reign of the Emperor Keaking, because that the outside foreigners showed a great deal of pride and perverseness and conducted themselves most unsubmissively, therefore an Imperial edict was with deep respect received, commanding that upon the receipt of this Imperial order, prohibit all entrance to Macao by water, and cut off all supplies of food &c. &c. Respect this!" and at this present moment as the circumstances of the case are somewhat similar, so ought we to set to work in a somewhat similar manner. But then this present affair has reference to the English foreigners alone, and as they persist in offering opposition to the laws, we cannot but show them the stern majesty of the Celestial Empire. As for the Portuguese dwelling at Macao, and the foreigners of every other Country whatever, they are not one hair's breadth concerned in the matter. As respects the Portuguese dwelling at Macao, let them make out a clear and distinct list of the rice flour, vegetables, fowls, ducks and other eatables that they require for their daily consumption, and the cooked victuals for the black slaves which done, let them petition the said Keun min foo and Tso tung who will examine the list and settle the quantum, and give a chop along with it to show the shop keepers and others that they may sell this amount to them the same as ever, to manifest our sympathy and compassion. As regards the English foreigners however, who dwell at Macao, the half of them are Captains and mates of ships, who when they come to Macao to live, by forming connections with the Portuguese and having constant intercourse with them, come to be as intimate as brothers. These said Englishmen who live at Macao, pay very handsome sums for the houses they rent, to serve as bait to their hook. The Portuguese covet the rents thus to be obtained, and utterly forget the preventions they ought to take against those robber—birds who wish to possess themselves of their nest! It is indeed hard to secure that these Portuguese will not supply (the English) with provisions, thus getting most egregiously duped and befooled by them, and it is also not certain that they may not feel pleasure in giving them this assistance! We the High Commissioner, Viceroy, and Governor, wish to subdue the hearts of these southern barbarians according to the principles of reason, and forasmuch looking up and embodying the goodness of the Great Emperor, fearing lest their hearts be at the extremity of fright and agitation, and feeling anxious about their simplicity and stupidity in allowing themselves to be duped, cannot but completely explain all these particulars and issue this edict that you (the inferior Mandarins) may immediately in your turn communicate the same (to the Portuguese,) &c. &c. &c.

Now we the said Keun min foo, Tso tung &c., having received this edict, we find that some English sailors having got drunk deprived one of our people of his life, and yet set themselves against the delivering up of the murderer; that the merchant vessels which had arrived, would neither enter the port to Whampoa, not spread their sails and go back; that the empty opium ships which had delivered their opium, as well as those vagabond foreigners who had been expelled by a positive Imperial Edict to that effect, had not entirely returned to their country. In every instance have these English shown the utmost contempt and recklessness, which is equivalent to the putting of themselves by their own act out of the pale of the laws! Now we the said Keun min foo &c., have received a communication from His Excellency the Imperial Commissioner and the High Officers of the provincial government, commanding that a display be made of the stern majesty of the Celestial Empire in cutting off the provisions; but this view or intention is meant to apply to the *English foreigners only*, the Portuguese who dwell at Macao, as well as the foreigners of all other countries being in no ways concerned in this matter, ought as formerly to remain quiet in the full enjoyment of their wont *et odium cum dignitate*. But as the English foreigners who are now residing at Macao, have firm friendship and constant intercourse with the Portuguese, it is hard to secure that these last may not clandestinely buy provisions for the English, and it is equally difficult to secure that our own shop keepers and common people, may not clandestinely supply them with the same.

Besides then, in accordance with the edict from the High Officers issuing our commands to the Portuguese Wei le to (or procurador) that he communicate the same to the Governor of Macao, that he in his turn command all the foreigners dwelling at Macao, that with one accord they permit not the English people to be supplied with the necessaries of life—as relates to the provender required for the daily sustenance of the Portuguese and all other foreigners dwelling in Macao, whether it be rice, flour, vegetables, fowls, ducks, fish, flesh, or other eatables, as also the food prepared and bought for the black slaves, let lists of the men, women, children, servants &c. be made out, and these have passed to the procurador, who will sum them up and acquaint us the Keun min foo &c. with their total amount, who having examined the same and settled the quantum will conformably give orders to the said shopkeepers and others that they duly supply the same—besides all this, really fearing lest many of our native people and shopkeepers now dwelling in Macao, may not fully know our manner of acting, we hereby unite the circumstances, and issue this clear and perspicuous edict, and by these presents command that all the natives dwelling at Macao, shopkeepers &c. &c. make themselves thoroughly acquainted therewith. Do ye supply the Portuguese and all other foreigners (excepting the English) residing at Macao with the provisions and necessaries as specified in the duly examined and certified accounts; beyond this sell not one hair-breadth more! which will lead to the English receiving sustenance by stealth, and other evils of like nature! In reference to the compradors, servants and others in the employment of Englishmen, we have already issued a proclamation that they be immediately driven forth. As for you shopkeepers, who have long been resident at Macao pursuing your business, you surely will carry out these views with all sincerity, but if you dare clandestinely to sell provisions (to the English) so soon as discovered, your persons will be seized and most vigorously punished, and your shops will be closed and sealed up! Most assurredly not the slightest indulgence will be shown you! Regarding the said English foreigners, if they can repent of their crime and awake to a sense of their error and immediately deliver up the murderer, then we, the said Keun min foo &c. &c., will petition the high officers of Government that as an act of extraordinary goodness they extend mercy towards them, and removing these restrictions, permit them to transact business as before! As for you the said shopkeepers and native inhabitants of Macao, ye have all properties and lives! let each and every tremble and obey! A special proclamation!

Taoukwang, 19th year, 9th moon, 7th day.
Macao, 15th August, 1839.

Tsung, Keun min foo of Macao, Lan, Chief magistrate of Heang shan district, and Pang, Tso tang of Macao, conjointly issue this clear and perspicuous edict, to the end that all men may know and understand, viz.

Whereas it appears that during the present year, the merchant ships of the English nation which had arrived here, went in a fleet, and cast anchor at Tseem sha tsuy on the ocean's surface (or the high seas) and that they would not on arrival enter the port of Whampoa, which led to a number of their sailors and others going ashore and getting drunk, when they raised a disturbance, which ended in depriving one of our people of his life!

Now the High officers of Government have already communicated their orders thro' a Wei yune to Elliot, commanding him forthwith to deliver up the murderer for trial and punishment. But who would have supposed it! Elliot has now for a long time refused to deliver up the murderer, and in reference to the empty Opium store ships which were ordered to get under weigh and return home, it appears that hardly a dozen of them have yet been reported as having passed the Ladrones! and in so far as regards Dent and the other foreigners whom we had received a special Imperial Edict to expel and send back to their countries, those who have been only reported to us as having gone home, were amount to six individuals! the remainder of the Opium store ships, and the foreign vagabonds still keep loitering here and looking about them the same as ever! In every instance have delay and procrastination been persisted in, which amounts in fact to a determined opposition to the laws! and therefore it is that the high officers feeling indignant thereat, have resolved to show them the majestic severity of the Celestial Empire, and for as much without discriminating between those who remain on ship board, or those who dwell at Macao, we shall treat them in the same way by utterly cutting off their provisions and in other respects treating them with increased rigor. Besides the Portuguese, and all other foreigners of different countries now dwelling at Macao, whom this affair does not at all concern, and whom we permit to be supplied with their necessaries as heretofore, in order to make a distinction, and for this end now issue another special proclamation, besides these, we find that the English foreigners depend entirely upon compradores, servants, chinese traitors and others of that ilk for the supply of their food, who buy the same from native shops and stores, and give it to the said Englishmen. Having now received the commands of the high officers of the provincial Government to cut off the supply of provisions to the English, and to execute the same most rigorously, we ought on the instant to have seized these said compradores, servants (or "sha wan") and chinese traitors and calling out their names one by one, assign them to examination and severe punishment! out of pure indulgence, however, we first issue this clear and intelligible proclamation before hand, that the compradore, servants, chinese traitors and others in the service of the English foreigners whether on ship board or ashore, may all know hereby, that we have limited the term of THREE days within the which they must return to their homes and follow after some other occupation. If they dare to delay or still render services (to the said English) most certainly they will be apprehended and punished with the utmost rigor of law! Assuredly we shall show no indulgence! Tremble and beware! Do not oppose! A special edict!

Taoukwang, 19th year, 7th moon, 7th day.
Macao, 15th August, 1839.

From a Correspondent.

MARITIME TRADE OF CHINA.—The innumerable vessels, that cover the Chinese sea speak of themselves in favor of this branch of industry, and we shall now give a few details of this commerce.

Chih le, Shan tung and Leaou tung. These are the northern Provinces and their productions very much resemble those of Europe. The least favored of all is Chih le, which has only one harbour of any note, that of Tsen tsin, but being the emporium of the Capital, it enjoys great advantages. The genius of the natives however is by no means enterprizing, they are almost entirely ignorant of navigation, and their most distant voyages do not extend beyond Leaou tung and Shan tung. Their craft is very clumsy, almost primeval, small and paltry. With these they coast along close in shore, quite in the ancient fashion, coming at anchor during the night, if they can fetch a safe place, and waiting for a fair wind to avoid the trouble of tacking. It is very extraordinary that they never imitate the models of their countrymen from the south or the central part of the Empire, which crowd in the Pe ho. Jealousy perhaps on the part of the supreme government forbade them to improve in naval architecture, as this would enable them to perform distant voyages and escape the wrath of Heaven's son.

There are scarcely any articles for exportation, and this is another most powerful drawback upon the trade. The native merchants therefore reexport merchandize from Tsen tsin to the small places on the coast, and fetch provisions from Leaou tung. The whole however is so trifling, that it scarcely deserves any notice.

The inhabitants of Shan tung being in possession of many excellent harbours, shew a little more spirit, though they are notwithstanding rather loath to leave their favorite homes. Their craft is a little better than the former, but generally very small. Great numbers of agriculturists having left their native country for the opposite shores of Leaou tung, the intercourse between those two districts is very brisk. Hundreds of small vessels speed to those regions of plenty and during all seasons of the year, except the most rigorous part of the winter, they may be found cruising about. But this is the whole sum of their enterprize and besides coasting and occasionally going to Tsen tsin, they never move towards the south. Had it depended on the countrymen of Confucius to reach the equator and discover the islands of the Indian Archipelago, they would until this very day have remained unknown to the world. Speak to a Shan tung sailor about going upon a trip of a month's duration, and he imagines, that it is repairing to the fiery regions of Sahara or the icefields of Siberia. No sum of money would tempt him to go beyond the confines of the yellow river. We happened once to meet a poor fellow who had been cast away towards the south and he was greatly surprised, that the world was actually so large, and that men could live under a climate of eternal summer.

The northern harbour Tung chow is far famed, but almost entirely occupied with the native trade. Kaichow, to the south, is a resort of junks from different parts of the Empire, but rather a poor place. There is a variety of stuffs, much resembling grass cloth, manufactured, which with various other articles makes up the investment to Leaou tung. The people there confine themselves exclusively to agriculture and willingly give their produce in exchange. The capital employed in this traffic is by no means considerable, but its speedy return enables the merchant to realize some profit. It will be scarcely credible, that the coast of Korea, which is so very near, that with a fair wind a vessel may reach it in 36 hours, is never visited by the Shantung men. We believe, that this is the only instance of two countries considerably advanced in civilization, refusing to hold beneficial intercourse with each other, a woeful proof how far a crooked policy can damp the ardour of a commercial nation. Most of the maritime ports of this province are almost totally devoid of timber. Now in Korea the Chinese might get it for the mere cutting. There are uninhabitated islands along the coast clothed with primeval forests, where perhaps the axe was never busy; but no Chinese dares to go thither, for fear of his Emperor or the King of the land. Whenever an unfortunate vessel loses its course and approaches the coast, it is instantly driven away, and not allowed to loiter about. Laws and regulations and the wish of the ruler of Korea to monopolize all the trade through his Embassador at Peking and on the frontiers, are the principal reasons for this extraordinary system of commercial antipathy.

Leaou tung has no maritime trade of its own, but rich in its own resources waits the arrival of foreign craft. The shallowness of its harbours, and the hidden dangers of the coast prove a great drawback upon navigation, yet the trade with every maritime province is extremely brisk, and the gulph is entered with fleets destined for its emporiums.

Along the whole coast of Kirin, a very extensive province up to the Hih lung kiang, there is neither harbour, so far as our knowledge extends, nor trade in any shape. The fear of seeing the rich furs and the valuable ginseng of this district smuggled, suggested perhaps to the Chinese court the precaution of never permitting there a maritime trade. The country is moreover very scantily inhabited, and there are no industrious sons of Han settled to give vigor to the commerce.

We quote here a remark of a Chinese Admiral respecting the western trade—He says: "The pirates range all along the coast, but go not beyond the promontory of Shen ung, because the commerce is there so trifling as to make it scarcely worth their while to visit those quarters." This was written more than one hundred years ago. Since then things have materially changed. The port of Tsen tsin was then visited by a few military vessels, and the principal articles were sent through the interior. But Kaou lung afforded greater facilities to this traffic by reducing the duties on merchandize, and thus encouraging the junks from Canton and Fokien to repair to the ports. It has even been known during the last twenty years, and is now one of the most flourishing and profitable branches of industry. Whosoever can reach Tsen tsin in safety, makes sure of gain; but the voyage is in the estimation of the Chinese beset with perils. Having reached certain points, they refuse to start, unless the wind blows from the right quarter, and they would rather forfeit solid advantages, than start on an unlucky day. Notwithstanding all these precautions however, and what can be more prudent than to commit fate, a great number of vessels are lost, whilst others not being able to reach the port in due season, bear away for one of the southern ports.

MACAO NEWS. The officers have lately been very active to find out the ruffians that robbed the pawnbroker's shop. Several hundred soldiers have also been dispatched to the village where the robbery took place in order to give weight to these investigations. There are at present numbers of men, who having been thrown out of employ by the late changes, prowl about on sea and land and commit the most atrocious acts.

CANTON.—A boat containing several ten thousands of taels of tribute was dispatched some days ago to the Capital. In the neighbourhood of Hwuychoo a band of daring highwaymen attacked her and robbed the vessel of every farthing.

We have a file of the Canton Court Gazette before us which gives a short account of the movements and actions of the Mandarins. There are several reports sent in to the Governor, enumerating the surrender of opium pipes and other paraphernalia, and also of some caskes of opium. It seems to be quite fashionable to present these trophies of public opinion over inveterate habits to the supreme courts. Six opium smugglers have been apprehended and delivered over to a court of justice.

The plan of giving mutual pledges to put down opium smoking, is carried into effect throughout the district. Every five families become responsible for each other and are to be constantly punished for the slightest neglect. In the hall of every dwelling hangs a small tablet on which the names of one or two persons are written and the householder mentioned. Large red papers are stuck up from street to street giving a short account of the measures adopted against the prevailing vice by the supreme Government. So far this is very well, but when villains wreak their vengeance upon the innocent, and private malice as well as thirst after gain are quenched by appealing to this new law, it will become a source of ever flowing misery. Like many good customs, this also, we fear, will fall into disuse and be forgotten as soon as the law of extirpation has passed into oblivion.

We quite anticipated the disapproving voice of the late measures at Canton in the Indian news papers. Almost all reason from edicts which are published without comment, and since the premises are wrong, the conclusion can not be otherwise but fallacious. There are wrongs to be adjusted on both sides, and this being the case, the inference drawn is, that western Governments have no right to meddle with these affairs. Is it then not a sacred duty on the part of every civilized state to put matters on an honorable footing and to arrest ruin in its course? If this be against the international laws, it would be much better, that all diplomatic relations should at once cease. Had a tenth of the affairs that took place at Canton happened at Constantinople, all Europe would have been in uproar against such an assumption of arbitrary right. But China must be defended, in order to perpetrate all the abuses that have existed for more than a century, in the most aggravated form. Under present circumstances we have not to deal with theoritical questions; let us enumerate simple matters of fact, and then ask all editors of journals whether they in conscience can plead in favor of a horrible system, which Chinese absurdity and foreign cupidity have palmed upon this commerce.—There is at present no Anglo Chinese trade, and there can be no honorable commerce in future unless the system is totally changed. Are the lives of the innocent to be put in jeopardy, and is an immense capital to be placed at the mercy of every Mandarin who wishes to bring on a crisis? We ask wether so large a revenue as the tea trade yields, is entirely to be given up, or to depend upon the policy of any Governor at Canton who may be pleased to stop the trade, whenever his interests dictate such course. Shall the Hong system be continued, debts upon debts be accumulated, and the foreign community be made a constant prey every thing? Shall all the evils that have existed grow worse with every month? If so, may then the clamour of many thousands of poor natives, who are now without rice, drown the voice of men who seek to advocate the ruin of their countrymen, may the poverty and misery which have been the concomitant satellites in the wake of Lin, be brought forward as a proof, that though England has something to gain from a salutary change, China will reap still more substantial benefits.—The interests of India, of the British manufacturers, of the English public at large—of the United States—of Holland—and principally of China, most imperiously demand proper and reasonable arrangements in the commercial relations; and whilst honor and humanity lay the same claims; can there be still our discontient voice upon the propriety of a dignified interference?

PEKING.—There are again bitter complaints uttered by the members of the Board of Revenue against the Lieutenant Governors of Shantung, Shanse, and Hoopih, on account of their remaining so long in arrears of large sums due to the treasury. To make it still worse, these gentlemen have lost all shame and year after year defer payment.

CHUSAN.—On the 10th of June two foreigners in a wretched plight were driven on the shores of this island. They wore the hair in a tuft, being clad in a short garment, and their skiff contained nothing but a water jar. The magistrate on examining them, could not make out what they possibly could be, and it was presumed that they might be people from Korea. Upon further investigation it was ascertained that they were fishermen from the kingdom of Hainan (kingdom of the southern outlanders?) who had been driven hither by stress of weather. The authorities of Fohsen are charged with transporting them again to their homes.

MACAO.—The Keun min foo has published an order forbidding the gainseeking people to leave their homes for foreign countries and to meet ships in the outer seas. This restriction seems to be at variance with the law that indulgently permits Bowery natives to repair to other countries under the promise of returning after a number of years.

SIAM.—More than one thousand Chinamen, both opium smokers and dealers have been taken up by government, and are sent to chains to repair and build the city wall. These precautions therefore turn out to some advantage and are the cause of giving greater stability to government by enclosing the palace with an impregnable wall. The poor fellows do not receive either food nor wages and must procure it themselves. A great number of troops have been sent to the vassals destined for China to Sonka where a rebellion had broken out.

blished, it remains for the Prisoner to make out that he is justified or excused or that the fault is reduced to manslaughter by some adequate provocation: All killing is taken to be felonious and malicious until the contrary is shewn in evidence—But I must again carefully remind you that when the death ensues evidently from sudden heat of blood or some grievous provocation, the offence is reduced by the tenderness of the Law to manslaughter.

For the easier apprehension of this distinction it is material to enquire whether the force or weapon used by the prisoner was likely to produce death, because there can be no doubt that the use of fire arms, swords, pikes, or other weapons of deadly strife will carry worse construction than that of sticks or less dangerous instruments casually snatched. Upon the whole we may conclude in the language of an excellent practial treatise on the criminal Law (Chitty) that if the provocation be light, if the resentment be inadequate to its cause, if dangerous instruments be used under pretence of correction, where correction is lawful, or be the provocation what it might, if time for reflection intervened; if previous malice can be shewn, if there be traces of deadly animosity from whatever cause, the offence of homicide is murder. But if the cause be but sudden passion, overstepping its bounds; correction well intended though too severe, a sudden fury though kindled, the Law reduces the crime to manslaughter.

The cases of riot and assault to be submitted to you present no difficulty. They are no more than offences against the Peace, as accepted however, I am ashamed to admit by credible averment, by unprovoked and unmanly outrage.

Two indictments were presented to the Grand Jury, one against a seaman, for wilful murder of a Chinese named Lin-Weisee, on the 7th July in or near a village on the eastern shore of the anchorage of Hong kong

Ignored by the Grand Jury—

The other against five seamen (or riotously, unlawfully and injuriously entering certain dwelling houses in a village on the eastern shore of the anchorage of Hongkong, in search for spirits, and for them and their custody assaulting the inhabitants, men and women, cutting, beating, and otherwise dangerously ill using them. Also for having on the 7th July last past wantonly damaged and injured a certain Joonkoose in the neighbourhood of the above said village.

A true bill was found against these five seamen, and after the evidence had been fully gone into the Jury returned a Verdict of Guilty

On the day following Capt. Elliot passed sentence on the prisoners, and addressed them in the following words:

"You have been found guilty after a very patient trial of riotous conduct committed on shore in the immediate neighbourhood of this anchorage on the 7th July last, neither do I find any evidence to disturb the painful fact laid in the Indictment, that this riot was occasioned by the determination to procure spirits.

And in the train of this indulgence of a brutal vice what follows? Shameful riot attended with unmanly outrage upon men, women, and children: The loss of innocent life, and increased jeopardy to vast public and private interests to an extent which no human wit can foresee.

The Jury, however, making a distinction upon the evidence in the second case of which I perfectly concur, find that you, ————, and you ————, and you ————, are guilty no mercy of the riotous conduct which led to all these disastrous consequences, but that you participated in the actual violence or assault laid in the Indictment.

Seeking seriously on your behalf for some circumstances which might extenuate these serious offences, I must reluctantly confess that so far as you are all concerned, both as Englishmen and Christian men I can find none. You have done those things which you ought not to have done, under the incitement of a vicious motive

But looking to my own duties here I feel myself compelled as a spirit of strict justice, and not at all of leniency for the offences you have committed, to pronounce a mitigated sentence upon you mainly, because of the inexcusable negligence of permitting so many persons of your station to go on shore, particularly at such a moment as the present, without regard to your personal steadiness and with no officer to control you, in spite of the dictates of common prudence, and contrary to my own recent injunctions.

Be assured also that the evidence of general good character you have produced has had its full weight with me.

Thus impressed then, the Sentence of the Court is that you ———, and you ———, and you ———, be imprisoned in any of Her Majesty's Goals or Houses of Correction in the United Kingdom which Her Majesty may be pleased to command, there to remain and be kept to hard labor for the space of six calendar months. And further that you each pay a fine to our Sovereign Lady the Queen of Five lawful money of England, and that you be kept in safe custody until you shall have paid the said fine.

And the Sentence of the Court is that you ———, you ———, and you ———, be imprisoned in any of Her Majesty's Goals or Houses of correction in the United Kingdom, which Her Majesty may be pleased to command, there to remain and be kept to hard labor for the space of six calendar months. And further that you each pay a fine to our Sovereign Lady, The Queen of Five lawful money of England. And that you be kept in safe custody until you shall have paid the said fine.

And you ———, ———, ———, ———, ——— and ———, will severally understand that the period of your respective imprisonments now adjudged, will take place from the date of your respective committal within such of Her Majesty's Goals or Houses of Correction in the United Kingdom, as Her Majesty may be pleased to command and that till a suitable opportunity presents itself to send you to England, that you will be detained in safe custody according to the customs and usages of the Sea Service (and agreeably to the manner of your behaviour) on board such ships or ships as the Chief Superintendent of the Trade of British Subjects in China may think fit to appoint from time to time.

LORD PALMERSTON'S LETTER.

Macao 15th Aug. 1839.

The enclosed is an extract from a despatch from Viscount Palmerston dated on the 27th February last, which I request you will be pleased to communicate to the British mercantile community

In fulfilling the duty imposed upon me of impressing His Lordship's concluding observations upon the British merchants resident in China, I may remark that the paramount seriousness of the present crisis will fix upon all Her Majesty's subjects the necessity of leaving to the Queen's Government the unembarrassed adjustment of the British trade and intercourse with this Empire upon a secure and honorable basis.

I have the honor &c. &c.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT.
Chief Superintendent.

To James Matheson Esq.
Chairman of the British Chamber of Commerce.

EXTRACT FROM DESPATCH No. 1 DATED FOREIGN OFFICE, FEBRUARY 27TH 1839.

Your despatch No. 11 of the 29th of March last, including a Copy of the memorial of the British merchants interested in this matter, was received here on the 12th October last. In this memorial the merchants prayed for the interference of Her Majesty's Government with that of China, to obtain a settlement of their claims upon more equitable terms than that which had been proposed by the insolvent Hong, and which had been sanctioned by the Governor of Canton. But on the other hand it appears from Canton News papers lately received in England that about the time when your despatch was received at this Office, the British merchants at Canton had effected an arrangement upon terms not very different from those against which they had, in their memorial, protested.

I request that you will inform me whether this statement is true, and if it is, I have further to instruct you to impress upon the merchants resident in China, that it is of great importance to their own interests, as well as to the character of this country, that they should not, on any future occasion, hastily apply to the British Government to found a representation to the Chinese Government in their behalf upon principles which they themselves may be disposed to abandon before such representation could reach the Chinese authorities.

I am &c. &c. &c
(Signed) PALMERSTON.
Certified true Extract
EDWARD ELMSLIE.
Secretary and treasurer to the Superintendents.

CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 17th Aug. 1839.

It will be seen from the following edicts a translation of which we owe to the kindness of a friend that the Commissioner has again threatened to deprive the English now resident at Macao of food and servants unless the man who killed a Chinese in an affray at Hongkong be given up. These threats have already been partly carried into effect, many of the servants having left, and market people having been punished for selling food to foreigners. Under these circumstances a meeting of British residents was convened yesterday at the Superintendent's office, at which a Committee was appointed to deliberate on the best means to be adopted. We have not heard yet what the result of the Committee's labors has been. In the meantime the British residents are preparing to leave Macao, and most of the ladies will embark, we believe, this day. Capt. Elliot has on several occasions said that he held the most positive orders from his Government under no circumstances whatsoever, to deliver a British Subject over to the Chinese. and unless these latter withdrew their pretensions we do not see how the present difficulty can be arranged. The Commissioner and Governor of Canton, are, it is said on their way to Macao, accompanied by a strong detachment of troops, which are however, as a proclamation from the Keun min foo informs the Chinese of Macao, not to enter this town, but to remain at Casa branca, to avoid causing unnecessary alarm. The Chinese authorities appear to be very anxious to obtain possession of the person of some British subject or other, for in Canton, about a week since, on their entertaining suspicions of the Captain of an American ship at Whampoa being an Englishman, a Wei yune with some police were sent, and it was only on the most solemn assurances from his Consignee of his being an American, that he remained unmolested.

In another column will be found an account of the proceedings at the Court of Oyer and Terminer held on board the *Fort William* at Hong-kong on Tuesday last, the 13th inst. The case tried presented little of interest, being one merely of riot and assault, but as being the first British Criminal Court held in the Chinese waters, it deserves attention. The arrangements gave, we understand, general satisfaction, and a number of spectators from the surrounding ships were present.

Capt. Elliot has circulated part of a despatch from Lord Palmerston, which will be found in another column, from which it will be seen that his Lordship is displeased with the merchants here having made an arrangement themselves with the insolvent hongs, after having applied for assistance to the British Government. We cannot deny the justice of this rebuke, but the great loss of time by correspondence with England must be pleaded as an excuse.

The *Ariel* we are informed, spoke the following vessels in the Sooloo Sea: *Orizo, Tigris Parrock Hall, F. Staunton,* and the *Isabella* was spoken by a Whaler in the Straits of Macassar.

It will be seen from an advertisement that the Races which were to have come off next week, are for the present postponed. The threatening measures of the commissioner are the cause.

Proclamation.

Lin High Imperial Commissioner, Tang Viceroy of Kwangtung and Kwangse, and E. Fooyuen of Kwangtung, conjointly issue this proclamation to the end that unauthorised communication between natives and foreigners be interdicted.

Whereas it appears that the natives of the central land and the outside foreigners are not permitted of themselves mutually to give and receive—this being a circumstance which the established laws of the land most strictly prohibit—therefore it is that in all matters relating to business or to correspondence (between natives and foreigners) the high officers have appointed Hong merchants for such purpose, and in so far as the supplying (of foreigners) with their daily meat and drink is concerned, the said high officers have furnished them with compradores that there may be no occasion for fighting or quarrelling, and that fraud and deceit may be duly prevented.

Now during the 5th moon of the present year, we find that the Tungche Keun minfoo of Macao, with a certain Wei yune petitioned us, saying, that the English Superintendent Elliot had sent them a note which contained these and other words: "At Tseem sha tsuy on the ocean's surface (in Hongkong) while your ships of war lie anchored "there, it is very difficult for the foreign shipping "to obtain the necessary supplies" &c. &c. &c. We the Imperial Commissioner and Viceroy found that these War ships were there only on the preventive service, and not for the purpose of cutting off provisions from the foreign shipping, nevertheless as the benevolence of the Celestial Dynasty cherishes men from afar in order to subdue their hearts by goodness, and as our compassion extends even to their most minute concerns, so, finding that from our ships of war surrounding them the hearts of the said foreigners were filled with fear and dread, out of our indulgence we permitted the cruizers to shift their moorings for the time being to Sha kok, thus setting the minds of the foreigners at rest: and further, at the time we sent the war ships to Sha kok, we gave orders to the Wei yune and others in their turn to command Elliot to take the empty Opium store ships, and fixing a limited term, order them to get under weigh; and in respect to the merchant vessels which had arrived or were going away, to let these set sail and those enter Whampoa: all of which is on record. But up till now,—a month and more—the empty Opium store ships did not yet get under weigh, and the merchantmen still kept staring and looking about them, until as time rolled on, the number of ships daily increased, which in fine led to a number of the English sailors going ashore and getting drunk, when they forced their way into the village of Tseem sha tsuy, and taking a man called Lum-weihe, who was passing bye at the time, wounded him so severely that he died! This is indeed going to the extreme of disobedience to the laws! In course the Che heen magistrate of Sin-gan district made a clear inspection of (anglice-held a Coroner's inquest upon) the corpse of Lum-weihe. The different wounds he had received from a club or clubs, were all distinctly stated in his report to us—and at the same time he, in communication with the military officer of the district, apprehended Lo sam, who had arranged the paying of the money as a bribe * to hush up matters: and on the very day that the disturbance was raised, how many sailors there were ashore—what ships they belonged to—how they possessed themselves of the clubs or staves with which they struck and wounded Lum-weihe till he dropped down—what time it was that a certain ship's Captain brought a foreign surgeon to wait upon and relieve the wounded man—what time they conveyed him to the sandy beach—what time he breathed his last—what man it was that gave orders about hushing up the matter with a bribe—how much money was paid down on the spot—who it was that reduced the relations of the deceased to grant a certain document by way of proof that he had lost his life by accident)—in reference to the balance of the money not yet paid, who it was that wrote out the promissory note for it—within how many days the said balance was to be paid in full—these particulars, every one of them, came out in Lo sam's evidence as clearly and distinctly one by one, as if they had been delineated upon a map! And at the same time the relations of the deceased having handed up the said promissory note, and the cause having been translated into Chinese—the name of the ship's Captain specified therein—the name of the ship—the amount of the note—the date when due, and person who guaranteed payment of the same—every item corresponded most perfectly with the evidence given by Lo sam! In one word then, the murder is now fixed and settled (or traced home); what use to go groping about, and inquiring any further!

The English nation having an officer entrusted with the management and control of the public affairs of that country, who went himself to the village of Tseem sha tsuy to examine into and arrange this matter, ought immediately to produce the foreign murderer, that according to the established law and custom he may forfeit his life for the life he has taken: this would show due respect and submission, and be acting in conformity with the great principles of Justice! But on the one hand you will not deliver up the the murderer, and further you would not consent to receive our edicts—you only wished most unreasonably to throw the blame of the murder on the Americans! † Immediately after this however the American Consul Snow sent up a petition stating vehemently in reply, that the charge was false! Again with your excuses and evasions about "killing with malice prepense" and "killing by mistake" and "supporting widows and orphans" and such phrases, all these are so many evasions to screen and varnish over the real facts of the case! Thus to wish that the foreign murderer may escape capital punishment, and that (the ghost of) the dead man may still be longing for revenge in the regions below, and his vengeance be unappeased;—to hold the employment of a nation's officer and unjustly oppress the names of a murdered man (by depriving him of his expiatory victim), is this reasonable or not?

Had it been a Chinese who had struck and killed a foreigner, the mandarins of the Celestial dynasty would immediately have given orders for the apprehension of the murderer, and executed him in open day! Take for example what occurred in the fourth moon of the present year:—there were some native soldiers who landed on the Praya grande at Macao, and who struck at and wounded a foreigner. Now altho' the said foreigner recovered, yet we, the High Commissioner and Viceroy, commanded the offender to be seized and punished severely according to the statute. On going back we find that in the 19th year of Keenlung, there was a French foreigner called She luy she (?) who wounded with a musket a foreigner of the said country (England) called Chache Polang (George Brown) so that he died. The Viceroy and Fooyuen of that time took the said Frenchman and condemned him to be strangled after having been kept some time in the prison of the district magistrate. There are records to this effect which may at any time be referred to. Besides this there have been successive by records kept of the other cases where foreigners have killed natives, or where natives have killed foreigners; how can the said country but be aware of the fact! He who kills a man must pay the penalty of life for life, whether he be a native or a foreigner the statute is in this respect quite the same. Moreover to give money as a bribe to hush up the matter, is a flagrant breach of the laws; the punishment is more or less grave in proportion to the amount of the bribe, and he who gives and he who receives it, are punished alike! And yet ye know not to deliver up the murderer and beg for mercy! On the other hand, you vanish over the truth with false pretexts and give way to the most outrageous obstinacy! Why did you alone not reflect on the circumstance, that, as a foreigner has deprived a Chinese of his life, and as you are still obdurate in refusing to deliver up the murderer for condign punishment, how can we permit the Chinese to furnish foreigners with the necessaries of life, and not prohibit them from privately selling these to you?

Now it appears that the Weiyune and others have reported to us, that at Tseemshatsuy (or Hongkong) there are daily upwards of 100 compradore's boats, and several shops for the sale of rice, wine, and miscellaneous articles, opened near the sea shore for the supplying the foreign shipping with provisions; it is in accordance with the regulations that all such be now rigidly prohibited, and for as much we now send our cruizers, that they take up different stations at Tseem sha tsuy, and stop and seize all the compradore's boats that come from every creek and inlet to sell provisions to the ships;—and hereby rigidly forbid the people of the shops and stores near the sea to hold any clandestine dealings with foreigners: besides all this it is proper to unite these circumstances and embody them in a clear and distinct edict, and for as much we now issue this proclamation that the people belonging to every foreign ship may thoroughly know and understand: do ye then immediately in conformity with the contents of this proclamation, take the real murderer and deliver him up to us forthwith that he be tried and executed! In sending cruizers to stop and seize the compradore's boats, and prohibiting the shops and stores near the sea side supplying you with any necessaries as we are doing at present, this is in perfect conformity with the established law and custom of the celestial dynasty, but if the said foreigners have occasion to purchase the daily necessaries of life we can only permit these in accordance with the law, to apply to a linguist who will petition the mandarins for liberty to supply a compradore; you cannot be allowed to carry on clandestine dealings with the Chinese which will involve you in heavy penalties—only wait till after the foreign murderer be delivered up when we will then consult about and arrange this matter of supplying the compradores. It is proper that all trouble and obey! A special proclamation!

Taoukwang, 19th year, 4th moon, 23rd day,
and August, 1839.

To be pasted up on the Praya Grande, Macao, on a spot secure from wind and rain.

Tseang, Keun min foo of Macao, Hon. Che heen of Heangshan district, and Pang, The tsung of Macao, hereby conjointly issue this proclamation, that all may know and understand.

We have just received a dispatch from their Excellencies the High Commissioner Lin, the Viceroy Tang, and the Fooyuen E, which contains the following, viz.

The English merchant ships which arrived here during this present year, having gone in a heap to anchor at Tseem sha tsuy (or Hongkong) on the high seas, a number of sailors and others in consequence of this went ashore, got drunk and raised a disturbance, which led to one of our people being deprived of his life. Immediately afterwards a certain Wei yune commanded Elliot to produce the murderer for trial and execution. Who could have supposed it! Elliot in opposition refused to receive our edicts and obstinately declined to deliver up the murderer! previously to this the said Keun min foo had commanded the Wei is to (prosecute) to petition the Governor of Macao, to give Elliot orders that he should forthwith bind the murderer

* Captain Elliot denies that he paid the money as a bribe, he gave it as compensation to the widow and the orphans for the irreparable loss they had sustained.

† The mandarins very falsely accuse Captain Elliot of having imputed the murder to the Americans. All he said was, that, on the day of fatal affray, Americans and other foreigners were ashore as well as Englishmen.

and deliver him up to expiate his crime, but we have no document from the Keun min foo stating that he has complied with our demands. Attention to this, we, the High Commissioner &c., have given orders in reference to the empty opium ships which had discharged their opium; that they should forthwith get under weigh and return to their country, but they have already delayed upwards of two months, and scarcely eleven of their number have yet been reported to us as having passed the Ladrones islands! the rest of them still keep loitering and looking about them! And further in respect to Dent and others who we had received a positive Imperial edict to expel and drive back to their countries, hardly six individuals of them are yet reported to us as having set sail, the rest are either staying at Macao or living on board the foreign ships, neither the one nor the other has any intention to fix a date for returning home, they delay and put off in a manner which amounts to positive opposition to the laws of the land! Now we find, that among crimes, none is greater than the crime of murder, and among the affairs of this world, none are of so much importance as those where human life is concerned. What reason is there why we should permit you to screen a murderer, and decline acting in a case of this kind! Respectfully searching the records, we find that during the reign of the Emperor Kaking, because that the outside foreigners showed a great deal of pride and perverseness and conducted themselves most unsubmissively, therefore an Imperial edict was with deep respect received, commanding that upon the receipt of this Imperial order, prohibiting all entrance to Macao by water, and cut off all supplies of food &c. &c. Respect this! " and at this present moment as the circumstances of the case are somewhat similar, so ought we to set to work in a somewhat similar manner. But then this present affair has reference to the English foreigners alone, and as they persist in offering opposition to the laws, we cannot but show them the stern majesty of the Celestial Empire. As for the Portuguese dwelling at Macao, and the foreigners of every other Country whatever, they are not one hair's breadth concerned in the matter. As respects the Portuguese dwelling at Macao let them make out a clear and distinct list of the rice flour, vegetables, fowls, ducks and other eatables that they require for their daily consumption, and the cooked victuals for the black slaves which done, let them petition the said Keun min foo and Too tang who will examine the list and settle the quantum, and give a chop along with it to show the shop keepers and others that they may sell this amount to them the same as ever, to manifest our sympathy and compassion. As regards the English foreigners however, who dwell at Macao, the half of them are Captains and mates of ships, who when they come to Macao to live, by forming connections with the Portuguese and having constant intercourse with them, come to be as intimate as brothers. These said Englishmen who live at Macao, pay very handsome sums for the houses they rent, to serve as bait to their hook. The Portuguese covet the rents thus to be obtained, and utterly forget the preventions they ought to take against these robber—birds who wish to possess themselves of their nest! It is indeed hard to secure that these Portuguese will not supply (the English) with provisions, thus getting most egregiously duped and befooled by them, and it is also not certain that they may not feel pleasure in giving them this assistance! We the High Commissioner, Viceroy, and Governor, wish to subdue the hearts of these southern barbarians according to the principles of reason, and forasmuch looking up and embodying the goodness of the Great Emperor, fearing lest their hearts be at the extremity of fright and agitation, and feeling anxious about their simplicity and stupidity in allowing themselves to be duped, cannot but completely explain all these particulars and issue this edict that you (the inferior Mandarins) may immediately in your turn communicate the same (to the Portuguese,) &c. &c. &c.

Now we the said Keun min foo, Too tang &c., having received this edict, we find that some English sailors having got drunk deprived one of our people of his life, and yet set themselves against the delivering up of the murderer; that the merchant vessels which had arrived, would neither enter the port to Whampoa, not spread their sails and go back; that the empty opium ships which had delivered their opium, as well as those vagabond foreigners who had been expelled by a positive Imperial Edict to that effect, had not entirely returned to their country. In every instance have these English shown the utmost contempt and recklessness, which is equivalent to the putting of themselves by their own act out of the pale of the laws! Now we the said Keun min foo &c., have received a communication from His Excellency the Imperial Commissioner and the High Officers of the provincial government, commanding that a display be made of the stern majesty of the Celestial Empire in cutting off the provisions; but this view or intention is meant to apply to the *English foreigners only*, the Portuguese who dwell at Macao, as well as the foreigners of all other countries being in no ways concerned in this matter, ought as formerly to remain quiet in the full enjoyment of their wont *et odium cum dignitate*. But as the English foreigners who are now residing at Macao, have firm friendship and constant intercourse with the Portuguese, it is hard to secure that these last may not clandestinely buy provisions for the English, and it is equally difficult to secure that our own shop keepers and common people, may not clandestinely supply them with the same.

Besides then, in accordance with the edict from the High Officers issuing our commands to the Portuguese Wei le to (or procurador) that he communicate the same to the Governor of Macao, that he in his turn command all the foreigners dwelling at Macao, that with one accord they permit not the English people to be supplied with the necessaries of life—as relates to the provender required for the daily sustenance of the Portuguese and all other foreigners dwelling in Macao, whether it be rice, flour, vegetables, fowls, ducks, fish, flesh, or other eatables, as also the food prepared and bought for the black slaves, let lists of the men, women, children, servants &c. be made out, and these lists passed to the procurador, who will sum them up and acquaint us the Keun min foo &c, with their total amount, who having examined the same and settled the quantum will conformably give orders to the said shopkeepers and others that they duly supply the same—besides all this, really fearing lest many of our native people and shopkeepers now dwelling in Macao, may not fully know our manner of acting, we hereby unite the circumstances, and issue this clear and perspicuous edict, and by these presents command that all the natives dwelling at Macao, shopkeepers &c. &c. make themselves thoroughly acquainted therewith. Do ye supply the Portuguese and all other foreigners (excepting the English) residing at Macao with the provisions and necessaries as specified in the duly examined and certified accounts; beyond this, veil not one hairsbreadth more! which will lead to the, English receiving sustenance by stealth, and other evils of like nature! In reference to the compradors, servants and others in the employment of Englishmen, we have already issued a proclamation that they be immediately driven forth. As for you shopkeepers, who have long been resident at Macao pursuing your business, you surely will carry out these views with all sincerity, but if you dare clandestinely to sell provisions (to the English,) so soon as discovered, your persons will be seized and most vigorously punished, and your shops will be closed and sealed up! Most assuredly not the slightest indulgence will be shown you! Regarding the said English foreigners, if they can repent of their crime and awake to a sense of their error and immediately deliver up the murderer, then we, the said Keun min foo &c. &c., will petition the high officers of Government that as an act of extraordinary goodness they extend mercy towards them, and removing these restrictions, permit them to transact business as before! As for you the said shopkeepers and native inhabitants of Macao, ye have all properties and lives! let each and every trouble and obey! A special proclamation!

Taoukwang, 19th year, 9th moon, 7th day.
Macao, 15th August, 1839.

Tsang, Keun min foo of Macao, Lan, Chief magistrate of Heang shan district, and Pang, Too tang of Macao, conjointly issue this clear and perspicuous edict, to the end that all men may know and understand, viz.

Whereas it appears that during the present year, the merchant ships of the English nation which had arrived here, went in a fleet, and cast anchor at Tseen sha tsuy on the ocean's surface (or the high sea), and that they would not on arrival enter the port of Whampoa, which led to a number of their sailors and others going ashore and getting drunk, when they raised a disturbance, which ended in depriving one of our people of his life!

Now the High officers of Government have already communicated their orders thro' a Wei yuen to Elliot, commanding him forthwith to deliver up the murderer for trial and punishment. But who would have supposed it! Elliot has now for a long time refused to deliver up the murderer, and in reference to the empty Opium store ships which were ordered to get under weigh and return home. It appears that hardly a dozen of them have yet been reported as having passed the Ladrones! and in so far as regards Dent and the other foreigners whom we had received a special Imperial Edict to expel and send back to their countries those who have been only reported to us as having gone home, scarce amount to six individuals! the remainder of the Opium store ships, and the foreign vagabonds still keep loitering here and looking about them the same as ever! In every instance have delay and procrastination been persisted in, which amounts in fact to a determined opposition to the laws! and therefore it is that the high officers feeling indignant thereat, have resolved to show them the majestic severity of the Celestial Empire, and for so much without discriminating between those who remain on ship board, or those who dwell at Macao, we shall treat them in the same way by utterly cutting off their provisions and in other respects treating them with increased rigor. Besides the Portuguese, and all other foreigners of different countries now dwelling at Macao, whom this affair does not at all concern, and whom we permit to be supplied with their necessaries as heretofore, in order to make a distinction, and for this end now issue another special proclamation, besides these, we find that the English foreigners depend entirely upon compradores, servants, chinese traitors and others of that ilk for the supply of their food, who buy the same from native shops and stores, and give it to the said Englishmen. Having now received the commands of the high officers of the provincial Government to cut off the supply of provisions to the English, and to execute the same most rigorously, we ought on the instant to have seized these said compradores, servants (or "sha wan") and chinese traitors and calling out their names one by one, assign them to examination and severe punishment! out of pure indulgence, however, we first issue this clear and intelligible proclamation before hand, that the compradore, or vasse, chinese traitors and others in the service of the English foreigners whether on ship board or ashore, may all know hereby, that we have limited the term of THREE days within the which they must return to their homes and follow after some other occupation. If they dare to delay or still render services (to the said English) most certainly they will be apprehended and punished with the utmost rigor of law! Assuredly we shall show no indulgence! Tremble and beware! Do not oppose! A special edict!

Taoukwang, 19th year, 7th moon, 7th day.
Macao, 15th August, 1839.

From a Correspondent.

MARITIME TRADE OF CHINA.—The innumerable vessels, that cover the Chinese sea speak of themselves in favor of this branch of industry, and we shall now give a few details of this commerce.

Chih le, Shan tung and Leaou tung. These are the northern Provinces and their productions very much resemble those of Europe. The least favored of all is Chih le, which has only one harbour of any note, that of Teen tsin, but being the emporium of the Capital, it enjoys great advantages. The genius of the natives however is by no means enterprizing, they are almost entirely ignorant of navigation, and their most distant voyages do not extend beyond Leaou tung and Shan tung. Their craft is very clumsy, almost primeval, small and paltry. With these they coast along close in shore, quite in the ancient fashion, coming at anchor during the night, if they can fetch a safe place, and waiting for a fair wind to avoid the trouble of tacking. It is very extraordinary that they never imitate the models of their countrymen from the south or the central part of the Empire, which crowd in the Pe ho. Jealousy perhaps on the part of the supreme government forbade them to improve in naval architecture, as this would enable them to perform distant voyages and escape the wrath of Heaven's son

There are scarcely any articles for exportation, and this is another most powerful drawback upon the trade. The native mariners therefore reexport merchandize from Teen tsin to the small places on the coast, and fetch provisions from Leaou tung. The whole however is so trifling, that it scarcely deserves any notice.

The inhabitants of Shan tung being in possession of many excellent harbours, shew a little more spirit, though they are notwithstanding rather loath to leave their favorite homes. Their craft is a little better than the former, but generally very small. Great numbers of agriculturists having left their native country for the opposite shores of Leaou tung, the intercourse between those two districts is very brisk. Hundreds of small vessels speed to those regions of plenty and during all seasons of the year, except the most rigorous part of the winter, they may be found cruising about. But this is the whole sum of their enterprize, and besides coasting and occasionally going to Teen tsin, they never move towards the south. Had it depended on the countrymen of Confucius to reach the equator and discover the islands of the Indian Archipelago, they would until this very day have remained unknown to the world. Speak to a Shan tung sailor about going upon a trip of a month's duration, and he imagines, that it is repairing to the fiery regions of Sahara or the icefields of Siberia. No sum of money would tempt him to go beyond the confines of the yellow river. We happened once to meet a poor fellow who had been cast away towards the south and he was greatly surprised, that the world was actually so large, and that men could live under a climate of eternal summer.

The northern harbour Tung chow is far famed, but almost entirely occupied with the native trade. Kaoukeou, to the south, is a resort of junks from different parts of the Empire, but rather a poor place. There is a variety of stuffs, much resembling grass cloth, manufactured, which with various other articles makes up the investment to Leaou tung. The people there confine themselves exclusively to agriculture and willingly give their produce in exchange. The capital employed in this trade is by no means considerable, but its speedy return enables the merchant to realize some profit. It will be scarcely credible, that the coast of Korea, which is so very near, that with a fair wind a vessel may reach it in 36 hours, is never visited by the Shantung men. We believe, that this is the only instance of two countries considerably advanced in civilization, refusing to hold beneficial intercourse with each other. A short proof how far a contracted policy can damp the ardour of a commercial people. Most of the maritime ports of this province are almost totally devoid of timber. Now to Korea the Chinese might get it for the mere cutting. There are uninhabited islands along the coast studded with primeval forests, where perhaps the axe was never busy; but no Chinese dares to go thither, for fear of his Emperor or the King of the land. Whenever an unfortunate vessel loses its course and approaches the coast, it is instantly driven away, and not allowed to loiter about. Laws and regulations and the wish of the ruler of Korea to monopolize all the trade through his Embassador at Peking and on the frontiers, are the principal reasons for this extraordinary system of commercial antipathy.

Leaou tung has no maritime trade of its own, but rich in its own resources waits the arrival of foreign craft. The shallowness if its harbours, and the hidden dangers of the coast prove a great drawback upon navigation, yet the trade with every maritime province is extremely brisk, and the gulph is entered with fleets destined for its emporiums.

Along the whole coast of Kirin, a very extensive province up to the Hih lung kiang, there is neither harbour, so far as our knowledge extends, nor trade in any shape. The fear of seeing the rich fur and the valuable ginseng of this district smuggled, suggested perhaps to the Chinese court the precaution of never permitting there a maritime trade. The country is moreover very scantily inhabited, and there are no industrious sons of Han settled to give vigor to the commerce.

We quote here a remark of a Chinese Admiral respecting the western trade—He says: " The pirates range all along the coast, but go not beyond the promontory of Shen ang, because the commerce is there so trifling as to make it scarcely worth their while to visit those quarters." This was written more than one hundred years ago. Since then things have materially changed. The port of Teen tsin was then visited by a few solitary vessels, and the principal articles were sent through the interior. But Keen lung afforded greater facilities to this traffic by reducing the duties on merchandize, and thus encouraging the junks from Canton and Fokeen to repair to the port. It has even grown during the last twenty years, and is now one of the most flourishing and profitable branches of industry. Whosoever can reach Teen tsin in safety, makes sure of gain; but the voyage is in the estimation of the Chinese beset with perils. Having reached certain points, they refuse to start, unless the wind blows from the right quarter, and they would rather forfeit solid advantages, than start on an unlucky day. Notwithstanding all these precautions however, and what can be more prudent than to consult fate, a great number of vessels are lost, whilst others not being able to reach the port in due season, bear away for one of the southern ports.

MACAO NEWS. The officers have lately been very active to find out the ruffians that robbed the pawnbroker's shop. Several hundred soldiers have also been dispatched to the village where the robbery took place in order to give weight to these investigations. There are at present numbers of men, who having been thrown out of employ by the late charges, prowl about on sea and land and commit the most atrocious acts.

CANTON.—A boat containing several ten thousands of taels of tribute was dispatched some days ago to the Capital. In the neighbourhood of Howychoo a band of daring highwaymen attacked her and robbed the vessel of every farthing.

We have a file of the Canton Court circular before us which gives a short account of the movements and actions of the Mandarins. There are several reports sent in to the Governor, enumerating the surrender of opium pipes and other paraphernalia, and also of some catties of opium. It seems to be quite fashionable to present these trophies of public opinion over inveterate habits to the supreme court. Six opium smugglers have been apprehended and delivered over to a court of justice.

The plan of giving mutual pledges to put down opium smoking, is carried into effect throughout the district. Every five families become responsible for each other and are to be conjointly punished for the slightest neglect. In the hall of every dwelling hangs a small tablet on which the names of one or two persons are written and the householder mentioned. Large red papers are stuck up from street to street giving a short account of the measures adopted against the prevailing vice by the supreme Government. So far this is very well, but when villains wreak their vengeance upon the innocent, and private malice as well as thirst after gain are quenched by appealing to this new law, it will become a source of ever flowing misery. Like many good customs, this also, we fear, will fall into disuse and be forgotten as soon as the law of excitement has passed into oblivion.

We quite anticipated the disapproving voice of the late merchants at Canton to the Indian news papers. Almost all the reports from the rebels are published without comment, and which of the premises are wrong, the conclusion was not to be drawn but fallacious. There are wrongs to be adjusted on both sides, and this being the case, the inferences drawn in, that western Governments have no right to meddle with these affairs. Is it then not a sacred duty on the part of every civilized state to put matters on an honorable footing and to avoid ruin in its course? If this be against the international laws, it would be much better, that all diplomatic relations should at once cease. Had a tenth of the efforts that took place at Canton happened at Constantinople, all Europe would have been in uproar against such an assumption of arbitrary right. But China must be defended, in order to perpetuate all the abuses that have existed for more than a century, in the most aggravated form. Under present circumstances we have not to deal with theoretical quibbling but as commercial simple matters of fact, and shall all editors of journals whether they be connected or not plead in favor of a horrible system, which Chinese absurdity and foreign cupidity have poisoned for this commerce.—There is at present no Anglo Chinese trade, and there can be no honorable commerce in future unless the system is totally changed. Are the lives of the innocent to be put in jeopardy, and is an immense capital to be placed at the mercy of every Mandarin who wishes to bring on a crisis? We ask whether so large a revenue as the tea trade yields, is entirely to be given up, or to depend upon the policy of any Governor at Canton who may be pleased to stop the trade, whenever his interests dictate such course. Shall the living system be condemned, debts upon debts be accumulated, and the foreign commerce be made a stepping stone for every thing? Shall all the evils that have existed grow worse with every month? If so, may then the clamour of many thousands of your subjects, who are now without rice, drown the voice of men who dare to advocate the ruin of their countrymen, may the poverty and misery which have been the consequence of rebellion in the wake of Lin, be brought forward as a proof, that though England has something to gain from a salutary change, China will reap still more substantial benefits.—The interests of India, of the British manufacturers, of the English public at large—of the United States—of Holland—and principally of China, loudly and imperiously demand proper and reasonable arrangements in the commercial relations; and whilst honor and humanity lay the same claims; can there be still one dissentient voice upon the propriety of a dignified interference?

PERSIA.—There are again bitter complaints uttered by the members of the Board of Revenue against the Lieutenant Governors of Shantung, Shansi, and Hoopih, on account of their remaining so long in arrears of large sums due to the treasury. To make it still worse, these gentlemen have lost all shame and year after year defer payment.

CHOOSAN.—On the 10th of June two foreigners (a wretched plight were driven on the shores of this island. They wore the hair in a tuft, being clad in a short garment, and their skiff contained nothing but a water jar. The magistrate on examining them, could not make out what they possibly could be, and it was presumed that they might be people from Korea. Upon further investigation it was ascertained that they were fishermen from the kingdom of Homan? (kingdom of the southern sea—lescars?) who had been driven hither by stress of weather. The authorities of Fohsen are charged with transporting them again to their homes.

MACAO.—The Keun min foo has published an order forbidding the gainseeking people to leave their homes for foreign countries and to meet ships in the outer sea. This restriction seems to be at variance with the law that indulgently permits flowery natives to repair to other countries under the promise of returning after a number of years.

SIAM.—More than one thousand Chinamen, both opium smokers and dealers have been taken up by government, and are sent in chains to repair and build the city wall. These precautions therefore turn out to some advantage and are the cause of giving greater stability to government by enclosing the palace with an impregnable wall. The poor fellows do not receive either food nor wages and must procure it themselves. A great number of troops have been sent to the vessels destined for China to banks where a rebellion had broken out.

blished, it remains for the Prisoner to make out that he is justified or excused or that the fault is reduced to manslaughter by some adequate provocation: All killing is taken to be felonious and malicious until the contrary is shewn in evidence—But I must again carefully remind you that when the death ensues evidently from sudden heat of blood or some grievous provocation, the offence is reduced by the tenderness of the Law to manslaughter.

For the easier apprehension of this distinction it is material to enquire whether the force or weapon used by the prisoner was likely to produce death, because there can be no doubt that the use of fire arms, swords, pikes, or other weapons of deadly strife will carry more construction than that of sticks or less dangerous instruments casually snatched. Upon the whole we may conclude in the language of an excellent practial treatise on the criminal Law (Chitty) that if the provocation be light, if the resentment be inadequate to its cause, if dangerous instruments be used under pretence of correction, where correction is lawful, or be the provocation what it might, if time for reflection intervened; if previous malice can be shewn, if there be traces of deadly animosity from whatever cause, the offence of homicide is murder. But if the cause be but sudden passion, overstepping its bounds; correction well intended though too severe, a sudden fury though blind, the Law reduces the crime to manslaughter.

The cases of riot and assault to be submitted to you present no difficulty. They are no more than offences against the Peace, as supposed however, I am ashamed to admit by credible averment, by unprovoked and unmanly outrage.

Two indictments were presented to the Grand Jury, one against a seaman, for wilful murder of a Chinese named Lin-Weisee, on the 7th July in or near a village on the eastern shore of the anchorage of Hong kong.

Ignored by the Grand Jury—

The other against five seamen (for riotously, unlawfully and injuriously entering certain dwelling houses in a village on the eastern shore of the anchorage of Hongkong, in search for spirits, and for them and there riotously assaulting the inhabitants, men and women, cutting, beating, and otherwise dangerously ill using them. Also for having on the 7th July last past riotously damaged and injured a certain Joss-house in the neighbourhood of the above said village.

A true bill was found against these five seamen, and after the evidence had been fully gone into the Jury returned a Verdict of Guilty.

On the day following Capt. Elliot passed sentence on the prisoners, and addressed them in the following words:

"You have been found guilty after a very patient trial of riotous conduct committed on shore in the immediate neighbourhood of this anchorage on the 7th July last, neither do I find any evidence to disturb the painful fact laid in the Indictment, that this riot was occasioned by the determination to procure spirits,

And in the train of this indulgence of a brutal vice what follows? Shameful riot attended with unmanly outrage upon men, women, and children: The loss of innocent life, and increased jeopardy to vast public and private interests to an extent which no human wit can foresee.

The Jury, however, making a distinction upon the evidence in the soundness of which I perfectly concur, find that you, ———, and you ———, and you ———, are guilty not merely of the riotous conduct which led to all these disastrous consequences, but that you participated in the actual violence or assault laid in the indictment.

Seeking seriously on your behalf for some circumstances which might extenuate these serious offences, I must reluctantly confess that so far as you are all concerned, both as Englishmen and Christian men I can find none. You have done those things which you ought not to have done, under the incitement of a vicious motive.

But looking to my own duties here I feel myself compelled in a spirit of strict justice, and not at all of lenience for the offences you have committed, to pronounce a mitigated sentence upon you mainly, because of the inexcusable negligence of permitting so many persons of your station to go on shore, particularly at such a moment as the present, without regard to your personal steadiness, and with no officer to control you, in spite of the dictates of common prudence, and contrary to my own recent injunctions.

Be assured also that the evidence of general good character you have produced has had its full weight with me.

Thus impressed then, the Sentence of the Court is that you ——— ———, and you ——— ———, be imprisoned in any of Her Majesty's Goals or Houses of Correction in the United Kingdom which Her Majesty may be pleased to command, there to remain and be kept to hard labor for the space of three calendar months. And further that you each pay a fine to our Sovereign Lady the Queen of £10 lawful money of England. And that you be kept in safe custody until you shall have paid the said fine.

And the Sentence of the Court is that you ———, you ———, and you ———, be imprisoned in any of Her Majesty's Goals or Houses of correction in the United Kingdom, which Her Majesty may be pleased to command, there to remain and be kept to hard labor for the space of six calendar months. And further that you each pay a fine to our sovereign Lady, The Queen of £10 lawful money of England. And that you be kept in safe custody until you shall have paid the said fine.

And you ———, ———, ———, ———, ———, ———, and ———, will severally understand that the period of your respective imprisonments now adjudged, will take place from the date of your respective committal within such of Her Majesty's Goals or Houses of Correction in the United Kingdom, as Her Majesty may be pleased to command and that till a suitable opportunity presents itself to send you to England, that you will be detained in safe custody according to the customs and usages of the Sea Service (and agreeably to the manner of your behaviour) on board such ships or ships as the Chief Superintendent of the Trade of British Subjects in China may think fit to appoint from time to time.

LORD PALMERSTON'S LETTER.

Marso 15th Aug. 1839.

The enclosed is an extract from a despatch from Viscount Palmerston dated on the 27th February last, which I request you will be pleased to communicate to the British mercantile community

In fulfilling the duty imposed upon me of impressing His Lordship's concluding observations upon the British merchants resident in China, I may remark that the p ramount seriousness of the present crisis will fix upon all Her Majesty's subjects the necessity of leaving to the Queen's Government the unembarrassed adjustment of the British trade and intercourse with this Empire upon a secure and honorable basis.

I have the honor &c. &c.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT.
Chief Superintendent.

To JAMES MATHESON Esq.
Chairman of the British Chamber of Commerce.

EXTRACT FROM DESPATCH No. 1 DATED FOREIGN OFFICE, FEBRUARY 27th 1839.

Your despatch No. 11 of the 29th of March last, including a Copy of the memorial of the British merchants interested in this matter, was received here on the 19th October last. In this memorial the merchants prayed for the interference of Her Majesty's Government with that of China, to obtain a settlement of their claims upon more equitable terms than that which had been proposed by the insolvent Hong, and which had been sanctioned by the Governor of Canton. But on the other hand it appears from Canton News papers lately received in England that about the time when your despatch was received at this Office, the British merchants at Canton had effected an arrangement upon terms not very different from those against which they had, in their memorial, protested.

I request that you will inform me whether this statement is true, and if it is, I have further to instruct you to impress upon the merchants resident in China, that it is of great importance to their own interests, as well as to the character of this country, that they should not, on any future occasion, hastily apply to the British Government to found a representation to the Chinese Government in their behalf upon principles which they themselves may be disposed to abandon before such representation could reach the Chinese authorities.

I am &c. &c. &c

(Signed) PALMERSTON.
Certified true Extract
EDWARD ELMSLIE.
Secretary and treasurer to the Superintendents.

CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 17th Aug. 1839.

It will be seen from the following edicts a translation of which we owe to the kindness of a friend that the Commissioner has again threatened to deprive the English now resident at Macao of food and servants unless the man who killed a Chinese in an affray at Hongkong be given up. These threats have already been partly carried into effect, many of the servants having left, and market people having been punished for selling food to foreigners. Under these circumstances a meeting of British residents was convened yesterday at the Superintendent's office, at which a Committee was appointed to deliberate on the best means to be adopted. We have not heard yet what the result of the Committee's labors has been. In the meantime the British residents are preparing to leave Macao, and most of the ladies will embark, we believe, this day. Capt. Elliot has on several occasions said that he held the most positive orders from his Government under no circumstances whatsoever, to deliver a British Subject over to the Chinese. and unless these latter withdrew their pretensions we do not see how the present difficulty can be arranged. The Commissioner and Governor of Canton, are, it is said on their way to Macao, accompanied by a strong detachment of troops, which are however, as a proclamation from the Keun min foo informs the Chinese of Macao, not to enter this town, but to remain at Casa branca, to avoid causing unnecessary alarm. The Chinese authorities appear to be very anxious to obtain possession of the person of some British subject or other, for in Canton, about a week since, on their entertaining suspicions of the Captain of an American ship at Whampoa being an Englishman, a Wei yune with some police were sent, and it was only on the most solemn assurances from his Consignee of his being an American, that he remained unmolested.

In another column will be found an account of the proceedings at the Court of Oyer and Terminer held on board the *Port William* at Hong-kong on Tuesday last, the 13th inst. The case tried presented little of interest, being one merely of riot and assault, but as being the first British Criminal Court held in the Chinese waters, it deserves attention. The arrangements gave, we understand, general satisfaction, and a number of spectators from the surrounding ships were present.

Capt. Elliot has circulated part of a despatch from Lord Palmerston, which will be found in another column, from which it will be seen that his Lordship is displeased with the merchants here having made an arrangement themselves with the insolvent hongs, after having applied for assistance to the British Government. We cannot deny the justice of this rebuke, but the great loss of time by correspondence with England must be pleaded as an excuse.

The *Ariel* we are informed, spoke the following vessels in the Bonboo Nan: *Orion, Tigris Parrock Hall, F. Staunton*, and the *Isabella* was spoken by a Whaler in the Straits of Macassar.

It will be seen from an advertisement that the Races which were to have come off next week, are for the present postponed. The threatening measures of the commissioner are the cause.

Proclamation.

Lin High Imperial Commissioner, Tang Viceroy of Kwangtung and Kwangse, and E. Fooyuen of Kwangtung, conjointly issue this proclamation to the end that unauthorised communication between natives and foreigners be interdicted.

Whereas it appears that the natives of the central land and the outside foreigners are not permitted of themselves mutually to give and receive—this being a circumstance which the established laws of the land most strictly prohibit—therefore it is that in all matters relating to business or to correspondence (between natives and foreigners) the high officers have appointed Hong merchants for such purpose, and in so far as the supplying (of foreigners) with their daily meat and drink is concerned, the said high officers have furnished them with compradores that there may be no occasion for fighting or quarreling, and that fraud and deceit may be duly prevented.

Now during the 5th moon of the present year, we find that the Taoutche Keun min foo of Macao, with a certain Wei yune petitioned us, saying, that the English Superintendent Elliot had sent them a note which contained these and other words: "At Taoen sha tsuy on the ocean's surface (i. e. "Hongkong) while your ships of war lie anchored "there, it is very difficult for the foreign shipping "to obtain the necessary supplies" &c. &c. &c. We the Imperial Commissioner and Viceroy found that these *War* ships were there only on the preventive service, and not for the purpose of cutting off provisions from the foreign shipping, nevertheless as the benevolence of the Celestial Dynasty cherishes men from afar in order to subdue their hearts by goodness, and as our compassion extends even to their most minute concerns, so, finding that from our ships of war surrounding them the hearts of the said foreigners were filled with fear and dread, out of our indulgence we permitted the cruizers to shift their moorings for the time being to Sha kok, thus setting the minds of the foreigners at rest: and further, at the time we sent the war ships to Sha kok, we gave orders to the Wei yune and others in their turn to command Elliot to take the empty Opium store ships, and fixing a limited term, order them to get under weigh; and in respect to the merchant vessels which had arrived or were going away, to let these set sail and these enter Whampoa: all of which is on record. But up till now,—a month and more—the empty Opium store ships did not yet get under weigh, and the merchantmen still kept staring and looking about them, until as time rolled on, the number of ships daily increased, which in fine led to a number of the English sailors going ashore and getting drunk, when they forced their way into the village of Taoen sha tsuy, and taking a man called Lum-weihe, who was passing bye at the time, wounded him so severely that he died! This is indeed going to the extreme of disobedience to the laws! In course the Che hien magistrate of Sin-gan district made a clear inspection of (anglice-held a Coroner's inquest upon) the corpse of Lum-weihe. The different wounds he had received from a club or clubs, were all distinctly stated in his report to us—and at the same time he, in communication with the military officer of the district, apprehended Lo sam, who had arranged the paying of the money as a bribe * to hush up matters: and on the very day that the disturbance was raised, how many sailors there were ashore—what ships they belonged to—how they possessed themselves of the clubs or staves with which they struck and wounded Lum weihe till he dropped down—what time it was that a certain ship's Captain brought a forcible argument to wait upon and relieve the wounded man—what time they conveyed him to the sandy beach—what time he breathed his last—what man it was that gave orders about hushing up the matter with a bribe—how much money was paid down on the spot—who it was that reduced the relations of the deceased to grant a certain document by way of proof that he had lost his life by accident)—in reference to the balance of the money not yet paid, who it was that wrote out the promissory note for it—within how many days the said balance was to be paid in full—these particulars, every one of them, came out in Lo sam's evidence as clearly and distinctly one by one, as if they had been delineated upon a map! And at the same time the relations of the deceased having handed up the said promissory note, and the same having been translated into Chinese—the name of the ship's Captain specified therein—the name of the ship—the amount of the note—the date when due, and person who guaranteed payment of the same—every item corresponded most perfectly with the evidence given by Lo sam! In one word then, the murder is now fixed and settled (or traced home); what use to go groping about, and inquiring any further!

The English nation having an officer entrusted with the management and control of the public affairs of that country, who went himself to the village of Taoen sha tsuy to examine into and arrange this matter, ought immediately to produce the foreign murderer, that according to the established law and custom he may forfeit his life for the life he has taken: this would shew due respect and submission, and in acting in conformity with the great principles of Justice! But on the one hand you will not deliver up the the murderer, and further you would not consent to receive our edicts—you only wished most unreasonably to throw the blame of the murder on the Americans! † Immediately after this however the American Consul Snow sent up a petition stating vehemently in reply, that the charge was false! Again with your excuses and evasions, alone about "Killing with malice prepense" and "killing by mistake" and "supporting widows and orphans" and such phrases, all these are so many evasions to screen and varnish over the real facts of the case! Thus to wish that the foreign murderer may escape capital punishment, and that (the ghost of) the dead men may still be longing for revenge in the regions below, and his vengeance be unappeased:—to hold the employments of a nation's officer and unjustly oppress the manes of a murdered man (by depriving him of his expiatory victim), is this reasonable or not?

Had it been a Chinese who had struck and killed a foreigner, the mandarins of the Celestial dynasty would immediately have given orders for the apprehension of the murderer, and executed him in open day! Take for example what occurred in the fourth moon of the present year:—there were some native soldiers who landed on the Praya grande at Macao, and who struck at and wounded a foreigner. Now altho' the said foreigner recovered, yet we, the High Commissioner and Viceroy commanded the offender to be seized and punished severely according to the statute. On going back we find that in the 19th year of Keenlung, there was a French foreigner called She luy she (?) who wounded with a musket a foreigner of the said country (England) called Chache Polang (George Brown?) so that he died. The Viceroy and Fooyuen of that time took the said Frenchman and condemned him to be strangled after having been kept some time in the prison of the district magistrate. There are records to this effect which may at any time be referred to. Besides this there have been successively records kept of the other cases where foreigners have killed natives, or where natives have killed foreigners; how can the said country but be aware of the fact? He who kills a man must pay the penalty of life for life, whether he be a native or a foreigner the statute is in this respect quite the same. Moreover to give money as a bribe to hush up the matter, is a flagrant breach of the laws; the punishment is more or less grave in proportion to the amount of the bribe, and he who gives and he who receives it, are punished alike! And yet ye know not to deliver up the murderer and beg for mercy! On the other hand, you varnish over the truth with false pretexts and give way to the most outrageous obstinacy! Why did you alone not reflect on the circumstance, that, as a foreigner has deprived a Chinese of his life, and as you are still obstinate in refusing to deliver up the murderer for condign punishment—how can we permit the Chinese to furnish foreigners with the necessaries of life, and not prohibit them from privately selling these to you?

Now it appears that the Weiyune and others have reported to us, that at T-eenshatsuy (or Hongkong) there are daily upwards of 100 compradore's boats, and several shops for the sale of rice, wines, and miscellaneous articles, opened near the sea shore for the supplying the foreign shipping with provisions; it is in accordance with the regulations that all these be most rigidly prohibited, and for as much as now and anon our cruizers, that they take up different stations at Taoen sha tsuy, and stop and seize all the compradore's boats that come from every creek and inlet to sell provisions to the ships;—and hereby rigidly forbid the people of the shops and stores near the sea to hold any clandestine dealings with foreigners: besides all this it is proper to unite these circumstances and embody them in a clear and distinct edict, and for as much we now issue this proclamation that the people belonging to every foreign ship may thoroughly know and understand: do ye then immediately in conformity with the contents of this proclamation, take the real murderer and deliver him up to us forthwith that he be tried and executed! In sending cruizers to stop and seize the compradore's boats and prohibiting the shops and stores near the sea side supplying you with any necessaries as we are doing at present, this is in perfect conformity with the established law and custom of the celestial dynasty, but if the said foreigners have occasion to purchase the daily necessaries of life we can only permit these in accordance with the law, to apply to a linguist who will petition the mandarins for liberty to supply a compradore; you cannot be allowed to carry on clandestine dealings with the Chinese which will involve you in heavy penalties—only wait till after the foreign murderer be delivered up when we will then consult about and arrange this matter of supplying the compradores. It is proper that all trouble and stop! A special proclamation!

Taoukwang, 19th year, 6th moon, 22nd day,
or
2nd August, 1839.

To be pasted up on the Praya Grande, Macao, on a spot secure from wind and rain.

Tsang, Keun min foo of Macao, &c. Che hien of Heangshan district, and Pang, The tang of Macao, hereby conjointly issue this proclamation, that all may know and understand.

We have just received a dispatch from their Excellencies the High Commissioner Lin, the Viceroy Tang, and the Fooyuen E, which contains the following, viz.

The English merchant ships which arrived here during this present year, having come in a heap to anchor at Taoen sha tsuy (or Hongkong) on the high seas, a number of sailors and others in consequence of this went ashore, got drunk and raised a disturbance, which led to one of our people being deprived of his life. Immediately afterwards a certain Wei yune commanded Elliot to produce the murderer for trial and execution. Who would have supposed it! Elliot in opposition refused to receive our edicts and obstinately declined to deliver up the murderer! previously to this the said Keun min foo had commanded the Wei is to (prosecute) to petition the Governor of Macao, to give Elliot orders that he should forthwith bind the murderer

* Captain Elliot denies that he paid the money as a bribe, he gave it as compensation to the widow and the orphans for the irreparable loss they had sustained.

† The mandarins very falsely accuse Captain Eliot of having harboured the murder to the Americans. As he said was, that, on the day of fatal affray, Americans and other foreigners were ashore as well as Englishmen.

and deliver him up to expiate his crime, but we have no document from the Keun min foo stating that he has complied with our demands. Anterior to this, we, the High Commissioner &c., had given orders in reference to the empty store ships which had discharged their opium, that they should forthwith get under weigh and return to their country, but they have already delayed upwards of two months, and scarcely eleven of their number have yet been reported to us as having passed the Ladrone islands! the rest of them still keep loitering and loafing about them! And further in respect to Dent and others whom we had received a positive Imperial edict to expel and drive back to their countries, hardly six individuals of them are yet reported to us as having set sail, the rest are either staying at Macao or living on board the foreign ships, neither the one nor the other has any intention to fix a date for returning home, they delay and put off in a manner which amounts to positive opposition to the laws of the land! Now we find that among crimes, none is greater than the crime of murder, and among the affairs of this world, none are of so much importance as those where human life is concerned. What reason is there why we should permit you to screen a murderer, and decline acting in a case of this kind! Respectfully searching the records, we find that during the reign of the Emperor Keaking, because that the outside foreigners showed a great deal of pride and perverseness and conducted themselves most unsubmissively, therefore an Imperial edict was with deep respect received, commanding that upon the receipt of this Imperial order, prohibit all entrance to Macao by water, and cut off all supplies of food &c. &c. Respect this! " and at this present moment as the circumstances of the case are somewhat similar, so ought we to act to work in a somewhat similar manner. But then this present affair has reference to the English foreigners alone, and as they persist in offering opposition to the laws, we cannot but show them the stern majesty of the Celestial Empire. As for the Portuguese dwelling at Macao, and the foreigners of every other Country whatever, they are not one hair's breadth concerned in the matter. As respects the Portuguese dwelling at Macao, let them make out a clear and distinct list of the rice flour, vegetables, fowls, ducks and other eatables that they require for their daily consumption, and the cooked victuals for the black slaves which done, let them petition the said Keun min foo and Tso tang who will examine the list and settle the quantum, and give a chop along with it to show the shop keepers and others that they may sell this amount to them the same as ever, to manifest our sympathy and compassion. As regards the English foreigners however, who dwell at Macao, the half of them are Captains and mates of ships, who when they come to Macao to live, by forming connections with the Portuguese and having constant intercourse with them, come to be as intimate as brothers. These said Englishmen who live at Macao, pay very handsome sums for the houses they rent, to serve as bait to their hook. The Portuguese covet the rents thus to be obtained, and utterly forget the preventions they ought to take against those robber—birds who wish to possess themselves of their nest! It is indeed hard to secure that these Portuguese will not supply (the English) with provisions, thus getting most egregiously duped and befooled by them, and it is also not certain that they may not find pleasure in giving them this assistance! We the High Commissioner, Viceroy, and Footyen, wish to subdue the hearts of these southern barbarians according to the principles of reason, and forasmuch looking up and embodying the goodness of the Great Emperor, fearing lest their hearts be at the extremity of fright and agitation, and feeling anxious about their simplicity and stupidity in allowing themselves to be duped, cannot but completely explain all these particulars and issue this edict that you (the inferior Mandarins) may immediately in your turn communicate the same (to the Portuguese,) &c. &c. &c.

Now we the said Keun min foo, Tso tang &c., having received this edict, we find that some English sailors having got drunk deprived one of our people of his life, and yet set themselves against the delivering up of the murderer; that the merchant vessels which had arrived, would neither enter the port the Bocca Tampoa, nor spread their sails and go back; that the empty opium ships which had delivered their opium, as well as those vagabond foreigners who had been expelled by a positive Imperial Edict to that effect, had not entirely returned to their country. In every instance have these English shown the utmost contempt and recklessness, which is equivalent to the putting of themselves by their own act out of the pale of the laws! Now we the said Keun min foo &c., have received a communication from His Excellency the Imperial Commissioner and the High Officers of the provincial government, commanding that a display be made of the stern majesty of the Celestial Empire in cutting off the provisions; but this view or intention is meant to apply to the *English foreigners only*, the Portuguese who dwell at Macao, as well as the foreigners of all other countries being in no ways concerned, in this matter, ought as formerly to remain quiet in the full enjoyment of their wont *et odium cum dignitate*. But as the English foreigners who are now residing at Macao, have firm friendship and constant intercourse with the Portuguese, it is hard to secure that these last may not clandestinely buy provisions for the English, and it is equally difficult to secure that our own shop keepers and common people, may not clandestinely supply them with the same.

Besides then, in accordance with the edict from the High Officers issuing our commands to the Portuguese Wei le to (or procurador) that he communicate the same to the Governor of Macao, that he in his turn command all the foreigners dwelling at Macao, that with one accord they permit not the English people to be supplied with the necessaries of life—in relation to the provender required for the daily sustenance of the Portuguese and all other foreigners dwelling in Macao, whether it be rice, flour, vegetables, fowls, ducks, fish, flesh, or other eatables, as also the food prepared and bought for the black slaves, let lists of the men, women, children, servants &c. be made out, and these lists passed to the procurador, who will sure them up and acquaint us the Keun min foo &c. with their total amount, who having examined the same and settled the quantum will conformably give orders to the said shopkeepers and others that they duly supply the same—besides all this, really fearing lest many of our native people and shopkeepers now dwelling in Macao, may not fully know our manner of acting, we hereby unite the circumstances, and issue this clear and perspicuous edict, and by these presents command that all the natives dwelling at Macao, shopkeepers &c. &c. make themselves thoroughly acquainted therewith. Do ye supply the Portuguese and all other foreigners (excepting the English) residing at Macao with the provisions and necessaries as specified in the duly examined and certified accounts; beyond this sell not one hairsbreadth more! which will lead to the, English receiving sustenance by stealth, and, other evils of like nature! In reference to the compradors, servants and others in the employment of Englishmen, we have already issued a proclamation that they be immediately driven forth. As for you shopkeepers, who have long been resident at Macao pursuing your business, you surely will carry out these views with all sincerity, but if you dare clandestinely to sell provisions (to the English) so soon as discovered, your persons will be seized and most vigorously punished, and your shops will be closed and sealed up! Most assurally not the slightest indulgence will be shown you! Regarding the said English foreigners, if they can repent of their crime and awake to a sense of their error and immediately deliver up the murderer, then we, the said Keun min foo &c. &c., will petition the high officers of Government that as an act of extraordinary goodness they extend mercy towards them, and removing these restrictions, permit them to transact business as before! As for you the said shopkeepers and native inhabitants of Macao, ye have all properties and lives! let each and every trouble and obey! A special proclamation!

Taoukwang, 19th year, 9th moon, 7th day.
Macao, 15th August, 1839.

Tsung, Keun min foo of Macao, Lan, Chief magistrate of Heang shan district, and Pang, Tso tang of Macao, conjointly issue this clear and perspicuous edict, to the end that all men may know and understand, viz.

Whereas it appears that during the present year, the merchant ships of the English nation which had arrived here, went in a flock, and one another at Tsoom sha tsuy on the ocean's surface (or the high seas), and that they could not on arrival cause the port of Whampoa, which led to a mart or of their sailors, and others, going a shore and getting drunk, when they raised a disturbance, which ended in depriving one of our people of his life!

Now the High officers of Government have already communicated their orders that a Wei yuen to Elliot, commanding him forthwith to deliver up the murderer for trial and punishment. But who would have supposed it! Elliot has now for a long time refused to deliver up the murderer, and in reference to the empty Company ships which were ordered to get under weigh and return home, it appears that hardly a dozen of them have yet been reported as having passed the Ladrones! and in so far as regards Dent and the other foreigners whom we had received a special Imperial Edict to expel and send back to their countries those who have been only reported to us as having gone home, scarce amount to six individuals! the remainder of the Opium store ships, and the foreign vagabonds still keep loitering here and loafing about them the same as ever! In every instance have delay and procrastination been persisted in, which amounts in fact to a determined opposition to the laws! and therefore it is that the high officers feeling indignant thereat, have resolved to show them the majestic severity of the Celestial Empire, and for us much without discriminating between those who remain on ship board, or those who dwell at Macao, we shall trust them in the same way by utterly cutting off their provisions, and in other respects treating them with increased rigor. Besides the Portuguese, and all other foreigners of different countries now dwelling at Macao, whom this affair does not at all concern, and whom we permit to be supplied with their accustomed necessaries, in order to make a distinction, and for this and now issue another special proclamation, besides these, we find that the English foreigners depend entirely upon compradores, servants, chinese traitors and others of that ilk for the supply of their food, who buy the same from native shops and stores, and give it to the said Englishmen. Having now received the commands of the high officers of the provincial Government to cut off the supply of provisions to the English, and to execute the same most rigorously, we ought on the instant to have seized these said compradores, servants (or "sha wan") and chinese traitors and calling out their names one by one, a reign them to examination and severe punishment! out of pure indulgence, however, we first issue this clear and intelligible proclamation before hand, that the comprad re, servants, chinese traitors and others in the service of the English foreigners whether on ship board or ashore, may all know hereby, that we have limited the term of THREE days within the which they must return to their homes and follow after some other occupation. If they dare to delay or still render services (to the said English) most certainly they will be apprehended and punished with the utmost rigor of law! Assuredly we shall show no indulgence! Tremble and beware! Do not oppose! A special edict!

Taoukwang, 19th year, 7th moon, 7th day.
Macao, 15th August, 1839.

From a Correspondent.

MARITIME TRADE OF CHINA.—The innumerable vessels, that cover the Chinese sea speak of themselves in favor of this branch of industry, and we shall now give a few details of this commerce.

Chih le, Shan tung and Leaou tung. These are the northern Provinces and their productions very much resemble those of Europe. The least favored of all is Chih le, which has only one harbour of any note, that of Tien tsin, but being the emporium of the Capital, it enjoys great advantages. The genius of the natives however is by no means enterprising, they are almost entirely ignorant of navigation, and their most distant voyages do not extend beyond Leaou tung and Shan tung. Their craft is very clumsy, almost primeval, small and paltry. With these they coast along close in shore, quite in the ancient fashion, coming at anchor during the night, if they can fetch a safe place, and waiting for a fair wind to avoid the trouble of tacking. It is very extraordinary that they never imitate the models of their countrymen from the south or the central part of the Empire, which crowd in the Pe ho. Jealousy perhaps on the part of the supreme government forbids them to improve in naval architecture, as this would enable them to perform distant voyages and escape the wrath of Heaven's son

There are scarcely any articles for exportation, and this is another most powerful drawback upon the trade. The native mariners therefore resort to port merchandise from Tsoo tsin to the small places on the coast, and fetch provisions from Leaou tung. The whole however is so trifling, that it scarcely deserves any notice.

The inhabitants of Shan tung being in possession of many excellent harbours, shew a little more spirit, though they are notwithstanding rather loath to leave their favorite homes. Their craft is a little better than the former, but generally very small. Great numbers of agriculturists having left their native country for the opposite shores of Leaou tung, the intercourse between those two districts is very brisk. Hundreds of small vessels speed to those regions of plenty and during all seasons of the year, except the most rigorous part of the winter, they may be found cruising about. But this is the whole sum of their enterprize, and besides coasting and occasionally going to Tsoo tsin, they never move towards the south. Had it depended on the countrymen of Confucius to reach the squares and discover the islands of the Indian Archipelago, they would until this very day have remained unknown to the world. Speak to a Shan tung sailor about going upon a trip of a month's duration, and he imagines, that it is repairing to the fiery regions of Sahara or the icefields of Siberia. No sum of money would tempt him to go beyond the confines of the yellow river. We happened once to meet a poor fellow who had been cast away towards the south and he was greatly surprised, that the world was actually so large, and that men could live under a climate of eternal summer.

The northern harbour T ng shoo is far found, but almost entirely occupied with the native trade. Kwantoon, to the south, is a resort of junks from different parts of the Empire, but rather a poor place. There is a variety of stuffs, much resembling grass cloth, manufactured, which with various other articles makes up the investment to Leaou tung. The people there confine themselves exclusively to agriculture and willingly give their produce in exchange. The capital employed in this traffic is by no means considerable, but its speedy return enables the merchant to realize good profit. It will be scarcely credible, that the coast of Keaou, which is so very near, that with a fair wind a vessel may reach it in 36 hours, is never visited by the Shantung men. We believe, that this is the only instance of two countries considerably advanced in civilization, refusing to hold mercantile intercourse with each other. A woeful proof how far a crushing policy can damp the ardour of a commercial nation. Most of the maritime ports of this province are almost totally devoid of timber. Now to Keaou the Chinese might get it for the mere cutting. There are, nevertheless, islands along the coast abounding with primeval forests, where perhaps the axe was never busy; but no Chinese dares to go thither, for fear of his Emperor or the K ng of the land. Whenever an unfortunate vessel loses its course and approaches the coast, it is instantly driven away, and not allowed to loiter about. Laws and regulations and the wish of the ruler of Keaou to monopolize all the trade through his Ambassador at Peking and on the frontiers, are the principal reasons for this extraordinary system of commercial antipathy.

Leaou tung has no maritime trade of its own, but rich in its own resources waits the arrival of foreign craft. The shallowness if its harbours, and the hidden dangers of the coast prove a great drawback upon navigation, yet the trade with every maritime province is extremely brisk, and the gulph is covered with fleets destined for its emporiums.

Along the whole coast of Kirin, a very extensive province up to the Hih lung kung, there is neither harbour, so far as our knowledge extends, nor trade in any shape. The fear of using the rich furs and the valuable ginseng of this district smuggled, suggested perhaps to the Chinese court the precaution of never permitting there a maritime trade. The country is moreover very scantily inhabited, and there are no industrious sons of Han settled to give vigor to the commerce.

We quote here a remark of a Chinese Admiral respecting the western trade—He says: "The pirates range all along the coast, but go not beyond the promontory of Shan ung, because the commerce is there so trifling as to make it scarcely worth their while to visit those quarters." This was written more than one hundred years ago. Since then things have materially changed. The port of Tsoo tsin was then visited by a few solitary vessels, and the principal articles were sent through the interior. But Keun kung afforded greater facilities to this traffic by reducing the duties on merchandize, and thus encouraging the junks from Canton and Fochoen to repair to the port. It has even grown during the last twenty years, and is now one of the most flourishing and profitable branches of industry. Whosoever can reach Tsoo tsin in safety, makes sure of gain; but the voyage is in the estimation of the Chinese beset with perils. Having reached certain points, they refuse to steer, unless the wind favors from the right quarter, and they would rather forfeit solid advantages, than steer on an unsteady day. Notwithstanding all these precautions however, and what can be more prudent than to remain fast, a great number of vessels are lost, whilst others are being able to reach the port in due season, bear away for one of the southern ports.

MACAO NEWS. The officers here lately been very active to find out the ruffians that robbed the pawnbroker's shop. Several hundred soldiers have also been dispatched to the village where the robbery took place in order to give weight to these investigations. There are at present numbers of men, who having been thrown out of employ by the late charges, prowl about at sea and land and commit the most atrocious acts.

CANTON.—A boat containing several ten thousands of taels of tribute was dispatched some days ago to the Capital. In the neighbourhood of Hwoychow a band of daring highwaymen attacked her and robbed the vessel of every farthing.

We have a file of the Canton Court circular before us which gives a short account of the movements and actions of the Mandarins. There are several reports sent in to the Governor, announcing the surrender of opium pipes and other paraphernalia, and also of some catties of opium. It seems to be quite fashionable to present these trophies of public opinion over to execute habits to the supreme courts. Six opium smugglers have been apprehended and delivered over to a court of justice.

The plan of giving mutual pledges to put down opium smoking, is carried into effect throughout the district. Every five families become responsible for each other and are to be conjointly punished for the slightest neglect In the hall of every dwelling hangs a small tablet on which the names of one or two persons are written and the householder mentioned. Large red papers are stuck up from street to street giving a short account of the measures adopted against the prevailing vice by the supreme Government. So far this is very well, but when villains wreak their vengeance upon the innocent, and private malice as well as thirst after gain are quenched by appealing to this new law, it will become a source of ever flowing misery. Like many good customs, this also, we fear, will fall into disuse and be forgotten as soon as the law of enforcement has passed into oblivion.

We quite misapprehend the disappearing voice of the late merchants at Canton in the Indian news papers. Almost all reason from actions which are prohibited without government, and show the people are wrong, the merchants can not be otherwise than fallacious. There are wrongs to be redressed on both sides, and this being the case, the inference drawn is, that western Governments have no right to meddle with these affairs. Is it then not a sacred duty on the part of every civilized nation to put measures on an honorable footing and to arrest ruin in its course? If this be against the transcendental laws, it would be much better, that all diplomatic relations should at once cease. Had a tenth of the affairs that took place at Canton happened at Constantinople, all Europe would have risen in vigorous union such an usurpation of arbitrary right. But China must be defended, in order to perpetrate all the crimes that have existed for more than a century, in the most aggravated form. Under present circumstances we have not to deal with theoretical questions but of commercial simple matters of fact, and then ask all editors of journals whether they in conscience can plead in favor of a horrible system, which Chinese absurdity and foreign cupidity have poised upon this commerce.—There is at present no Anglo Chinese trade, and there can be no honorable commerce in future under the system to totally changed. Are the lives of the hundreds to be put in jeopardy, and is an immense capital to be placed at the mercy of every Mandarin who wishes to bring on a quarrel? We ask whether no large a revenue as the present yields, in entirety is to given up, or to be abandoned the policy of any Governor at Canton who may be pleased to stop the trade, whenever his interests dictate such course. Shall the Hong system be continued, debts upon debts be accumulated, and the foreign community be made a scapegoat for every thing? Shall all the evils that have entailed grow worse with every month? If so, may then the blood of many thousands of poor natives, who are now without rice, drown the voice of men who dare to advocate the rights of their oppressors, may the misery and misery which have been the consequence of rebellion in the time of Lin, be brought forward as a proof, that though England has something to gain from a salutary change, China will reap still more substantial benefits.—The interests of India, of the British manufacturers, of the English public at large—of the United States—of Holland—and probably of China, must imperiously demand proper and reasonable arrangements in the commercial relations; and common sense and humanity by the same token; so that we may see these disastrous wars upon the property of a dignified inoffensive people?

PENANG.—There are again three executions occurred by the members of the Board of Revenue against the Lieutenant Governors of Singapore, Malacca, and Penang, on account of their remaining so long in arrears of large sums due to the treasury. To make it still worse, these gentlemen have not all shame and year after year defer payment.

CHUSAN.—On the 10th of June two foreigners in a wretched plight were driven on the shores of this island. They were the sole in a raft, barefooted in a short garment, and their chief sustenance nothing but a water jar. The magistrate on examining them, could not make out what they possibly could be, and it was pronounced that they might be people from Korea. Upon further investigations it was ascertained that they were fishermen from the kingdom of Hainan? (kingdom of the southern sea—Insects?) who had been driven hither by storms of weather. The authorities of Fokien are charged with transporting them again to their homes.

MACAO.—The Keun min foo has published an order forbidding the outmanking people to leave their homes for foreign countries and to meet ships in the outer seas. This restriction seems to be at variance with the law that indulgently permits flowery natives to repair to other countries under the promise of returning after a number of years.

SIAM.—More than one thousand Chinamen, both opium smokers and dealers have been taken up by government, and are sent in chains to repair and build the city wall. These proceedings will in the future, not to some advantage and are the cause of giving greater stability to government by rendering the palace with an impregnable wall. The poor fellows do not receive either food nor wages and must procure it themselves. A great number of troops have been sent to the vessels destined for China to Senka where a rebellion had broken out.

GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Statement of the Quantities of Teas and Raw Silk Exported to the United Kingdom. Season 1838-39 to this date.

Date	Ships	Destination	Tonnage	Tea Black. Pecuis. Bohea	Congou	Canton	Souchong	Tea Black. Pecuis. Cargo	Caper.	Souchong.	Tea Green. Pecuis. Congou	Ankoi.	Hyson.	Hyson skin.	Pekoe.	Orange Pekoe.	Hyson.	Young Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Twankay.	Gunpowder.	Imperial.	Raw Silk.
1839 June.	19 William Jardine	London	693	..	..	..		2521	21	8.7	..	36	..	..	495	773	..	..	..	1016	..	7	..
	21 Alexander Baring	..	505	..	..	..		3976	77	167	..	..	23	99	213	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	26 Westminster	..	513	..	..	..		3012	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	..	..	88	..	1965	67	..	64
	26 Imogen	..	311	..	..	..		2624	..	33	..	..	93	..	63	..	..	..	124	..	..	..	7
	26 John O'Gaunt	Liverpool	449	..	..	..		2799	77	96	..	..	40	19	284	..	..	..	74	..	18	7	..
	26 Euphrates	London	617	..	..	..		4845	61	140	..	..	..	469	96	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Feby.	1 Mary	..		..	..	..		5553	..	147	..	..	..	78	130	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1 Orestes	Bristol	529	..	..	..		5427	67	103	..	..	..	60	127	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1 Patriot Queen	Liverpool	541	..	..	..		4288	103	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1 Bengal	London		..	..	..		7154	..	..	..	..	..	..	130	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3 John Bull	..	398	..	..	..		639	130	149	..	..	..	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	..
	3 Penang	Liverpool	347	..	..	..		3.03	..	..	..	..	..	163	178	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	..
	3 La Belle Alliance	London		..	..	..		5003	..	134	..	41	..	..	164	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	6 Duke of Lancaster	..		..	..	..		4245	13	198	..	..	19	64	..	..	..	..	..	715	22	114	..
	7 Oriental	Comes for Order	507	..	..	..		3053	..	458	234	..	..	194	..	5	112	..	..	..	..	..	..
	8 Moffat	London	872	..	..	..		8074	..	..	..	..	..	28	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	8 Inglis	..	1322	..	..	..		to169	75	633	..	98	70	306	306	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
	8 Cheiydra	Bristol	449	..	..	..		2974	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	8 Jamaica	Glasgow	369	369	..	..		3015	109	..	..	31	..	29	34	45	..	13	49	22	13	..	..
	9 Jane Brown	..	280	..	..	..		2599	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	..	..	..	..	30	..	..	..
	11 Eliza Stewart	London	423	..	..	..		4202	..	130	..	..	..	196	254	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60
	12 Crescent	..	574	..	..	..		5241	..	61	..	..	..	..	35	..	..	..	..	..	49	10	92
March	10 Hindostan	..	501	..	..	..		832	384	256	..	..	478	346	178	16	..	..	..	797	..	..	673
	18 Viscount Melbourne	..	650	..	..	..		5827	42	167	..	..	150	106	29	..	..	..	..	221	..	..	141
May	Isabella	Leith	422	..	..	..		4355	..	202	29	..	..	10	203	..	21	..	..	34	8	8	..
	Parrock Hall	London	420	..	..	..		2303	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	910	..	..	..	17
	Rosalind	..	271	..	..	..		20 79	..	102	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	577	..	..	..	..
	Ingleborough	..	491	..	..	..		3561	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	152	..	..	..	344	71	6	..
	Premier	..	420	..	..	..		3259	..	246	..	..	..	55	69	..	..	15	401	77	60	190	
	Tigris	Liverpool	422	..	..	..		2764	..	63	..	..	..	145	29	90	..	..	1084	48	33	..	..
	Orion	Cork for Orders	365	..	..	..		2173	..	3	..	..	..	97	..	48	..	98	1366	34	..	..	..
	Orwell	London	1436	..	..	..		7331	33	205	..	..	..	..	139	890	100	82	354	321	184	..	..
	Lord Wm. Bentinck	..	568	..	..	..		4002	..	..	..	..	..	83	..	54	..	..	1026	166	112	26	26
	St. Vincent	..	410	..	..	..		2773	..	..	..	..	..	53	..	204	..	..	..	91	18	13	13
	Eliza	..		..	..	..		3512	..	22	..	..	70	..	..	62	20	26	1009	13	10	..	..
	George IV	..		..	..	..		7123	..	13	..	79	..	33	11	209	273	37	5878	50	12	74	
	David Scott	..		..	..	..		4218	..	14	..	..	..	..	216	321	762	120	1084	612	256	236	
	Reliance	..		..	..	..		7120	140	..	..	23	..	136	86	706	27	..	6148	481	331	..	..
	Anne Jane	..		..	..	..		1000	..	..	..	..	335	3	..	109	..	..	1049	62	75	160	
	Hashemy	..		..	..	..		2263	..	26	8	..	..	4	..	946	162	..	587	1081	80	267	
	Emily Jane	..		..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	69	79	117	..	43	343	129	84	356	
				369	..	..	..	166713	1461	4441	306	274	1189	4028	4175	4925	1575	651	28700	2408	1490	2656	
Shipped from 1st July to end of December 1838.				135	355	..	..	52964	797	2056	122	523	1158	540	2512	2728	333	3262	4062	3221	1647	1000	
				504	355	..	..	219677	2260	6497	428	795	2347	4568	6687	7653	1908	3913	32762	5629	3137	3656	

Black Teas Pecuis 384,145 Lbs 23,049,066
Green Teas ,, 60,972 ,, 8,199,600

Total Pecuis 305,090 Lbs. 40,678,666

Macao, 6th July, 1839

GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Statement of Tea exported to the United States, Season 1838-39.

Despatch		Ships	Destination	Tea Black. Pecuis. Congo	Souchong	Pow. ching	Peco	Orange Peco	Tea Green. Pecuis. Hyson	Young Hyson	Hyson Skin	Twanky	Gunpowder	Imperial
1838	July 4	Mandarin	New York		315				550	1912	115		500	515
	,, 24	Splendid	do.		253	257			59	992	30		220	167
	,, 26	Baptiste Merick	do.		250	218			141	2010	263		197	198
	,, 6	Hindoo	New York via Manila						112	187			110	80
	August 8	Philippe Jr.	New York			196			49	1951	174		385	208
	,, 19	Levant	New York via Manila		1692				77	1136	45		81	131
	September 20	Commerce	Philadelphia		201	280	6		326	1704	407		146	155
	November 19	Albion	New York		196	220	40	127	965	1465	96		500	303
	,, 20	Mary Chilton	do.							1707			265	168
	,, 20	York	do.		34	46			160	909	255		419	202
1839	January 12	Ceylon	Manila and New York										115	67
	,, 21	Trenton	New York		155				410	2186	156		65	160
	,, 30	Asia	Manila and New York		497					2175			259	125
	February 1	J. N. Gossler	New York		260	278			592	1135	360		260	200
	,, 5	London	do.		544					2401	297		117	111
	March 7	Omega				23				371	137	34	18	47
	,, 20	Francis Stanton	New York		578	296		64		2216	236	21	208	229
		Vancouver	Boston	1896	297				300	639				
		Niantic	New York		344	194			230	2002		165	103	58
		Girard	do.		184	304		4	397	2401	114	6	443	478
		Roman	do.		400	260	23		60	1000	123	35	90	60
	May 9	Canada	do.		235	417			34	2532			284	214
	14	Covington	do.			134			191	2540			251	246
	27	Panama	do.		103	163			437	3310	573	160	392	128
	30													
			Pecuis	1896	6779	5301	71	195	4159	41567	4009	475	6078	4700
			Chests	7890	11113	7014	149	487	8518	61199	7837	778	7564	6651

Black Teas Pecuis 11,969 Chests 21,854
Green ,, ,, 61,190 ,, 94,256

Total Pecuis 73,159 Chests 115,910

Canton, 1st June, 1839.

NOTICE.—The Midas Races are unavoidably postponed till further Notice.
THOMAS WILLIAMSON.
Secretary.

NOTICE.—William Henry Sherlock, residing at Manila, and Richard Brennand, residing at Singapore, are partners in our firms of Purssell, Syme & Co. at Batavia, Syme & Co. at Singapore, and Kerr, Murray & Co. at Manila, (from and since the 1st October, 1838.
Manila, 2nd July, 1839.
KERR, MURRAY & Co.

NOTICE.—All persons who have claims against the late William Ambrose, sailmaker of this place, will please to present them to the Subscriber for adjustment; and all who are indebted to the said deceased, are requested to make payment of said debts to
JAMES P. STURGIS.
Macao, 30th July 1839.

NOTICE.—Mr. Merwanjee Jehangeerjee, is admitted a partner in our establishment, and the business will be conducted in future under the firm of Dadabhoy and Manakjee Rustomjee & Co.
D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.
Macao, 25th June, 1839.

NOTICE.—As the British now residing at Macao, may be desirous of availing themselves of their leisure hours to acquire the Portuguese language, a Portuguese gentleman proposes to give lessons therein, either at his own house or at any gentleman's residence, either morning or evening, as it may best suit the parties. For reference apply at the Canton Press Office.
Macao, 5th July, 1839.

NOTICE—Mr HENRY CORMACK, is admitted a partner in our firm from this date.
Bombay, 1st April, 1839.
LECKIE & Co.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are authorised to grant Policies payable in Calcutta, London, Batavia and Canton. A cash payment of five per cent on the amount of premium per each risk will be made to all parties giving risks to this office, and Policies are made payable at 30 days when the premium is paid in cash at a pro rata exchange, and at two months and longer periods when paid by a Bill on the same terms at which the Policy is payable.
DANIELL & Co.
Agents to China, Asiatic Marine Ins. Office.
Secretaries to Calcutta Messrs. Ferguson Brothers & Co.
Agents in London Messrs. Parker Forbes & Co.
in Batavia Messrs. Wilson Smithe & Co.
Canton, 8th November, 1838.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Subscribers are duly constituted and appointed Agents for this Company, and can grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta, Canton, Bombay, Madras, and elsewhere—parties contributing business to the office, will be entitled to a return of five per cent on the amount of premium actually paid in.
Canton, January 4th 1839.
WETMORE & Co.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The undersigned has been appointed Agent in Singapore for the sale of the works published by the "Society for the Diffusion of useful Knowledge" as also Agent for the sale of Chamber's Edinburgh Journal, and the other publications of Messrs W. and R. Chambers, Edinburgh. He has lately received copies of most of the above works, including *Penny Magazine, Penny Cyclopædia, Chambers Journal* etc. which are for sale at the London publishing prices, exchange 4s 8d. per dollar, or 2 cents per penny. He will also be happy to receive orders for and undertakes to procure at the London publishing prices at the above exchange, *without any charges added*, any of the publications of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge and of Messrs W. and R. Chambers,—as any other works parties may wish to order, provided the price be paid at the time of ordering, or guarantee be given that the work or works will be received and paid for on delivery. On the arrival at Singapore of the works ordered, they will be handed over to such agents as the parties may appoint to receive them—or be forwarded direct by earliest opportunity, at the expense of the parties.
Orders in China may be left with Rev. E. C. Bridgman, or J. R. Morrison Esq. Canton—and S. W. Williams Esq Macao—with whom Catalogues of the D. U. K. Society's publications may be seen. Catalogues may also be seen at the Morrison Education Society's Library, Canton—and at Macao.
Singapore 29th October 1838.
J. H. MOOR.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE Charlotte, Captain Lieb-schwager, will have early dispatch. For Freight apply to.
COWASJEE SAPOORJEE TABAKE.

FOR BATAVIA VIA MANILA.

THE French Ship L' Alexandre Doucaillet Commander, now in the Typa, will leave for the above ports at the end of this month. For Freight or Passage apply to S. VAN BASEL TOE LAER & Co.
Macao, 4th July, 1839.

WANTS A SITUATION—An individual who has been in the trade at Canton for seven years; and understands book-keeping. For particulars apply to the Editor of the Canton Press.

FOR SALE.

Bills of the United States Bank on London, at 180 days sight in convenient sum at 4s. 10d. per dollar; enquire of
JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

FOR SALE.

CASH at 4s. 10d. per dollar, will be paid for United States Bank Bills on London. Apply to
17th August, 1839.
RUSSELL & Co.

FOR SALE.

A Small lot of first quality Salted Provisions, and a quantity of Whiskey in casks, by.
JAMES P. STURGIS.
Macao, 6th August. 1839.

FOR SALE.

THE undersigned have just received an assortment of the following viz. Linen Damask, Napkins and Table Cloths, Colored Damask, Table Covers of newest patterns, Linen Ducks and Drill, Damask Counterpanes and Stripe Verandah Tick.
HOOKER & LANE.
No. 1 British Factory,
1st December, 1838.

FOR SALE.

A Quantity of Russian Canvas, Bengal Lines and Twine, a few English made Manifold Writers, and an Invoice of handsome Bronze Patent Hanging Lamps complete, to be had at the Godowns of
A. A. DE MELLO.
Macao 8th July 1839

FOR SALE.

A FEW 3 dozen Cases of very fine CHAMPAGNE just landed from the "Premier" from London.
Price $ 18 per dozen.
FOX, RAWSON, & Co.
Canton, 7th May, 1839.

FOR SALE.

SOME Superior French Claret of Salgueiro & Co. as St. Julien, Chateau Lestour &c. @ $ 7 per dozen also superior Dutch Cordials. Apply to
C. LLOYD.
No. 4 Imperial Hong.

ON SALE.

BEER in HOGSHEADS, just landed in good order. To be had at the Godowns of
BIBBY ADAM & Co.
Canton, 7th September, 1838.

NOTICE.—FOR SALE at the Canton Press Office, The Chinese Hong-merchants and their debts, price one dollar.
General Rates of Agency Commission in Canton; on English letter paper, price 10 cents.

NOTICE.—Just Published and for Sale at the Canton Press Office. "The lasting resentment of Miss Keaou Lwan Wang." A Chinese tale, founded on fact; translated from the Original by Rorya. In one volume, on foolscap paper, price One Dollar.

TERMS.

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For six Months..... ,, ... $ 7
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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—Span. *Buen Suceso* Quartano; *Cometa*, Alayon; Brit. *Lambton*, Hart, all from Manila. Brit. Sloop *Alligator*, Evans from Calcutta and Singapore; *Atalanta*, Clarke, from Bombay and Singapore; *Orient*, ——, from Singapore.
SAILED on DESPATCHED.—Amer. Schrs. Johnston; *Rosalie*, Benson; *Napier*, Archer; *Pandora*, ——; *Florida*, ——; all for the United States.
The Mem'moria for Bombay to be despatched on Monday next at noon.

VESSELS at HONGKONG etc., Brit. Ships *Lord Amherst, Harriet, Psyche, Hercules, Jardine, Mermaid, Isabella, Anne, Minerva, Governor Findlay, Rose, Maria, Pearl, Maulmain, Lady Hayes, Ann, Good Hope, Carnatic, Mangalore, Copeland, Tory, Sesostris, John Marsh, John Horton, Lance, Hercules, William, Cornwallis, Burlin, Cambridge, Good Wood, Charlotte, Charles Forbes, Bathurst, Sultan, Stains Castle, Sir. C. Malcolm, Fanaticist, Spartan, Pekoe, Scaisby Castle, Heroine, Harlequin, Dyaram, Caledonia, Singapore Packet, Rattler, Lambton, Shah Allum, Atalanta.*
Amer. *Oneida, Providence, Apthorpe, Horse.*
French. *L' Alexandre, Athamar.*

LATEST DATES, from ENGLAND, 6th April, per *Tuptey*. UNITED STATES, 5th April, per *Calcutta*, 22nd May, via Bombay. BOMBAY 1st June, per *Caledonia*. SINGAPORE, 26th July, per *Atalanta*. JAVA, 16th July, via Singapore. MANILA, 30th July, per *Lambton*.

SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

Vessel's Name.	Flag.	Commander.	Tons	Where from.	Consignees.
R. Fulton	Ameri.	MacMichael		United States	J. Ryan.
Cynthia	,,	Johnson		,, ...	Gordon & Talbot.
Oscar	,,	Ostrier		,, ...	Wetmore & Co.
Lintin	,,	Endicott		———	Russell & Co.
Ouage	,,	Paris		United States	J. D. Sword.
Naples	Danish	———		,, ...	Russell & Co.
L'Esperance	,,	———		———	

Printed and published by Edmund Moller, *at the Canton Press Office, Pe do Monte*

THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 4, No. 47. Macao, Saturday, 24th August, 1839. No. 203.

ART. IV. *Sketch of Spanish Colonial History in Eastern Asia; government of Vargas, Cruzalegui, Arriola, Zabalburu, Bustamente, marqu's of Torre-Campo, &c. (Continued from Vol. VII. page 541) and from Canton Press No. 31. 6th April.*

THE year after De Lan's death (1858), the very illustrious don Juan de Vargas Hurtado arrived, and assumed the reins of the colonial government. Like many of his predecessors, his first public acts were well-directed and popular. The restoration of ruined edifices, the protection and extension of commerce, &c., afforded him ample and useful occupation. But ere long, the gains of this commerce began to work on the public spirit of the governor, and as this was the very point whereon the citizens were most sensitive, they soon came to ill terms with each other.

We turn aside from the detail of these growing dissensions, to notice a fact or a statement, contradictions. We read that the conquest of Mindoro, this population, had been represented to the "council of the Indies," as capable of being made a valuable appendage to the colony. By their order, a new survey was now made, and with considerable success, to reduce and civilize it. Its interior was represented by the leading party, as still retaining the silver gained, negro-population; while on the coasts, men were found of complexions so dark, as to induce the supposition, that they were of Chinese or Japanese descent. The statement, we wish it to notice, is that one of the Mindoro tribes actually had tails. This fact, as our Augustine authority, is so well attested, that I cannot doubt it, though I suppose it to have been an individual singularity, propagated through a race. This singularity, valuable as it might have been to lord Monboddo, seems to have been a very unfortunate thing to the parties chiefly concerned. It introduced sadly with their dignity and comfort, when sitting down. Under the care of the Recollect fathers, who were transferred hither by a Dominican intrigue from the provinces of Zambales, these poor native were gradually led to cast off the works of darkness, and cease, perhaps, to it is that no more is said in the sequel of their tails.

We are again upon a period, when the colonial annals present an unrelieved map of dissensions; the secular and ecclesiastical authorities, contesting with each other, and their satellites coming to blows among themselves. The bold reforms of the archbishop Pardo were the beginning of these troubles, which seem (at least to the reader of the original record,) never to have an end. Information had been laid before him, that the Jesuit order in the colony, were engaged in commerce, contrary to papal decree. One hundred and fifty bales of goods, on board the Santa Rosa, were pointed out to him as the property of the fathers of the Company, and sequestrated by command of the archbishop. The Jesuits, supported by the Audiencia, resisted the ecclesiastical mandate, and at once, the archiepiscopal innovator was obliged to yield. Other occasions of strife did not fail to follow, and at length the prelate's bearing became so irritating to the civil functionaries, that they unanimously agreed to send him into exile. In pursuance of his resolution, the archbishop was arrested in his palace, in March, 1683, and transported to Linayen. This deportation of the head of the church seeming, to certain of the Dominican clergy, unjust, and they abstaining from any intercourse with its authors, the dominant party turned its resentment upon them also, and sent them after the archbishop. These rash proceedings of Vargas and his associates, were cut short in April, 1684, by the arrival of a new governor, the admiral don Gabriel de Cruzalegui y Arriola. The archbishop was forthwith recalled, and received both a cathedral triumphant. Unhappily, he did not get the victory over his own spiritual evil feelings, but proceeded without delay to bring his late persecutors to public confession and penance. Most of them submitted, but Vargas found such a load of humiliation, laid upon him, that he rebelled, and claimed exemption, under the immunities of the military order. A legal process of extraordinary obstinacy ensued, running through four whole years, and filling twenty large volumes. This period of incessant litigation was further marked by a succession of public disasters. The vessels put back in distress; the harvests failed and epidemic diseases prevailed extensively.

At length in 1687, a judge arrived from Mexico, commissioned to decide on the matter of Vargas and his associates. These last, however, had already disappeared from the scene, and Vargas went alone into exile. The clerical opponents of the archbishop now felt his severity, and then, the venerable prelate, having tasted the sweets of revenge to the full, departed this life aged 78, in December, 1689.

His superior in the civil administration, the timid and feud-disliking admiral, had decreased some months before; and in the following year, Vargas died also. From the courts, where they had up, acted a little while before, as accusers and judges of each other, they were thus transferred to quick succession to the tribunal of infinite justice.

The colonial administration had hardly been a year in the hands of Don Alonso de Avila fuertes, when he was superseded (1690), by don Fausto Cruzally Gon,ora. This new governor was a zealous economist, and proceeded, soon after his arrival, to the recovery of large sums due the colonial chest, by various residents. In carrying out his plans of retrenchment, he fell some what into the extremes of more modern economists. The pay of the military, for instance, was reduced so low, that at a later day, when one of his successors examined into these matters, it was found that the soldiers often stood sentry—shirtless and barefoot,—a sort of uniform, for his Catholic majesty's service, which was considered rather too much *à la Gougore*

It was, however a time when retrenchment became the colony. The last galleon owned in the islands, had just been lost on one of the Marianas. Great exertions were made to build one of extraordinary size, and in nine months she was ready for the voyage to Mexico. A cargo of immense value was laden on the ill fated vessel, but she had scarcely left the port, when a furious gale drove her on the island of Luhop, where she was totally lost, and 400 of the crew perished. A third galleon followed (in 1693), and was never after heard of.

We must here turn back a few years, to notice for a moment the progress of depopulation in the Marianas. As early as 1681, those islands had again become the scene of new exposures. The Spanish force at Guam, was at that time weakened by the absence of a detachment on a campaign of civil and spiritual reduction, among the northern islands. The natives of Guam seized the occasion to revolt, and a large number of the Spanish residents fell under the rude arms of the insurgents, before their comrades returned, to save them from total annihilation. Quiet was again restored, but the colony came very near losing the victim of a plot formed by a crew of runaway convicts from Mexico, in 1686. This danger escaped, new troubles arose with the aborigines; for the grounds of which, it was determined to concentrate the native population on the chief island. This policy was henceforth pursued, and the result was, as has been already remarked, that island after island was disappeopled, and the Marianas tribe was reduced to about 5 00, collected on Guam and Rota.

The Philippine mission had received a strong reinforcement, of sixty Augustine and thirty-eight Dominican friars, in 1680, but the archiepiscopal chair remained vacant seven years longer. In September, 1687, don Diego Camacho arrived, and resumed the unfortunate work of his great spirit with his predecessor Pardo. He early involved himself in difficulties with his clergy, by requiring them to submit to visitations, reexaminations, &c. The united opposition of the regular clergy rendered his efforts, for the time, ineffectual. He decided were they on this point, that when they had occasion, soon after, to resort to the ecclesiastical tribunals, for protection against a governmental inquiry into the titles by which they held their lands, and the archbishop pledged his aid on condition of their submission to visit, they one and all rejected his gratuitous. It is not our province to decide on the point at issue between them. It is worth noticing, however, as a matter of fact, that the Catholic missions in China, had been already disturbed again and again by like difficulties. In 1684, and 1686, for instance, almost all the missions there had been thrown into confusion, by decrees requiring the regular clergy to take off its of subjection to the papal vicars. And now, in the Philippines, when Camacho pressed his demands to extremities, declaring the churches of the recusant clergy vacant, the immediate result was, that the suburban parishes, and a hundred other *parties*, were deprived of their parochial teachers. These consequences compelled the archbishop to pause, and after a time, to suffer the deprived clergy to return to their altars. The contest was not, however, ended, though we spare to register the long details, which fill almost the whole of the 8th volume of our authority. At length, when these dissensions had gone on to public encounters in the streets, the interference of the governor became necessary, and the whole subject was referred to the decision of his most Catholic majesty. The royal reply of May, 1700, was an unqualified approval of the course of the archbishop, and the audiencia was required to aid him, in enforcing the submission of the regular clergy.

The difficult post of mediator between these contending parties, continued to be held by governor Cruzat, until September, 1700. Don Domingo Zabalburu y Echeverri, who had been named governor six years before, then arrived, and the worthy economist and peacemaker had the double pleasure of resigning his mediatorship, and of handing over a well-filled treasury.

Several years of quiet now intervened, and from such scanty notices as our authority bestows, it may be inferred, that the Philippine commerce was again flourishing. The war between Spain and England does not appear to have affected it much, the only notice taken of it, being the escape of the galleon of 1704, after a sharp contest with an English frigate.

The administration of Zabalburu was now drawing to a natural and quiet close, when unhappily, the celebrated father De Tournon, on his way to China as visitor general of the papal missions, touched at Manila. He immediately showed his extreme punctiliousness, and the governor, aware probably of the danger of quarreling with churchmen, yielded to his protensions, although he showed no authority or requester from the council of the Indies. Not content with this minor triumph, De Tournon proceeded to assume ecclesiastical authority in the Philippines, and even made some alteration in the terms of one of the royal charities.

When the account of these submissions, reluctant as they were, went home to Spain, it drew out a severe censure on the governor and his *elders*. Zabalburu was deprived of his office, and ordered back to Mexico. The members of the Audiencia were fined and otherwise punished. The archbishop too was made to suffer by a removal to the see of Guadalajara, and prohibited further correspondence with Manila. It was ordered asap, that no person assuming ecclesiastical authority, be received as such in the colonies, unless he exhibited the royal receipt, and thus being refused, his reception was to be confined to a mere discharge of the claims of humanity.

These severe visitations seem to have been provoked by the fact, that De Tournon was a meddling foreigner, and the Spanish court had no mind to brook interference from such a quarter. This jealousy of foreign intervention was clearly shown, in the restoration of the college, with whose affairs De Tournon had meddled, to its old foundation, and the strict limitation of privileges in future to Spanish students.*

After the departure of De Tournon, we are told, "that the commonwealth, affected by many and long-continued trials, betook itself to prayer and penitence. After many public confessions, a royal ordinance of no ordinary importance, was published throughout the islands. Divine Providence, it said, had the republic with the safe arrival of the galleon, with a great quantity of silver; and further in 1709, with the appearance of a new archbishop, Fr F. de la Cuesta.†"

I became the duty of this prelate to put in force the right of visitation, so fully asserted by the late appeal to Madrid, but which still lay unexercised. But De la Cuesta finding that the opposition of the regular clergy continued unabated, consented to a second reference of the question to court, where, on further deliberation, the arch episcopal powers received considerable limitation.‡

CONFUCIUS AND THE CHILD.

From the Asiatic Journal for March.

The following popular tale is not a prelude to any more extensive work, but is merely designed for the use of juvenile readers. Like our more mature, it is the vehicle of instructions on several points of common belief, and is therefore written in an easy and familiar style. The admonitions of the child in his replies is, of course, overdrawn, yet the deference to propriety in receiving correct principles of reading and writing is not there but the example to their children. The characteristics of mind, too, are more particularly expressed in the following tale, and resemble the familiar household words of every hearth, than in the studied efforts of the poet or the dramatist. As such, the European reader will regard it, and though he may be inclined to simplify or to better stories, more witty or more touching, he will appreciate the value of the difference if there. It is consequently placed before him as a specimen of Chinese style and feeling, and as a link in the universal chain of traditions of the human race, pending a discussion which is now before the public, and which, we finally flatter ourselves to the Englishman, will be of considerable interest.

Kungtsze§ was promulgating his doctrines in the west of the kingdom of Loo, when one day he went out in his cart along with his followers for an airing, and met upon the road several little boys at play, and among them one who did not join in the game. The sage, to tag his ear, asked him, "How happens it that you are the only one who does not play?" "Pray excuse me," replied the child; "my clothes are rent and torn; besides, I should only disgrace my father and mother by getting into fights and squabbles, in which there is trouble without any merit; what good is it then? This is the reason I do not play." He directly sat down, took some straw in his hand, and began to build a city. "Confucius, chiding him, said, "Why do you not try to get out of the way of the cart?" "Prom time of old until now," replied the child, "carts have got out of the way of cities—not cities removed for carts." The sage, who was on the point of moving his car, descended from it and exclaimed, "Your years are but few, but how come you to be so artful?" "A child at three years," said the boy, "separates from his father and mother; a boy at the age of three days ranges over ditch and field; a fish three days old roams the river and the lake. This is their natural disposition; can you call it artful?" "Where do you dwell?" rejoined Confucius; "what is your name, surname, and appellation?" "The village of Prih," said the boy, "is my humble birth-place. I am named and surnamed Heaugtu, and have no appellation." "I should like you to take a stroll with me. Are you willing?" said the sage. "At home I have a respected father, whom it is my duty to serve, an affectionate mother, whom I must obey, delicate younger brethren, whom I must instruct, and learned tutors, with whom I must study. What moments, then, have I to ramble with you?" replied the child. "In my car," said Confucius, "are thirty-two *chesnuts*; will you play with me?" "When the emperor," said the child, "lives after all within the four seas is not regulated; when ministers are fond of play, public business is obstructed; when literati are given to play, studies and pursuits are neglected; when inferiors play, household plans are deranged; when slaves are fond of play, they must be lashed; when husbandmen play, ploughing and seed time are lost; it is, therefore, improper to play." "I should regulate and levellize with you the empire," said Confucius. "What do you say?" "The empire," rejoined the boy, "cannot be levelled. There are towering mountains—there are streams and lakes. If you level the mountains, the birds and beasts cannot find suitable dwellings; if you dam up the streams and the lakes, fishes and tortoises could not go about; if you put aside nobles and princes, the people would be thrown into confusion; were you to destroy sheers, where would be your sage?" "Heaven is not uniform, how can it be levelled?" "Do you know," rejoined Confucius, "what fire has no smoke, what water no fish, what hill no stone, what tree no branch, what man no wife, what wife no husband, what cow no bull, what horses no foal, what cock no hen, what hen no cock, what is a sage, what is a villain, what is not enough, what is too much, what city has no moat, and what moat no shallows?" "The fire of a fire-fly," replied the child, "has no fire; the water of a well has no fish; a mud-hill§ no stones; a dead tree§ no branch; an old child-man§ has no wife; a jade lady§ no husband; an earth-bullock§ no milk; the gentle-horse§§ no foal; the hen-hawg no female; the key to an oath; a virtuous man in a prison (or sage?); a virtuous man in society; the end of a day is not enough; the day is not enough; Mang-ching has not sufficient; inferiors have no appellations." "Do you know," continued Confucius, "what is the controlling power of heaven and earth, the end and consummement of Yin and Yang††, what is to be right, what is to be left, what is an outer garment, what is an inner one, what is the father, what is the mother, what is the husband, what is the wife, whence the wind blows, where the rain commences, the cycle of the year and day set up from, what is the rebuking extent of heaven and earth?" "How I ever miss," said the child sir, "eighty-one; this is the accumulating power of heaven and earth; eight times nine are seventy-two; this is the beginning and end of Yin and Yang; heaven is the father; earth the mother; the sun the husband; the moon the wife; the sun is the left; the planet the west; the rainbow the outer garment; the thunder the inner one; winds regulate the four seasons; rain comes from the heaven above; clouds from the hills; dew from the earth; heaven and earth's calculations extend to infinity, east, north, south, and west have positions of name." "For this," said Confucius, "that father and mother are relations; are husband and wife relations?" "Father and mother are the nearest relations," replied the boy; "I had husband and wife are not relations." "Should a husband and wife not be relations?" "Should a husband and wife be spirits§§ when dead, are buried together. How known is that they are not relations?" "When man is born," replied the boy, "he has no wife, as a cow no wife; when the wheels have been reunlocked, they can be greased; a virtuous woman should marry a man of worth. A two-roomed house, with its pillars, its doors, windows, its six matters, is better than the nine-storied tower; the well-bred daughter of the same house is the chaste wife of the same house; the wife of the same house is the affection for parents in-law." Confucius, sighing, said, "Exceeded! excellent!" The boy then said to Confucius, "I have a few questions to ask of you, which I should like respectively answered, and hope to receive the information which I require. I hope you will not refuse!" Why, then," continued the boy, "do birds swim; do the wild geese crowd; does the fish go into its recesses in winter?" Confucius replied the same. "Most lessons have square feet; the solid grass reeds, because they have long necks; the fir tree is green in winter, because it has a strong heart." "Sir," replied the boy; "fish and tortoises swim; have they square feet? Tough grass; have they long necks? The evident baptism is green in winter; has it a strong heart? How many cows constituted the chief? are there in it a herd of cattle? how many goats in the expanse of heaven?" Confucius replied, "Why you are such earth and hearers. What is the use of talking about such things? you should only inquire about that which is before our eyes." "If this is all," replied the boy, "how many hairs are there in an eyebrow?" Confucius smiled, and gave no answer; looking towards his followers, he said, "The next generation will be astonishing. I perceive, about that one to come will excel the present!" He then ascended his car, and moved on.

He who despises the tender years of an intelligent child, shows that he has more talent and wit than a man; for in talking of the object of nature there is no limit to Clearly the old sage manifested his deficiency. [subjects.

Calcutta.

(From the Englishman, June 27)

Within the last few days we have received several communications from our friends with the *Army of Indus*. These letters bear different dates and come from different divisions of the Army, some being from Candahar and some from Quota. There is however a painful resemblance in their contents; —they all speak of a fine army sadly broken up, if not nearly ruined, by its tedious march through a country, the natural difficulties of which were almost unknown, or have been imperfectly described by those travellers, on whose accounts the Govern-

* The course of De Tournon, after leaving Manila, belongs to another history. It is sufficient to add, that he carried over to China the same lofty demands, and that the regular clergy there soon became united in opposing him. He next ran foul of the Board of Rites and the emperor Kanghe, by whose decree, he was compelled to retire to Macao, and exile. Roughly treated even by the Portuguese government, he fired on in his place of banishment under many humiliations, and, at length died; an example of the truth, that whosoever exalteth himself, shall be abased.

† Under date of 1706, our authority mentions, in noticing the death of the Jesuit father P. I. Duvla, that he was the introducer of the cocoa plant into the Philippines. It still flourishes in the colony, yielding a heavy net pier only to that of Soconoco.

‡ Two implies mud-earth, without stones. We say a mud-hen and a mud-hill.

§ Kan hoo, a rotten tree. It may be a particular species.

§ Yuh-fee, a jade lady. No explanation in Morrison's Dictionary: not a singular defect. It perhaps implies some supernatural being.

§ Tse-nan. No explanation again. The ebony cow is the buffalo, 'water-cow.'

§§ The he-ma, grain or paddy horse.

†† The male and female principles of nature—motion and rest, light and shade.

‡‡ Notions gathered from the *E-king*, or "Book of Combinations."

§§ The green woo tree.

§§ The reform to the tying of the feet with red cords by the "Moon-light Man." See *Asiatic Journal*, vol. XXVII, p. 3, Sept. 1838.

* The name of Confucius, sometimes called Kungfootsze.

† Ahind of sedan, on two wheels, propelled from behind by two handles; open like an easy chair, which much resembles.

ment relied. Looking at the *facts* accumulated by our correspondents, we should say, that, had our army been opposed by a small and determined force, it could scarcely have made its way through the first pass—the Bolan,—and *certainly* could not have hoped to have got through that of Kojuck. But Fortune smiled on the expedition, and in addition to the advantage of effecting its objects (as yet) without bloodshed, it has satisfactorily ascertained for us that nothing is ever to be apprehended from any force that may hereafter dream of *invading India* by the route now always providing that *we* and our allies *fight* those obstacles to its progress which the Ruler Sirdars so singularly omitted to oppose to our advance.

As a proof of the great difficulties which the Army has had to encounter, we offer, on excellent authority, the following statement of the condition in which some of the corps were upon their arrival at Candahar, and we leave our readers to guess in what a state they *will be* when the marches to Girisk and Cabul have been accomplished:

H. M's 16th Lancers.—About fifty men without horses. The cattle generally in wretched condition

2nd Light Cavalry.—Quite unfit for service 53 horses died in one day!

3rd Light Cavalry.—Still in good order.

European Horse Artillery.—The cattle in the worst condition.

N.-W. Provinces Troop of Horse Artillery.—In tolerable order.

Camel Battery.—In serviceable order, but the cattle evidently sinking under starvation and hard work.

H. M's 2d Light Infantry.—400 men only fit for duty. 70 sick.

European Regiment.—400 men fit for duty. About 70 sick.

16th Regt. N. I. About 40 men sick in each corps.

37th Regt. N. I. and all suffering from hard work,

4th Regt. N. I. no food and bad water.

So much has been said about the prices of grain, the climate, and productions of the country, that we need not enter into further descriptions here; but content ourselves with an extract from the letter of an officer of Artillery mentioning a few facts, which, though not very important, are new, and may be turned to account hereafter:

Candahar 17th April.—Sepoys receive one pound of ata, and other natives half pound daily. Compensations are given for ata not issued, and a grass cutter here costs Government about 25 rupees a month. A sepoy from 72 to 74. The ex ra expence averages 2 lacs per diem. Our servants greedily purchase ata at two seers per rupee, when any is procurable, and I frequently see it sold at one rupee per seer.

The climate of this country varies according to your position in it. At the Khojuck Pass the air was delightfully cool. Here, only eighteen miles from the top of the range, we have decided hot winds.

The Persians are said to be in Herat as allies of Kamran. Our plan is to *trust them* there. No army will ever cross this country in any condition to meet us beyond the passes. Here is our small force without seeing an enemy, quite *hors de combat* owing to *natural* obstacles. We *cannot* go to Herat. We have neither legs nor provisions to take us there.

The stages from the Khojuck Pass to this place are thus:

1. Dundi Goolai	14 miles	road pretty easy—water cut off by the enemy—great distress for it in camp.
2. Uttela	10 miles	road capital—water cut off as yesterday.
3. Melamanda	13 miles	road execrable and most trying to cattle—water execrable and abundant.
4. Near Leila Mujnow	15½ miles	road execrable—Ord river—water slightly brackish.
5. Deh Hadje	8 miles	road excellent—water plentiful—and good.
6. Near Koos shaub	13 miles	water excellent and plentiful—country covered with crops in full ear—road excellent.
7. Kandahar	5 miles,	From Quetta to the
Total	72½ miles.	

camp at Chummun on this side the Khojuck Pass is about 70 miles—so that the distance from Quetta to Khandahar is very close upon 150 instead of 112, as our best information stated. But this whole campaign has been a Tragi Comedy of errors, and has cost about one-third more than it should have done had not Government been *grossly* deceived on every material point connected with it. * * * * *. Khandahar is in a fine valley; town a regular oblong, about 1½ by ¾ mile—surrounded by orchards. Grain is still very dear, only 4 seers per rupee as yet procurable. There is, however, plenty of it and Government *must* purchase at any price and sell at 5 seers.' *Sing. Free Press 25th July.*

THE FIXING OF IMAGES FORMED AT THE FOCUS OF A CAMERA OBSCURA.—Extracted from the Compte Rendu, of January 7th. M. Arago proceeded to give the Academy a general idea of the splendid discovery of M. Daguerre, of which the public have yet had but a very imperfect idea.

Every one, said M. Arago, knows the optical apparatus called the Camera Obscura. Every one knows with what nicety, with what accuracy of form and tone of colour objects can be produced on paper placed in the focus of the large lens, which constitutes the essential part of that instrument, and every one after admiring these images has felt regret at not being able to preserve them.

This regret will be felt no longer, M Daguerre has discovered a substance on which the optical image leaves a perfect impression; a substance on which every feature of the object is reproduced with an accuracy almost incredible. In fact it would be no exaggeration to say, the interior had discovered the means of *fixing* the *images*, if his method could produce the colours; but it should be at once stated, in order to undeceive the public, that the pictures of M. Daguerre as in a crayon drawing, or an engraving, or rather (which will be the best illustration) as in an aquatint drawing, show nothing more than white, black, and grey, nothing but light and shade, and half tints. In a word, in M. Daguerre's Camera, it is the light its If which reproduces the forms and proportions of exterior objects; and so that the relative intensity of the shades of the parts which are white, black, and grey, are exactly preserved while the half tints represent red, yellow, and green.

The process of M. Daguerre has not only brought forth the discovery of a substance more susceptible of the action of light than any before known to physicians and chemists; but M. Daguerre has also suspended that property at any given moment. His designs therefore, when finished may be exposed to the glare of the sun without undergoing any change.

The extreme susceptibility of the preparation which M. Daguerre employs, does not constitute the only feature in which his discovery differs from the imperfect attempts which have formerly been made to impress the mind or copies of a shadow on the surface of chlorate of silver. The substance which is white, is blackened by the light, the white parts of the image becoming black, while the black parts remain white. On the occasion used by M. Daguerre the object and its representation are exactly similar; the white corresponds to the white, the half tints to the half tints, and the black to the black.

M. Arago adverted to the advantages which this discovery of M. Daguerre would afford to travellers. The facility and accuracy which will result from the new process, for obtaining a sketch of men, of no much interest as the scenery, will increase their occupation. They will work less out of doors, but certainly more within.

The new discovery will probably furnish astronomers with an important assistant in their investigations. As the decline of the Academicians, M. Daguerre threw the image of the moon formed by a reflecting telescope on one of his prepared screens, and it evidently had the effect of white impressions.

In formerly making similar experiments with chlorate of silver, a commission of the Academy composed of Biot, Gay-Lussac, and Arago, produced no perceptible effect. Perhaps the exposure to the light was not sufficiently long. It appears that might be, M. Daguerre is the first who has produced a physical impression which can be acted on by the luminous rays of the moon.

M. Biot observed fully in the testimony of M. Arago as to the astonishing results obtained by M. Daguerre; having many times had the advantage of seeing them and of hearing M. Daguerre relate some of the numerous experiments which he has made on the optical susceptibility of the preparation of which it is composed. M. Biot thinks with M. Arago that it will furnish means equally new and desirable of studying the properties of one of the natural agents which it most concerns us to know, and which hitherto we have had so little means of testing by other proofs than our sensations. And he could not better express his opinion of this invention than by comparing it to artificial retina which has been now placed by M. Daguerre at the disposal of philosophers.

EXECUTION OF PIRATES AT ZANTE.—The sentence pronounced by the Criminal Court of Zante, and confirmed by the Supreme Council of Justice, upon the five pirates belonging to the Island of Cerigo was carried into effect on the 27th of November, in the Mole square of Zante, as directed by the sentence of the Court. And it is satisfactory for us to be able to state that the prisoners fully confessed their guilt, and met their fate with perfect resignation.

The crime for which these persons suffered was of a most atrocious nature

A boat arrived at Canea, * in Candia, commanded by Stamati Cocchissa, with four men, under the Greek flag, with a cargo of olive oil and pitch, on the 23d of August, 1837, which was sold for 20,000 dollars; but, unfortunately, as the vessel was in quarantine, this transaction took place in public. Having terminated his operations, the captain put to sea with the money on board for Prezza, on the evening of the 31st of August, with the same crew and five passengers. When the vessel had been a short time at sea, one of the passengers told the captain that he expected a boat to come off, for the purpose of smuggling some silk; to which he objected, but eventually consented to the views of the passenger. About four or five o'clock in the morning a boat approached the one that had left Canea, and four armed persons, who announced that they were Custom-house officers, came on board, and having made themselves masters of the vessel, bound the captain and his men and went in quest of the money. Having got possession of it, they proceeded to disable the oars, and then decided to confine the crew and passengers in the hold, and having forced them into it, they nailed down the hatch-way, and then opened the sides of the vessel. They then escaped with their booty; but the servant (whom they had not thought it necessary to bind, in consequence of his doing state, he having been severely beaten by them) succeeded in cutting the cords of the captain and of his unhappy companions, who, unable to save the drowning passengers, the vessel being in a sinking state, threw themselves into the sea. The pirate boat being not far off, the wounded servant swam towards it, and praying for mercy was inhumanly murdered by them, as were also two other sailors who were swimming away. The captain and one sailor, however, succeeded in reaching the shore, each being ignorant of the other's safety; when they successively presented themselves to the Consul and then to the municipality, and stated what had occurred, not being able to swear to more than that the pirate boat belonged to Cerijo, and that one of the party was the health-office guardian who had attended them during their quarantine. The prisoners were accordingly arrested, and as natives of Cerijo were demanded by her Majesty's Consul, and given up to the Ionian government, and, although they confessed their guilt in Candia, they denied all knowledge of the transaction upon their examination at Zante. The complicated nature of the whole business, and the wish of the tribunal to afford the unhappy sufferers every latitude in their defence, they wishing to bring witnesses from other countries, has led to delay in the termination of the process—but everything having been proceeded with in the most regular manner, they were at last condemned to suffer the penalty established by the penal code for piracy perpetrated with murder. *Nautical Magazine.*

* See a view of this place in our Vol. for 1838, p. 685 No. 11.

BRITISH SEAMEN AS THEY ARE.—*Sketches of Character, No. 2.*

The hardships, wrongs, and neglect which our merchant seamen experience, should induce our merchants for their own sake, to do something more for them than to make long speeches at Exeter Hall, or the London Tavern. In too many cases these have been full of sound and fury, and professions which retard, rather than promote the improvement in the condition of the seamen. Mere words like these do incalculable mischief, for when gentlemen whose names stand high in the mercantile world profess to serve the seamen and gravely bring forward a series of resolutions to improve their condition, and then either neglect or totally abandon their project, (without assigning a reason,) they leave a bad impression, and had better have held their peace. Those whose hopes and expectations they have raised view any future results on their behalf with distrust.

A seaman applied lately at the Shipwrecked and Destitute Sailors' Asylum, and was relieved as far as the fund of the Institution would allow. His name is Jas Pearse, and he sailed from London to Quebec in the autumn of 1836, in the ship Christopher. On the passage home, timber laden, the ship became waterlogged and dismasted. She *had a heavy deck cargo.* The crew, mate, and five seamen were washed overboard and drowned. On the 5th December the ship capsized, and two more seamen were drowned. She drifted onwards tighted, and two others died on the deck from the effects of cold, hunger, and fatigue. At 4 A. M. the brig George Gordon of Liverpool bore down to the wreck, but could render no assistance as she had lost her boats in the gale. Between the time she first saw the brig and her coming alongside two more men died; the remaining four clung close to the ropes, and endeavoured to throw the ends on board, but they only caught those of the second mate and carpenter, the former was drowned and the latter saved. They made two other attempts to come alongside, but the sea was running so high they could not effect it. At night she bore up for England, leaving Pearse and another man on the wreck. The latter died during the night, and Pearse remained the only survivor. He got into the forecastle, where he remained suffering all the horrors of his forlorn situation until the 12th December, when the brig Persian, bound to Cork fell in with him. He was taken on board by Captain Blanchet, who treated him with the greatest kindness, and landed him at Kinsale on the 14th December. He remained there in the hospital three months and twelve days his hands and feet being frostbitten, and he lost the greater part of of one foot. Having a wife and four children residing at Deptford, he requested to be removed to his native country, and his request was complied with. On his arrival he applied to his owners for his wages, but as freight is the mother of wages, and as the vessel was lost, there was no freight earned, therefore there was nothing for him. They however presented the poor fellow with 2s. 6d. He then applied to the Thames Police Office where that worthy magistrate, Mr. Hallaran gave him relief from funds placed at his disposal for such purposes and which he regretted were nearly exhausted. After such suffering, nothing remained for poor Pearse, but the workhouse and the miserable pittance doled out by the Merchant Seamen's Corporation.

This unhappily is not a solitary case. It is to be hoped the time is not far distant when a permanent asylum will be found for our Merchant seamen, similar to that of Greenwich.

A. B.

Palmer's Folly, Ratcliffe Highway.
Ibidem.

CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 24th Aug. 1839.

IV

FOREIGN RELATIONS WITH CHINA.—Much has of late been said by the Indian Press on the late occurrences at Canton, and we are surprised to see that many of them, in censuring the Chief Superintendent's measures, deny also to the owners of the Opium forced from them by the Chinese into the hands of the Superintendent and by him delivered over, the right of compensation from the British Government. The reason upon which our contemporaries mostly ground their denial to the right of compensation, is that the Opium trade was illegal, and that as such the Chinese Government was perfectly justified in suppressing it by what means were available and that its proceedings to that effect being justifiable, the British Government cannot become answerable for the losses incurred by its subjects in the prosecution of an illegal trade.

But let us, before we weigh the justice of this opinion of the Indian Press, consider the manner in which this enormous trade was carried on. We grant that as far as the letter of the law goes, the introduction of Opium was strictly prohibited; but it must never be forgotten that foreigners trading to this empire have no means of appeal to the Supreme government; all they are allowed to know of the measures of the government as respects their treatment and trade, is, with a few exceptions of late, communicated to them through the Hong merchants, men who may be thought not to be impartial, having interests of their own to promote, which frequently are at variance with those of the foreign trade; besides, it is a notorious fact, that these hong merchants are looked upon by their own government, if not with suspicion, certainly with contempt, as is sufficiently proved by the ignominious treatment they are at all times made to suffer, so as even to extend to bodily chastisement. Accustomed, therefore, as foreigners have been, to receive the commands of the Chinese authorities, (the Provincial Government of Kwang tung) through a medium which that government itself takes every means to degrade, it cannot be a matter of wonder that little attention was paid to the many edicts against the Opium trade which from time to time were by the Hong merchants communicated to foreigners; some purporting to be Imperial rescripts and others emanating from the Government of the Province; the disregard to these edicts was naturally augmented by seeing that they had no effect whatever on the native population who carried on the smuggling of Opium as privately as ever, protected therein by the local authorities, from the highest officer to the lowest tide waiter, who made enormous profits from the bribes, or fees they received. The fees paid to the authorities for their connivance were reduced into a regular system and their rate periodically altered as best suited the views of the officers. The proceeds there is every reason to believe were distributed among the Government officers according to a certain scale, and they had long been accustomed to look upon the income arising from this trade as part of their regular perquisites of office, the salary of which is in almost all cases so very inconsiderable that to enable them to live and keep up the appearances of their station, mandarins must contrive to find out other means of obtaining money. The Opium trade protected by the Provincial Government, under whose regulations the whole foreign trade exclusively was thus carried on, subject, it is true, to temporary suspensions, which were generally caused to be caused by the inordinate capacity of mandarines in raising the fees; and it has now submitted in this manner upwards of 70 years increasing steadily, until it grew to such enormous extent, that it at last has roused all the energies of the Government to suppress it. There being be little doubt that it tended materially to impoverish the empire, and to demoralize the people.

By many the Opium-trade has been called one of smuggling, and the foreign importers smugglers, but we have already shewn that it enjoyed the protection of the local Government, which is the only Chinese authority with whom foreign merchants can come in contact, and as to the foreign importers being smugglers it is well known that this trade was carried on, as regards orders for delivery outside and payment, as openly as any other. Opium orders on Lintin, we considered good commercial security, and were as negotiable as any Government paper in Europe. The shroffs, or native bankers advanced on them without hesitation, nor was remittance from India to China deemed more safe than in the shape either of the drug itself, or by bills hypothecation. The manner also in which the trade was carried on was not exceeding at Whampoa and that was of very recent growth) not exactly smuggling. The Opium store ships lay, in what the Chinese call the outer waters; foreigners were in no shape introduced the Opium into the country; they merely delivered the drug to Chinese boatmen who came alongside their ship, producing an order for the quantity they had purchased. It was the Chinese who introduced it into the country, it was they who regulated with the mandarines the amount of fees to be paid for connivance. Foreigners themselves never bribed the officers, nor were in any way instrumental in introducing the Opium into the country except by bringing it near the coasts.

The Lintin trade was very properly be compared to that which during Napoleon's continental system, was carried on at Heligoland, which, while that system lasted, became the emporium for British manufactures, whence by means of smugglers they were introduced into the adjacent countries, often in spite of the decrees but more often with their connivance secured by bribes. Like Heligoland the anchorage of Lintin, taking the sea to be such, is friendly ground, and on the natives falls the greatest onus of breaking the laws of their country, and of impoverishing and demoralizing it.

We by no means wish to be thought friendly to the Opium trade, we sincerely hope that measures may be taken so as entirely to suppress it and eradicate the infatuation which now makes so many millions seek their only solace and delight in baneful intoxication; but we see no reason for denying justice to those whom the late measures of the Imperial commissioner threaten to involve in ruin. As is so often the case, now only, in the eleventh hour, when ruin is likely to overtake a trade hitherto beyond example prosperous, do we hear it decried on all sides, now only do people find out its shocking immorality, and now only are those engaged in it and who by means of it furnished the Bengal Government with a revenue of upwards of a Million of Sterling annually, originated as smuggler, poisoners, etc; whilst in the halcyon days of this trade the same people were styled princely merchants, etc.

Let us now consider whether those who lost their property by the commissioner's proceedings have no claim for compensation from their Government? having obeyed the injunctions of the Chief Superintendent to deliver to him all the Opium under their control at the time in the China Seas. We need not now refer to the circumstances which preceded the Commissioner's arrival; the many threatening edicts, nor to the humiliations and insults offered to the foreign community at Canton. Suffice it to say that on the 18th of March the Hong-merchants delivered to the foreigners the Commissioner's edicts, one addressed to the former, and another to the latter, threatening these with imprisonment, and those with death, if within three days all the Opium then in the outside anchorages was not given up. All communication with Macao and even with Whampoa was cut off, and moreover the Commissioner demanded the person of one of the most influential merchants at Canton to be given up. We have at the time circumstantially related all these occurrences, and how the foreign community not only refused to give the order for the delivery to the Chinese of their Opium, but also that they, considering the demand of Mr. Dent's person, not one only of personal importance to that gentleman, but affecting the safety of the whole community, opposed Mr. Dent's going into the City. Until Sunday the 24th of March the Chinese were untiring in their efforts by persuasion to obtain Mr. Dent's consent to go into the City, and to render their eloquence more persuasive the senior Hong-merchants appeared with chains round their necks, typical of the punishment that awaited them should the Commissioner's demand not be complied with. The Chinese had hitherto abstained from using force, though it more than probable that they would soon have resorted to it, but that they preferred the voluntary surrender of Mr. Dent, of whose person in such case, as having been delivered over by his own

countrymen which the Chinese would construe into a proof of his guilt, they would then believe themselves to be at liberty to dispose as they liked. That under such circumstances, and knowing this, a similar manner 60 years ago Mr. Flint was detained a prisoner in Casa branca during three years, the refusal of the foreign community to permit of Mr. Dent's going into the City, was unanimous, need not be wondered at, but this obstinacy as the Chinese considered it could not fail if longer persisted in, to produce personal violence, and totally unprotected as the foreign community were, and badly armed, we entertain no doubt that an actual collision with the Chinese military or Police would have been attended with the most dreadful consequences. Every moment might produce this catastrophe, when in the evening of this day Capt. Elliot arrived, and immediately took Mr. Dent under the protection of the British flag. Capt. Elliot's going to Canton has been blamed as unnecessarily placing himself within the power of the Chinese, but we cannot but consider the whole foreign community as deeply indebted to him for the promptness and gallantry evinced on this occasion, and cannot but think that his post as the superior officer of his nation, was with his fellow subjects when in danger. The advantages of his arrival were soon apparent; the demand for Mr. Dent's person was no longer hear'd, but all servants were withdrawn and food refused to be sold. Under these circumstances, Capt. Elliot being forcibly detained at Canton demanded from all British subjects the delivering over to him their Opium, giving the following pledge: "*And I, the said Chief Superintendent, do now, in the most full and unreserved manner, hold myself responsible for and on the behalf of Her Britanic Majesty's Government, to all and each of Her Majesty's subjects surrendering the said British owned Opium into my hands to be delivered over to the Chinese Government.*" Whether Capt. Elliot exceeded his powers in thus conferring the responsibility to his own government, we need not consider; that is a question between him and the home government; but that the latter is pledged by the solemn assurance of it's agent, to reimburse those that, trusting to his assurance delivered over their property, we can have no doubt. It may be objected that there was not sufficient cause for making so large a sacrifice, and that without Capt. Elliot's interference the merchants themselves would have made an arrangement with the Chinese on more favorable terms; that is possible, but there is on the other hand a probability that the owners of the Opium refusing to deliver any part of it, as indeed we heard was the firm resolution of many, would therefore have exposed the whole foreign community at Canton to imminent danger, and thus have prevented for a great length of time the reestablishment of the general trade which to England is of the greatest importance.

The arguments why the British Government is bound to recognize the liabilities contracted in it's name by the Chief Superintendent, are very ably stated in a letter signed NOMEN which we received from the *Bengal Hurkaru* into our paper of 3rd August, and we therefore refer our readers to it, having nothing to add on the subject, and though we entertain no doubt that the Government will acknowledge the claims of the Opium-owners as lawfully bound thereto, it may not be out of place to recall to mind the obligations they owe to those dealers in Opium, which may possibly render the refunding part of the profits derived from this trade less unpalatable.

It is notorious that for upwards of 60 years the growth and manufactory of Opium in Bengal was a strict government monopoly, and that the revenue raised by means of that trade increased gradually as the use of the drug became more widely spread in China, until at last the profits annually accruing to the Company exceeded a Million of Sterling. It is true the Company never sent the drug to China on their own account, but we can hardly suppose the Bengal government as ignorant as the Company's Supracargoes professed to be before the Committees of Parliament, on the subject of the Opium trade in China. They allowed vessels laden with Opium to clear out for China both from Calcutta and Bombay, and therefore they cannot even avail themselves of the miserable subterfuge of the Company's servants, that they officially knew nothing about the trade. The Bengal Government by letting forward at their regular public sales the annual produce of their Opium districts encouraged its subjects to speculate therein, and these took it to the only market, China, in which there was a demand for that article. The enterprize and management of the dealers in Opium soon procured them the means of disposing of increased quantities, and the Company was not slow in producing, nay, they even anticipated the demand, by bringing into market such large quantities that prices were sensibly affected; but this depreciation was only momentary; the Company calculated justly that the appetite of the Chinese would increase in proportion to their ability to gratify it, and that the enterprizing dealers would leave no means untried to dispose of whatever large quantities were thrust upon them. To these latter therefore the Bengal Government is beholden for a very considerable part of its revenue, and it is probable that the Opium trade would never have drawn upon itself the fatal notice from the Imperial Government, had not the quantities brought to market been so prodigiously increased; in fact the cupidity of the Bengal Government has killed the goose that laid the golden eggs." The Indian Government which derived these vast advantages should, in part at least, make good the engagements entered into by Capt. Elliot on behalf of the British Government; This latter is as much implicated in the Opium trade; for having control over India affairs, it sanctioned the Opium monopoly, nor do we believe that two or three years ago any states man either in England or India would have been unwilling to take the responsibility of the Opium-monopoly upon his shoulders. Now, however, things are changed, and we are told that neither the Government at home or of India have anything to do with a set of desperate smugglers who unblushingly break the laws of the Celestial Empire by procuring to them an annual revenue of upwards of a Million of Sterling.

From a Correspondent.

MARITIME TRADE OF CENTRAL CHINA.—Keang soo and Che keang are the two most celebrated manufacturing provinces of China; the former is also remarkable for its agricultural riches, and in fact the most wealthy region of the Empire. It follows therefore, that the trade must be very flourishing. A strange prejudice exists amongst the inhabitants originating in their absurd notions of the dangers of the Sea, and the impracticability of reaching the shores of Southern countries in the north of Keang soo a maritime rate price is considerably embarrassed by the shallowness of the sea along the coast, and the many hidden dangers of extensive sandbanks. The largest boats therefore are very flat, never drawing more than one foot of water, and even then they do not sail without a fear of the treacherous quick sand. But these vessels farther than the southern parts of Shantung, only very few boats produce of quite a different description is the trade of Shang hae, the only large emporium of Keang soo. The immense quantity of shipping congregated in the river of Woosung, speaks highly in favour of the commercial character of the inhabitants. When it is however remembered that this is the high road to Central Asia, and that the merchants carry on no foreign trade, except in a few junks manned and owned by Fokees now, to the Indian Archipelago, we considerably alter in our admiration of the mercantile genius. Nearly the whole of the floating craft proceeds to Manchuria Tartary or Tientsin, where the rich silks of Keang soo find a ready market in exchange for raw produce. The strength of this trade consists in the natural and artificial resources of the country than which no part of Asia can command greater ones. Whatever Chinese ingenuity would desire for furnishing useful and ornamental staffs for the interior decoration of the Celestial Empire, is here displayed to the greatest advantage. Under such circumstances it is a matter of very great regret, that the navigation to Nanking by means of this river, and the terror which this enterprize spread is still remembered to this very day. This is the heart artery of China; he who commands this river is Lord of the country. Wealthy and extensive fields and flourishing cities overspread the land, the mighty river, nearly ten leagues in breadth at the mouth, presents a destitible stillness scarcely interrupted by the sound of the paddle of a solitary fisherman. So much for the dreading influence of why policy, which destroys God's choicest gifts merely to serve narrow minded ends.

The people of Che keang are more liberal in their views. Here are the extensive emporiums of Ningpo and Hang chow, and some of the second order, such as Chou san, Sieih po, Shaopo. Wan chou and far chou Ning po has by far the most live'y trade, and supplies all the ports of the northern and southern China with its multifarious manufactures of silk, embroidery and cottons. Though its vessels do not amount to one third of those of Keang soo, they are considerably larger, better boldmen, and do not fear the southern breezes. It is a striking sight to behold the merchantmen on a fine summerday scattered over the surface of the ocean and nothing shows China to so great advantage as its numerous fleets. The concentration of riches and articles for an extensive commerce must be sought between the 27th and 33rd degree of latitude. From Chapoo the trade is still carried on to Japan with only five large junks. To value the trade of Che keang itself is absolutely a matter of impossibility, since the Government never takes the trouble of estimating it from the returns of the custom house. A cruise along the coast could perhaps furnish the best criterion of the magnitude of the native commerce. Choo san is a mere entrepot, Shih po remarkable for the fisheries in which it engages, Hang choo for manufactures. It ought however to be observed, that thousands of Fokees men have settled on the coast, and that they in preference to the natives generally man the junks, and fit out the fishing smacks.

HONAN.—A native of this province who is of small dimensions, but of great mental magnitude of his district refused taking notice of the murder of his brother. After many futile explications, he finally resolved upon laying the affair before the higher tribunals. He therefore prepared a clear statement of the case and was well received at Peking. When the matter came to the ears of the monarch he immediately ordered a strict investigation and deprived the magistrate from his office.

FOKEEN.—The superintendent of the salt department, has declared his inability of paying the arrears of several years standing. The natives are a long way off the habit of smuggling this article, that a very small part of the gabelle is paid into the provincial treasury.

JEHOL.—A numerous band of police runners or Official servants have combined together in the neighbourhood of the Imperial summer abode, to extort money from the people, and to act the part of legal robbers. They have committed the most heinous crimes and have become a terror to the whole neighbourhood. A censor having represented matters in the true light, in order to free the people from this scourge, has severely admonished for giving a highly aggravated account of these proceedings. His Majesty however has been graciously pleased to order, that henceforth no such large number of servants, amounting to more than one thousand, should be dismissed from employ. This is the second time we have read of a similar disturbance in the same place; and what must be the state of the country, when scenes of violence and rapine can take place in the very face of the sovereign.

REMARKS UPON THE LATE MEASURES OF THE COMMISSIONER.

Threats have failed, coaxing proved of no avail, entreaties have not had the desirable consequences of getting the chief up to Woompoa, and therefore a new system, petty annoyance has come to end, but not before the American man of war have taken their departure. The following we intend for our distant readers, for those on the spot are aware of all these matters. A Chinese was killed in an affray of some drunken sailors at Hongkong. Hitherto the Canton Government never took any serious notice of the loss of life that happened outside, and even in some instances hushed up any similar affairs at Whampoa, because it did not suit its policy to make a stir about it. According to the Chinese law, a man who in a drunken fit without any malicious intentions kills another, must sever the cangue and be banished, and only the worst malefactor of this description is transported to the river Amour to expiate his guilt. We know the by-law, which declares manslaughter if committed by a barbarian, murder; with this we have at present nothing to do. Let, anxious to make this a very serious matter, demands life for life. A regular trial carried on with the greatest impartiality is instituted at the same time, by the proper British authorities when this manifesto appears, and no evidence is produced against the man who was supposed to have caused the death of the Chinese. The commissioner however still insists upon his being given up, a proceeding contrary to all law, for in no country a thief is hang before he is caught. As he is not forthcoming he orders the servants in the employ of the English away and also prohibits the Chinese from selling them any provisions. Had these measures been executed at Hongkong, we might have said, it was with the intention of forcing the captains to give a sailor up, no matter whether guilty or innocent. But this mighty man puts Macao under an embargo, and makes people, who scarcely knew of the river responsible for the transgressions. Every intelligent man must consider Lin's proceeding most unreasonable. Still he might find apologists on the plea of expediency. But might it not to be remembered, that the case has been tried by a competent court and that the surrender of any Englishmen is quite impossible, even if the meanest and most abject trembling power would sacrifice an innocent victim. What is therefore to be gained by this assurance? Already the people are exasperated at the almost total stoppage of the trade, and they will by those proceedings be inclined to still greater difficulties. Will foreigners bend to unjust indictus of injury by which neither party is benefited? We simply ask what can be the object of this extraordinary course? In vain have we sought for reasons where none exist, and certainly if any arbitrary measure is calculated to make the breach between China and foreign countries still wider, it is the depriving people of provisions.

This foolish business will again pass over and be forgotten like similar disturbances many years ago, but let it always be remembered, that there can exist no safety of commerce, where matters are left in such an unsatisfactory state. Based upon what principle you with Chinese policy, still if such proceedings are permitted things must go to ruin. If there be an additional reason culling for a dignified and proper interference with the arrogant and proud rulers of this land, the present case furnishes an incontrovertible instance of the necessity to put matters on a right footing.

KWANGTUNG PROVINCE.—The last harvest owing to the copious rains has been very abundant, and the people expect a most plentiful harvesting for the next, because the new planted rice has had the advantage of frequent genial showers. Provisions are every where cheap, but money is at the same time very scarce, and the mercantile community much embarrassed.

Public Notice.

TO BRITISH SUBJECTS.

Macao, 21st August, 1839.

Having ascertained that the Portuguese Inhabitants of Macao are called upon by the Commissioner to withdraw their Servants from Her Majesty's Subjects, and to refuse them supplies, or any manner of assistance, the Chief Superintendent is unwilling to compromise them further in the present difficulties with the Chinese, and has therefore to give notice that he will embark this evening with the Officers of Her Majesty's Establishment.

Her Majesty's Subjects who think fit to accompany him to Hong kong will have the goodness to understand, that the Chief Superintendent does not propose to leave the neighbourhood of this anchorage till the morning of the 23d instant.

By order of the Chief Superintendent, &c. &c. &c.

L. S. EDWARD ELMSLIE.
Secretary and Treasurer.

The American Consul, Mr. Snow, has a few days since left Macao for Canton. We suppose he cannot quietly resume his functions there without satisfaction from the Imperial Commissioner for the insults offered to him some time since; whether this has been done has not yet become known.

We published last week the translation of several edicts regarding the withdrawal of food and servants until a man is given up to the Chinese for the native killed at Hongkong. In obedience to these orders all Chinese servants have left their English employers, and it will be seen from Capt. Elliot's foregoing note that the Portuguese have also been ordered to not to lend any assistance to Englishmen. Thus situated, Capt. Elliot has left Macao yesterday for Hongkong, and many English merchants have done the same. We do not see how the difficulties at present can be settled without a fight, and well supported interference of the British Government; the demand of the Chinese for the giving up of a man for execution, to appease the spirit of the dead chinaman is inadmissible and unjust in the extreme, seeing that no pains have been spared to find out the guilty party but without success. An atonement in the shape of money has been offered to the relations of the slain and in part paid, and that appears to be all the reparation that this unfortunate affair is susceptible of. Yet, in spite of Capt. Elliot's explanation, the Commissioner insists on spilling blood for blood, and prefers driving out the English now at Macao to coming to an equitable arrangement.

Several edicts from the local magistrates have been stuck on the walls this week; one of them states that the present measures of the Commissioner are not intended to apply to any fraternity of other foreign nations, and that their servants need not be apprehensive of punishment for staying with their masters; yet such is the fear of these people or perhaps their love for idling that they make the prohibition to English houses serve as a pretext for leaving their employers. Such is the case with us who are without our usual complement of people at present. Another edict prohibits boatmen from buying more than a catty of fish and a pint of rice a day, lest they should from their abundance supply the wants of the English. The bringing provisions to Macao from the adjacent villages was forbidden some days ago and the natural consequence was that prices of rice and other articles of food rose;—an edict now prohibits shopmen from asking more than usual for their articles, and permits at same time the free introduction into Macao of rice, and we believe of other food also; as regards the latter we are not certain of the reading of the Chop.

In Chin san (Casa branca) serious disturbances are said to have occurred yesterday. It appears that the Mandarins had prevented the usual supplies of food to enter that large village, and prices of all kinds of provisions naturally rose; the soldiery and government attache's now stationed there insisted on purchasing from the shopmen at the old rates, but meeting with determined opposition the parties came to blows, and three or four fights took place, in which the soldiers we hear got well beaten.

We would recommend the equestrian part of the foreign community not to exhaust their rides too near the barrier, it is a fruitful source the amusement apparently of the chinese parties there to sally out with spears and swords, and attack such gentlemen as happen to ride near the gate. On three different evenings has this happened; the first night to two gentlemen, who 6 or 7 men rushed towards them; the day after (the evening before last) to another gentleman who saw a much greater number in pursuit of him; and last night even stones were thrown and hit a gentleman on the head that had unwittingly ventured near the barrier.

The Commissioner is said to be still at Heungshan, with a considerable body of troops. The severity against natives either connected with foreigners or the Opium-trade seems to be increased. Several compradores or head servants of English houses have during the past week been taken into custody, and, it is said that their treatment has been very severe.

CAUTION TO OUR SHIPPING AT HONG KONG.—We state on good authority, if such it can be called as coming from a well informed native, that ships in obtaining water at Hongkong should be extremely careful it being not impossible that the wells or springs may be drugged.

The following translation, alluded to above, has been kindly furnished us:

"Tatan, Keun min foo and Pang, Too tang of Macao, exquisitely loose this clear and perspicuous edict that all men may know and understand.

"It appears that just now the Portuguese Wei le to (or Procurador) has petitioned us saying.

"The American merchant King, now residing at Macao has just laid before me a statement, in which he says that the coolies, compradores, and other people of that class within his Hong, have all cleared out hurry scurry and returned to their homes. Having inquired the reason of this, he learns that it is because of an edict or proclamation limiting three days within the which they were commanded to look after some other profession, and therefore it was that their hearts became agrey to suspicion and anxiety. Now America and England are wide as the poles asunder, only this said class of people do not yet thoroughly know this fact, therefore I must in conformity with the circumstances of the case, request thou you that another proclamation be put up, clearly distinguishing between the different names of the different countries, in order to dispel doubt, and words to that effect.

"Now this coming before us the said Keun ming foo and Too tang, we find that when on a previous occasion we issued a proclamation, ordering away compradores, servants, native traitors and others of that ilk, and limiting the term of three days within the which they were to look out for some other avocation, all this was because that the English foreigners had killed a Chinese, and would not deliver up the murderer, that the store ships which had already discharged their opium, as well as those roguish foreigners who had received the Imperial commands to be driven out, had not entirely returned home and finally that the merchant vessels which had arrived, would neither enter the port of Whampoa, nor go away back again; in every respect showing such trifling and procrastination, so amounted in fact to opposition to the laws, so much so as to draw down upon them the anger of the high officers of Government, who in order to manifest clearly the terrible Majesty of the Celestial Empire, gave orders to deprive them of food and shelter; but the proclamation stated distinctly, that these measures had no reference whatever to the Portuguese or any other foreigners residing at Macao, it pointed out clearly, that any compradores, servants, Chinese traitors or others in the service of Englishmen, no matter whether ashore or afloat, if these dared clandestinely to remain with them or serve them in any way, they should be seized on the instant, and awarded summary punishment. Our former proclamation contained all these particulars in regular succession, and was promulgated with the utmost clearness and distinctness as well as minuteness: how come it then, that the coolies and the whole of the people within the Hong of this American merchant, will still continue to harbour doubt and suspicion? Moreover we have just now secretly dispatched a number of police officers of ability, to go every where enquiring after the numerous traitors in the service of Englishmen, whom they are to seize and bring forward for judgment, but as for the coolies and others residing in the Hongs of Americans, Hollanders, and all other foreigners, the police have been instructed to ask no questions about them, thus it may be clearly seen that the cutting off the supplies of food &c., and the driving out of the compradores, Chinese traitors and others, is pointed against the English alone; as for the Portuguese and all other foreigners of all other countries, it does not concern them a single hair's breadth!

"In accordance therefore with the facts stated in the foregoing petition, we unite the circumstances and again issue this clear and perspicuous proclamation viz. By virtue of these our commands to you, one and all, each and every of you Coolies and others of that ilk, thoroughly know and understand, that while living in the service of the Portuguese, or the Americans, or any other country's foreigners, it is hereby permitted you to go out and come in as before, do not feel any anxiety or alarm on that score, only it will not be permitted you to have any clandestine dealings or other evils of the kind, which will lead to your also being taken and punished. As for the Compradores, Servants, and other Chinese traitors in the employment of Englishmen, if ye dare clandestinely to remain with or serve your English masters, whether it be on shipboard or at Macao, ye will assuredly be seized, and most severely dealt with, truly we will not allow a single one of you to escape out of the net! It is proper that all tremble and obey! Do not oppose! A special edict.

"Taoukwang 19th year, 7th moon, 12th day.
Macao, 20th August, 1839.

GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Statement of the Quantities of Teas and Raw Silk Exported by the United Kingdom Season 1838-39 to this date.

Date	Ships	Destination	Tea Black. Peculs. Twankays	Hyson Skins	Hyson	Young Hyson	Hyson Skin	Congou	Caper	Souchong	Pekoe	Twankay	Hyson	Young Hyson	Hyson Skin	Congou	Caper	Tea Green. Peculs. Twankay	Hyson	Young Hyson	Hyson Skin	Pe Congou	Caper	Imperial	Silk lbs.
1838 June. 18	William Jardine	London	693	..	..	..	..	2521	21	627	36	..	..	11	483	7745	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	7	..
21	Alexander Baring	..	503	..	..	..	..	3976	77	167	..	..	..	23	90	2135	..	..	..	1016	..	..	..	..	..
26	Westminster	..	513	..	..	..	..	3912	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	..	..	89	1065	67	..	..	64	..
26	Imogen	..	331	..	..	..	..	2624	..	33	..	..	..	93	..	63	..	..	124	..	..	..	..	7	..
23	John O'Gaunt	Liverpool	449	..	..	..	..	2789	77	96	..	..	..	40	10	296	..	..	74	..	..	18	7	..	..
26	Euphrates	London	617	..	..	..	..	4845	61	160	..	..	..	..	469	98	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Feby 1	Mary	..	..	..	..	..	..	5655	..	147	..	..	..	..	210	221	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	Ovaries	Bristol	529	..	..	..	..	5427	67	163	..	..	..	..	78	130	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	Patriot Queen	Liverpool	547	..	..	..	..	4220	103	70	..	..	..	..	60	127	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	Bengal	London	..	..	..	..	..	7134	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	John Bull	..	398	..	..	..	..	639	139	149	..	..	..	..	..	136	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	Penang	Liverpool	347	..	..	..	..	3489	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	..	..
3	La Belle Alliance	London	..	..	..	..	..	5041	..	136	..	..	41	..	162	179	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	..
6	Duke of Lancaster	..	..	..	..	..	..	4245	13	199	..	..	..	19	64	164	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Oriental	Comes for Orders	597	..	..	..	..	3853	..	659	234	..	..	..	196	..	5	112	..	715	28	114	..	..	..
8	Moffat	London	922	..	..	..	..	8074	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Inglis	..	1322	..	..	..	..	10169	75	631	..	..	98	70	306	306	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	188
6	Thelydra	Bristol	449	..	..	..	..	2974	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Jamaica	Glasgow	369	309	..	..	..	3015	100	..	..	..	31	..	29	34	45	..	13	49	22	13	..	..	..
9	Jane Brown	..	280	..	..	..	..	2599	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	66	..	..	..	..	30	..	..	..	..
11	Eliza Stewart	London	423	..	..	..	..	4202	..	136	..	..	..	..	196	254	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40
17	Crescent	..	574	..	..	..	..	5241	..	61	..	..	..	..	..	35	..	..	..	..	49	19	..	..	92
March 10	Hindostan	..	561	..	..	..	..	5135	384	294	..	..	..	478	366	179	16	..	..	797	..	..	..	..	673
10	Viscount Melbourne	..	650	..	..	..	..	5827	42	167	..	..	..	150	105	28	..	..	..	921	..	..	..	..	141
May	Isabella	Leith	422	..	..	..	..	4355	..	202	32	..	..	..	10	883	..	21	..	34	..	6	6	..	..
	Parrock Hall	London	420	..	..	..	..	2363	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	910	..	..	..	..	17
	Rosalind	..	271	..	..	..	..	2079	102	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	577	..	..	..	..	..
	Ingleborough	..	401	..	..	..	..	3561	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	159	..	..	..	744	71	6	..	..	..
	Premier	..	428	..	..	..	..	3259	..	246	..	..	..	..	55	65	..	..	15	401	77	60	..	..	196
	Tigris	Liverpool	422	..	..	..	..	2764	..	63	..	..	..	..	145	29	50	..	..	1084	48	33	..	..	..
	Orizza	Cork for Orders	365	..	..	..	..	2173	..	3	..	..	..	..	97	..	40	..	98	1366	34	..	..	..	..
	Orwell	London	1436	..	..	..	..	7331	33	205	..	..	..	..	..	139	805	100	82	364	321	186	..	..	..
	Lord Wm. Bentinck	..	566	..	..	..	..	4092	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	54	..	..	1088	169	112	..	..	26
	St. Vincent	..	419	..	..	..	..	3775	..	..	..	..	..	..	53	..	205	..	..	..	..	18	..	..	13
	Eliza	..	..	..	..	..	..	3512	..	..	32	..	..	70	..	..	68	30	30	1660	12	18	..	..	..
	George IV.	..	..	..	..	..	..	7122	..	..	13	..	79	..	33	11	209	273	57	1670	30	12	..	..	74
	David Scott	..	..	..	..	..	..	4218	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	216	321	768	120	1084	613	256	..	..	236
	Reliance	..	..	..	..	..	..	7120	140	..	..	..	23	..	136	85	796	37	..	4140	681	331	..	..	..
	Anne Jane	..	..	..	..	..	..	1090	..	..	..	..	..	335	3	..	105	..	..	1049	62	75	..	..	160
	Ba-henry	..	..	..	..	..	..	2263	..	26	..	..	..	..	4	..	946	162	..	587	105	80	..	..	267
	Emily Jane	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69	79	117	..	43	345	120	84	..	..	356
Shipped from 1st July to end of December 1838			309	..	..	..	..	166713	1403	6441	306	37	1189	4928	..	4175	4925	1575	631	29799	2606	1499	2434	..	..
			135	355	..	..	..	57964	797	2006	122	323	1158	540	..	2512	3738	3373	3202	4462	3221	1647	1800	..	..
			544	355	..	..	..	224677	2200	8497	428	795	2347	5468	..	6687	8753	4948	3833	34262	5827	3147	4234	..	..

Black Teas Peculs 204,110 Lbs. 12,246,600
Green Teas " 80,970 " 8,199,800

Total Peculs 305,080 Lbs. 20,870,800

Macao, 6th July, 1839.

GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

Statement of Tea exported to the United States, Season 1838-39.

Despatch		Ships	Destination	Tea Black. Peculs. Congou	Souchong	Pekoe	Congou	Pekoe	Hyson	Young Hyson	Hyson Skin	Twankay	Congou	Caper	Imperial
1838	July 4	Mandarin	New York		315				958	1812	115		460	616
	" 24	Splendid	do.		825	237			50	990	50		920	147
	" 24	Baptiste Mezick	do.		252	218			141	2010	945		487	140
	" 6	Hindoo	New York via Manila						119	187			119	91
	August 4	Philippe 1st	New York			194			49	1251	174		985	946
	" 19	Levant	New York via Manila		1892				77	1136	43		91	131
	September 20	Commerce	Philadelphia		201	280	6		326	1704	607		146	155
	November 19	Albion	New York		198	230	40	127	965	1468	96		59	304
	" 20	Mary Chilton	do.							1797			245	108
1839	January 19	York	do.		34	46			160	989	853		417	220
	" 21	Ceylon	Manila and New York										115	67
	" 30	Trenton	New York		135				410	2186	136		93	140
	February 1	Asia	Manila and New York		497					2175			230	125
	" 5	J. N. Gomier	New York		998	978			502	1153	360		868	998
	March 7	London	do.		564					3401	297		117	117
	" 20	Omega				93				371	137	36	18	47
		Francis Stanton	New York		652	226		64		2218	234	91	209	229
		Vancouver	Boston	1898	227				300	832				
		Niantic	New York		144	194			220	2002		166	103	38
		Girard	do.		164	284		4	392	2401	114	6	44	452
	May 9	Roman	do.		400	260	25		90	1080	125	55	90	60
	14	Canada	do.		234	417			34	3559			224	215
	27	Covington	do.			134			101	2540			251	266
	30	Panama	do.		103	163			457	3310	573	169	393	128
			Peculs	1898	6779	3501	71	195	4159	41367	4093	475	6978	4708
			Chests	9488	11313	7016	149	487	8318	82198	7837	778	7564	6631

Black Teas Peculs 11,969 Chests 21,654
Green " " 61,190 " 91,956

Total Peculs 73,158 Chests 113,910

Canton, 1st June, 1839.

NOTICE.—WILLIAM HENRY SHERLOCK, residing at Manila, and RICHARD BRENNAND, residing at Singapore, are partners in our firms of

PITCAIRNE, SYME & Co. at Batavia,
SYME & Co. at Singapore, and
KER, MURRAY & Co. at Manila,

from and since the 1st October, 1838.

Manila, 22d July, 1839.

KER, MURRAY & Co.

NOTICE.—All persons who have claims against the late WILLIAM AMERAGE, sailmaker of this place, will please to present them to the Subscriber for adjustment; and all who are indebted to the said deceased, are requested to make payment of said debts to

JAMES P. STURGIS.

Macao, 30th July 1839.

NOTICE.—MR. MERWANJEE JERJEERBHOY, is admitted a partner in our establishment, and the business will be conducted in future under the firm of DADABHOY and MANECKJEE RUSTOMJEE & Co.

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.

Macao, 25th June, 1839.

NOTICE.—As the British now residing at Macao, may be desirous of availing themselves of their leisure hours to acquire the Portuguese language, a Portuguese gentleman proposes to give lessons therein, either at his own house or at any gentleman's residence, either morning or evening, as it may best suit the parties. For reference apply at the Canton Press Office.

Macao, 5th July, 1839.

NOTICE.—MR. HENRY CORMACK, is admitted a partner in our firm from this date.

Macao, 1st April, 1839.

LECKIE & Co.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are authorised to grant Policies payable in Calcutta, London, Batavia and Canton. A cash payment of five per cent on the amount of premium per each risk will be made to all parties giving risks to this office, and Policies are made payable at 30 days when the premium is paid in cash at a *pro rata* exchange, and at two months and longer periods when paid by a Bill on the same Person at which the Policy is payable. DANIELL & Co.

Agents in China, Asiatic Marine Ins. Office.
Secretaries in Calcutta Messrs. Fergusson Brothers & Co.
Agents in London Messrs. Forbes Forbes & Co.
" in Batavia Messrs. Wilson Smithe & Co.

Canton, 9th November, 1838.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Subscribers are duly constituted and appointed Agents for this Company, and can grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta, Canton, Bombay, Madras, and elsewhere,—parties contributing business to the office will be entitled to a return of five per cent on the amount of premium actually paid in.

Canton, January 4th 1838. WETMORE & Co.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The undersigned has been appointed Agent in Singapore for the sale of the works published by the "SOCIETY FOR THE DIFFUSION OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE" as also Agent for the sale of Chamber's Edinburgh Journal, and the other publications of Messrs W. and R. Chambers, Edinburgh. He has lately received copies of most of the above works, including *Penny Magazine*, *Penny Cyclopædia*, *Chambers Journal* etc. Which are for sale at the London publishing prices, exchange at 4s 8d. per dollar, or 2 cents per penny. He will also be happy to receive orders for and subscribers to procure at the London publishing prices at the above exchange, without any charges added, any of the publications of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge and of Messrs W. and R. Chambers,—as any other works parties may wish to order, provided the price be paid at the time of ordering, or guarantee be given that the work or works will be received and paid for on delivery. On the arrival at Singapore of the works ordered, they will be handed over to such agents as the parties may appoint to receive them—or be forwarded direct by earliest opportunity, at the expense of the parties.

Orders in China may be left with Rev. E. C. Bridgman, or J. R. Morrison Esq. Canton—and S. W. Williams Esq Macao—with whom Catalogues of the D. U. K. Society's publications may be seen. Catalogues may also be seen at the Morrison Education Society's Library, Canton—and at Macao.

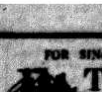
Singapore 29th October 1838. J. H. MOOR.

SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

Vessel's Name.	Flag.	Commander.	Tons	Where from.	Consignees.
R. Fulton	Ameri.	MacMichael		United States	J. Ryan.
Cynthia	"	Johnson		"	Gordon & Talbot.
Ocean	"	Carter		"	Wetmore & Co.
Linzin	"	Endicott		United States	Russell & Co.
Ouzo	"	Perit		"	J. D. Sword.
Naples	"	———		"	Russell & Co.
L'Esperance	Danish	———		———	Gordon & Talbot.

Printed and published by EDWARD MOSSOP, at the Canton Press Office, Po de Monte.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.



THE CHARLOTTE, Captain LANGSCHWAGER, will have early despatch. For Freight apply to

COWASJEE SAPOOJEE TABACK.

FOR BATAVIA VIA MANILA.

THE French Ship L' ALEXANDRE POUCAILLET Commander, now in the Typa, will leave for the above places at the end of this month. For Freight or Passage apply to S. VAN BASSEL FOR LAER & Co.

Macao, 6th July, 1839.

WANTS A SITUATION.—An individual who has been in the trade at Canton for seven years; and understands book-keeping. For particulars apply to the Editor of the Canton Press.

CASH at 4s. 10d. per dollar, will be paid for United States Bank Bills on London. Apply to

17th August, 1839. RUSSELL & Co.

FOR SALE.

A Small lot of first quality SALTED PROVISIONS, and a quantity of WHISKEY in casks, by

JAMES P. STURGIS.

Macao, 6th August, 1839.

FOR SALE.

THE undersigned have just received an assortment of the following viz: LINEN DAMASK, NAPKINS and TABLE CLOTHS, COLORED DAMASK, TABLE COVERS of newest patterns, LINEN DUCKS and DRILL, DAMASK COUNTERPANES and STRIPE VERANDAH TICK.

HOOKER & LANE.

No. 1 British Factory,
1st December, 1838.

FOR SALE.

A FEW 3 dozen Cases of very fine CHAMPAGNE just landed from the "Premier" from London.

Price $ 18 per dozen.

FOX, RAWSON, & Co.

Canton, 7th May, 1839.

FOR SALE.

SOME Superior FRENCH CLARET of BALOURDE & Co. as St. Julien, Chateau Lotour &c. @ $ 7 per dozen also superior DUTCH CORDIALS. Apply to

C. LLOYD.
No. 4 Imperial Hong.

ON SALE.

BEER in HOGSHEADS, just landed in good order. To be had at the Godowns of

BIBBY ADAM & Co.

Canton, 7th September, 1838

ON SALE

At the CANTON PRESS OFFICE

THE second and third volumes of the CANTON PRESS NEWS PAPER AND PRICE CURRENT, at $ 12 per file.

BILLS OF LADING, BLANK POWERS OF ATTORNEY, BLANK RESPONDENTIA BONDS, all neatly printed and on Europe paper.

DIRECTIONS for using the LOGARITHMIC TORNADO ROD, as invented by Mr. STANSBURY.

At the price of 10 cents each, Statements of AMERICAN IMPORTS & EXPORTS for 1837 & 38, sold at 15 cents each, these together with BRITISH IMPORTS & EXPORTS on one sheet of Postpaper.

LINGUIST'S REPORTS.

NOTICE.—FOR SALE at the Canton Press Office, THE CHINESE HONG-MERCHANTS AND THEIR DEBTS, price one dollar.

GENERAL RATES OF AGENCY COMMISSION IN CHINA; on English letter paper, price 10 cents.

NOTICE.—JUST PUBLISHED and for Sale at the Canton Press Office. "The lasting remembrance of Mo Kwon Lwan Wang" A Chinese tale, founded on fact; translated from the Original by SLOTH. In one volume, on foolscap paper, price One Dollar.

TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press and Price Current.

For one year payable in advance..... $ 12
For six Months..... " 7
For three " " 4

Single numbers of the Canton Press, may be had at the Office Po do Monte at 30 cents each.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—None.

PASSENGER.—per *Orient*, omitted in our last, Mr. Bedingfield Wise.

SAILED.—British *Mauimain*, for Bombay.

The *Ann* for Manila and Singapore to be despatched in a few days.

VESSELS AT HONGKONG etc., Brit. *Jupiter*, *Lord Amherst*, *Harrier*, *Psyche*, *Hercules*, *Austen*, *Jardine*, *Mermaid*, *Isabella*, *Anna*, *Mithras*, *Rose*, *Governor Findlay*, *Rose*, *Mopis*, *Pearl*, *Thistle*, *Lady Hayes*, *Ann*, *Syed Khan*, *Hannah*, *Cornelia*, *Mangalore*, *Copeland*, *Tory*, *Edmonstone*, *John Marsh*, *John Horton*, *Lama*, *Marmion*, *Fox*, *William*, *Cornwallis*, *Barton*, *Cambridge*, *General Wood*, *Charlotte*, *Charles Forbes*, *Bathurst*, *Hannah*, *Stains Castle*, *Sir. C. Malcolm*, *Fauvittert*, *Sultana*, *Pykee*, *Scaleby Castle*, *Hercules*, *Harlequin*, *Mystery*, *Dynram*, *Caledonia*, *Singapore Packet*, *Planter*, *Lambton*, *Shah Allum*, *Athelwine*.

Amer. *Osceola*, *Providence*, *Asthorp's*, *Morea*.

French. *L' Alexandre*, *Agamar*.

LATEST DATES, from ENGLAND, 6th April, by *Tuplay*. UNITED STATES, 5th April, by *Morea*. CALCUTTA, 31st July, per *Shah Allum*. BOMBAY, 20th June, via Calcutta. SINGAPORE, 25th July, by *Athelwine*. JAVA, 16th July, via Singapore. MANILA, 30th July, by *Lambton*.

THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 4. No. 48. Macao, Saturday, 31st August, 1839. No. 204.

Native Society in India.

From the Asiatic Journal.

Those who observe attentively the habits and manners of the people of India frequently become acquainted with cases in which individuals, supposed or asserted to be dead, make their re-appearance amongst their friends and acquaintances, realising incidents which, when feigned in European tales, are deemed romantic and improbable. In some instances, the whole affair is preconcerted, for the purpose of effecting some particular object; in others, it is the result of accident, and the difficulty of tracing parties who suddenly quit the place of their abode and travel into distant regions.

In no part of India is the country more wild, jungley, and adapted for the purpose of concealment, than that in the immediate neighbourhood of Calcutta, especially towards the sea. For the greater part of the distance between the Sand Heads and the City of Palaces, the shores of the Hooghley are the most desolate that can well be imagined, and were it not for the craft upon the river, it would be difficult to suppose that it led to the seat of government of a flourishing empire, and one of the largest commercial marts in the East. The inhabitants of these shores are a stunted race, striking the eye of the stranger, who expects every thing he sees in India to be upon a vast, magnificent scale, as diminutive. Though small and slightly made, they are, however, remarkably agile and active, making up for their want of physical strength and courage by great suppleness of limb, and no small portion of cunning. Those who gain a livelihood as boatmen, supply the ships at anchor with fruit and vegetables, and carry passengers to Calcutta, are somewhat accustomed to illusionment from the Europeans with whom they come in contact. It must be confessed that persons wholly unacquainted with native usages, ignorant of the language, and inclined to think contemptuously of a set of poverty-stricken, half-naked, and apparently pusillanimous creatures, of the lowest class, if not classed with a large share of temper and discretion, will be likely to be tried beyond the point of forbearance, when once embarked, in a Calcutta *dinghee*, upon the wide waters of the Hooghley.

A passenger on board one of the ships in Diamond Harbour hired a boat of this kind to convey him up the river. he was a person belonging to the middle classes, coming out to India with a free mariner's indenture, not remarkable for much information, and of rather an overbearing character. Seated in the small vessel, with what he considered to be a parcel of chattering monkeys, his annoyances soon commenced. Nothing can be done in India without great clamour, gesticulation, and apparent confusion; our friend, therefore, concluded that his life was imperilled by a set of fellows who did not know what they were about, and were quarrelling amongst themselves. When fairly afloat, he was still more aggrieved by the cool method in which they all settled down to occupations which threatened greatly to retard his progress; one or two commenced unbinding their turbans, which consisted of a long piece of very coarse cloth, and binding them up again; others produced their *huddo-bubbies*, and began to smoke, while the remainder engaged in the preparation for a meal. To his inquiry, why they did not continue their labours at the oar, he of course received no satisfactory reply; all jabbled together in an unknown tongue, and the more they attempted to explain the cause of a stoppage which he did not comprehend, the more was he exasperated. The reflection did not cross his mind that, as in all probability these boatmen, being well acquainted with the river, had some good reason for their conduct, it would be better to allow them to have their own way, and punish them afterwards, if upon inquiry they should be convicted of misconduct, but, provoked beyond all bearing, he determined to compel them to obey his commands. Accordingly, being provided with a good stick, he laid about him so vigorously, that three of the boatmen threw themselves overboard, and were instantly lost to view. The drowing, for so it appeared, of these men, brought the passenger to his senses; his alarm became manifest, and the rest of the crew, weeping and wailing, exerted themselves to convey him to the place of destination. Immediately on their arrival, they gave him in charge of a police peon, the case was heard before a magistrate, and the stranger immediately committed to jail. A true bill was found against him by the grand jury, on the deposition of the survivors; and he awaited his trial in great dejection of mind.

The affair assumed a serious aspect; the liver of three men having been wantonly sacrificed to his ungovernable temper, and, though a Calcutta jury is remarkable for its clemency, it was supposed that the case would go hard with him. With few acquaintances and no friends in the city, he had little consolation to soothe him under his misfortunes, or to soften the prospect of the future. If he escaped with life, the utmost he could hope for was transportation for the remainder of his existence. The trial came on, the charge was clearly proved, and a verdict of *guilty* brought in without the slightest hesitation. The counsel for the prisoner, however, brought forward a point of law, which was to be argued before the judges, and sentence was therefore deferred. In the meantime, the unhappy convict was visited in the prison by a person who could speak very fluent English, and who gave him to understand that, upon the payment of a certain sum, he would be able to get him off by producing the identical parties supposed to have been long ago the food of fishes. The jeopardy of the prisoner was too great to allow him to hesitate; he instantly produced all the cash he could command, and accordingly the missing men presented themselves the following day, and their identity being satisfactorily proved, the person supposed to have caused their death was discharged. It appears that these fellows were expert divers, who, immediately upon jumping out of the boats, sunk; and coming up again at some distance, swam to the shore. Their comrades knew very well how to avail themselves of the circumstance, and acting in concert, the fugitives remained concealed until it was their interest to come forward. The affair was altogether exceedingly well managed on the part of the poor, ignorant, despised boatmen, who thus contrived to punish their oppressor, and to get handsomely paid for the injuries they had sustained. No conspiracy could be proved against them, since they declared they knew nothing of the proceeding, and had concealed themselves on account of the alarm they felt at being forced overboard; and though no credit was given to this declaration, it could not easily be gainsaid, while the party who negociated the business took care to be out of the way. The stranger who had embroiled himself so unhappily upon his landing was too glad to escape from a very dangerous predicament to pursue the matter further, and the affair, though it made some noise at the time, was soon forgotten.

Another conspiracy of the kind proved of a far more criminal and dangerous character. The event occurred [illegible] and is remarkable [illegible] able. A wealthy mahajun, or merchant, had a young and handsome wife, of whom he was known to be exceedingly jealous. They had no family, and in the event of his death, his property would go to a relative, with whom he was at variance. This person, named Khan Beg, an idle, dissipated fellow, glanced a longing eye upon the inheritance, and cast about for the means by which he might succeed to it. Reduced to poverty by his extravagance, he knew that it would be vain to ask assistance from a kinsman whom he had justly incensed by repeated trangressions; and finding a ready accomplice in a domestic in the merchant's establishment, he set a scheme on foot, which promised to be successful. It appeared that Ibrahim Beg, the husband, had, in a fit of jealousy, sold, discharged, and otherwise got rid of his wife's female attendants, and that she had nobody to wait upon her but a slave girl, so stupid, as to be incapable of being very observant respecting what was going on in the house. Hitherto, the husband had treated his wife with kindness, but being irritated by suspicions instilled into his mind in the most Iago-like manner by Emamee, the servant, he lifted his hand a gainst her, and the poor girl, frightened and in pain, screamed dreadfully on the next morning she was not to be found, and information was given at the accustomed thanna that the woman had been murdered. The officers of justice immediately came, and Emamee deposed to the quarrel, but said that his master had sent him away on a message after it had occurred, and that he knew nothing more of the matter. Search was made throughout the premises, and some of the earth in the court-yard appearing to have been removed, on looking further, the body of a woman was discovered, but the head was nowhere to be found. Ibrahim Beg was of course apprehended, and carried to prison; it was in vain he protested his innocence, declaring that, immediately after the unfortunate quarrel with his wife, either exhausted by the violence of his emotions, or stupified by some drug administered to him in his drink, he had fallen fast asleep, and remained unconscious of every thing that had occurred until a late hour in the morning. The absence of Emamee upon his master's business was satisfactorily proved by some of his confederates; he identified a bangle found upon the arm of the corpse as one belonging to his mistress, which he had got mended for her; while the slave girl, who said that she had run away and hidden herself when her master beat his wife, and found the door of the apartment locked upon her when she desired to leave it, expressed her conviction that the body was that of Chumbelee, her mistress. Nothing, in fact, could be more conclusive; the head alone being wanted to complete the chain of evidence. Ibrahim Beg's jealousy of his wife was notorious, and her screams were heard be all the neighbours on the fatal evening. At first, notwithstanding the opinion of the native law officer, who stickled for the production of the head, the case was referred to the Nizamut Adawlut, and not a doubt entertained of the murder. Ibrahim Beg had some friends, and the greater number endeavoured, by every means in their power, to induce him to confess the crime with which he had been charged. Generally speaking, natives of India are very willing, after apprehension, and more especially after condemnation, to acknowledge their guilt, and to state all the circumstances connected with it. In many instances, the confession of the prisoner forms the principal evidence against him, and a relation of the whole particulars in a case of murder is seldom wanted for the satisfaction of the inquirers, who hear the whole account from the perpetrator himself. Ibrahim Beg, however, continued stoutly to deny all participation in his wife's disappearance, and as peremptorily to declare that the body produced was not that of Chumbelee. Unfortunately for him, he had kept her too strictly secluded for many persons to be able to question the identity, and his asseverations went for nothing. Time passed away; the evidence against the prisoner was deemed conclusive by the Superior Court, and a day was appointed for his execution. Khan Beg's spirits rose at the prospect of immediate possession; already he gave himself the air of a man of great wealth, and it was observed that Emamee had entirely deserted his old master, and become attached to his heir and successor. Circumstances which raised some indignation against the faithless domestic, who had so long eaten the prisoner's salt, but did not create any suspicion of treasonable acts towards him. At length, the very day before that on which the sentence was to be carried into effect, a young English gentleman, the assistant to the judge and magistrate, received intimation that Chumbelee was in existence, and living not above twenty miles from the scene of her alleged murder. Though scarcely crediting the intelligence, yet a life being at stake, he determined to ascertain the fact in person, and having despatched bearers and bearers to the place, rode over himself in the evening. The woman, had been placed in the custody of a gang of fakeers, who had established themselves in a tomb; and as these fellows were expert in all sorts of devices, it would be necessary to take them by surprise. Accordingly, the village police were summoned cautiously, the tomb surrounded, and search being made, a female, who proved to be no other than Chumbelee, was found in a subterranean apartment. She was immediately placed in a *dandie* prepared for her, and conveyed to the city. Day had broken before she could arrive, the scaffold was erected, and every preliminary for the last melancholy ceremony completed. Crowds had assembled to witness the execution, and though in India time appears to be of no sort of value, since large multitudes will wait during almost any period with exemplary patience, the expectation was becoming anxious, when, instead of the prisoner, a sweet meek like appearance, who acquainted the spectators with the turn affairs had taken. Meanwhile, Emamee and Khan Beg were apprehended; the former, on perceiving that the whole plan had failed, gave the necessary explanation. He stated, in the first instance, that an unfortunate propensity to gambling had put him into the power of Khan Beg, who assailed his integrity with temptations too strong to be resisted; that the affair had been projected for a long time, and was executed the moment a body could be procured which might pass for that of Chumbelee; that, at length, not very disconsolate widower was found, who was very willing to part with the corpse of his wife for a consideration, but being afraid to produce the head, they cut it off, and contented themselves with the trunk; that Emamee inflamed the mind of his master by a well cated account of his wife's misconduct, and when she had wept and moaned herself to sleep, and Ibrahim had become insensible from the effects of a dark beverage, the slave-girl being locked up in the room in which she had hidden herself, he enveloped Chumbelee in a dark blanket, and giving her into the custody of the bearers of the tomb, who were in waiting to receive her, proceeded to dispose of the corpse; that, in this undertaking, he was assisted by Khan Beg, and having managed every thing, as they thought, very dexterously, they repaired to the abode of the former, and he (Emamee) went to sleep; that, in the morning, he returned to the house of his master, pretending that he had executed a commission with which he had charged himself on the preceding night, that, soon afterwards, Chumbelee was missed, and Ibrahim, concluding that she had fled with a paramour, abandoned himself at first to grief and resentment; that he (Emamee) took care to report the circumstance, and the neighbours, recollecting the screams they had heard, were easily induced, by a few hints and surmises, to suspect foul play; the confederates, therefore, soon had the satisfaction of seeing Ibrahim in the gripe of the law. A trifling matter about a few rupees, it appears, ruined this hopeful scheme. Khan Beg refused to pay one of the subordinates employed in this affair, Ibrahim contrived to get deeper into the secret than the principals were aware of, and this man it was who disclosed the young English civilian with the circumstance of Chumbelee's existence. Khan Beg and Emamee were tried for the abduction and conspiracy, and sentenced to work upon the roads for life.

From the Sing. Free Press, Extra, of 5th August.

The last few days have been profuse of arrivals, which are announced from Calcutta, Bombay and Madras, from all of which Presidencies we have received papers containing Europe News by the Overland despatches to 26th April and 19th May. The papers laid before Parliament in April, developing the progress of Russian and Persian intrigue to disturb the British power in the East; and shewing the humiliating posture into which Russia is thrown by their detection and exposure, possess the greatest interest—but our readers will probably prefer having our latest news first; and these also contain accounts of a remarkable movement of much interest in the two great political parties at home.

The following are the arrivals referred to:—

Aug 2 British barque *Sylph*, T. Viall, from Calcutta 15th July.
" 4 Brig *Poppy*, D. McKenzie, from Calcutta 15th July.
" 4. British ship *Good Success*, H. Fraser from Calcutta 11th July.
" 9 British ship *Charles Grant*, W. Pitcairn, from Madras 12th July.
" 9. British ship *Castle Huntly*, T. H. Johnston, from Bombay 4th July.
" 9. H. M. S. *Volage*, Smith, Esqre, from Madras 27th July.
" 5. British ship *Earl of Balcarres*, Jno. Vaux, Bombay 28th July.

Latest Europe News.

(From the Madras Courier, July)

London, 15th May, 1839.

The Tories have been in and are out, the Whigs have been out and are in again; and all within the short space of a week. The events which led to this hey presto! movement of parties were these:—On the 15th of last month commenced in the House of Commons the long-looked for debate on Irish affairs. Lord John Russel in consequence of the House of Lords having appointed a committee to inquire into the state of crime in Ireland, a course considered hostile towards the government, gave notice for the 15th of April of a motion for a vote of confidence on their Irish policy. The debate lasted from Monday the 15th till the Friday following; when on a division in a House of 618 there appeared for Ministers a majority of 22. Ministers had been anxious that this vote should be looked on as a kind of general vote of confidence; but this view of the matter by no means squared with the object of the Radical or movement party, who had for some time been endeavoring to "squeeze" out of Ministers some concession to the Democratic principle. At noon therefore, on the above division, was declared Mr. Thomas Duncombe put to the vote a Radical amendment, to the effect, that it was also expedient to effect such further reforms in the representation of the people in parliament as would conduce to their contentment and to the security and welfare of the kingdom at large. Upon this there voted for Mr. D.... 81
against him..... 299
Majority against extending the representation..... 218

This result so disappointed the movement party that they were understood to have vowed revenge at the earliest opportunity. This was not long wanting. On Friday, May 3d, came on the second reading of a Bill for suspending the constitution of the Island of Jamaica. The House of Assembly, nettled at the Imperial Legislature having passed an act for the regulation of persons in the Island, abstained altogether from exercising their Legislative functions. The Whigs (for once in their lives "taking the Bull by the horns") did not wait till the assembly placed themselves in a wrong position by absolutely *refusing* to Legislate, but proceeded *at once* to suspend the constitution. The conservative party, influenced no doubt by the great weight of the West India interest, seized the opportunity to oppose Ministers *in toto*. Mr. Hume, and nine other radicals, smarting under recent disappointments, opposed them on the plea that the suspension of a constitution at all was an arbitrary act. The result was that on Monday the 6th. Ministers could only muster a majority of FIVE!! This was of course a defeat; and on the following day they announced in either House of Parliament that they had resigned, and that their resignation had been accepted by Her Majesty. Sir Robert Peel was then commissioned, by the advice of the Duke of Wellington, to form a Ministry. Sir Robert was in daily communication with Her Majesty, and with his own supporter for the purpose, and on Friday it was expected that the new administration would be announced. Judge the astonishment of the town when instead thereof appeared an announcement that Sir Robert Peel had resigned his task. Expectant tories were chopfallen. Dejected whigs and radicals went almost mad with joy. Never was there so sudden and unexpected a catastrophe. But when the cause was made public, still greater was the astonishment. From explanations made on Monday night in the Commons by Sir Robert, it appears, that knowing he would have to begin the government with a minority in that House he deemed it the more necessary that he should appear to the country to have the support of his Royal Mistress. This he thought would not be the case if certain Whig Ladies of the household (the Marchioness of Normanby and others) were not removed and supplanted by others of conservative connections. Her Majesty, who has all the blood of the Brunswicks in her, answered, with a firmness that would have astonished even her grandfather, that she would rather be reduced to the level of a subject, than be dictated to in the choice of her private friends; or be compelled to give up those whom she had known from childhood. Of course there was no withstanding such resolution as this; and, accordingly, after one or two letters had passed, Sir Robert gave up the attempt to form a Ministry. It is due to him to say that he was formally acquitted by the Queen and her Ministers of any attempt unduly to enforce what he conceived to be the right of a Prime Minister; and on the other hand Sir Robert in his place in Parliament bore testimony to the constitutional manner in which Her Majesty conducted her share in this very delicate negociation. Lord Melbourne and his colleagues have again assumed the Government. As they have adjourned the House for ten days, to consider their future course, it is impossible to do more than guess what it will be. They must adopt some decided policy, or they will be every month in danger of being deserted, as before, by their radical allies. Whether a coalition of moderate tories and conservative whigs will be attempted, or an infusion of "movement" principles into the cabinet, by the persons of Lords Durham and Brougham, is still a problem; but the whigs will find it very difficult, after the recent crash to continue their former do-nothing policy. Probably the nation would rather have a conservative administration at once than a Ministry of so useless and neutral a character.

On Thursday the [illegible] *Morning Chronicle* (a journal which has become the temporary organ of the movement party) a letter from Daniel o'Connell offering to give up agitating for repeal of the Union provided there be at once an union of all men disposed to carry reform further than the limits prescribed in the Reform Bill; but threatening an instant agitation of that question if that course be not adopted. Only a few days previously to this declaration of war by the veteran agitator, there appeared a letter from Lord John Russell to his constituents which, as much as any thing, decided the fate of Ministers with their radical allies. To this manifesto Lord John completely backs out of all "movement" and speaks of the Reform Act as a final measure. Nothing can exceed the anger of the radicals with their former idol. Lord Brougham has since published an answer to this letter, in which he takes the Whigs strongly to task and announces his readiness to join any government that will govern constitutionally and pursue a course of practical reform. While all the ministerial changes and court cabals and intrigues are going on, the democracy are endeavouring once more to erect their hydra heads. They adopt all the outward forms of revolutionists. They have had their national convention and their watchwords still in their "Chartism" by which they stipulate for universal suffrage and many such matters of the same cloth. They have thought fit so to remember riotous, and some of their leaders have been arrested; but their proceedings excite more ridicule than fear at present. When governments are insecure very slight movements of the people, however, are of political importance. The worst feature of their proceedings is that they are systematically arming themselves with pikes and fire arms.

Mr. Rowland Hill's plan for an universal penny postage will be adopted in this country. Every letter whether it go one or 500 miles will be charged a penny. They calculate that the increase of correspondence will make up the revenue.

Major Bevan, late of the 28th Madras Native Infantry, has just published a little work [illegible]

ty years in India." It has excited some attention. Nothing else of any value has of late appeared in the literary world. In my next I shall not fail to inform you of any new publication of importance.

From the London Bombay Times Extra, May 15.

Accounts from Bombay to the 24th March reached town on the 10th May, by a government messenger—letters have not been received.

On the 13th April, despatches were received at the India House by special messengers, with accounts from Bombay up to the 26th February. Letters *via* Marseilles were received on the 16th, and *via* Falmouth on the 19th.

On the 26th of April, the bells of Newcastle and Gateshead rang a joyful peal, in honour of the arrival of the *Ida*, Captain John Currie, from the East Indies, the first vessel belonging to that port that had regularly engaged in the East India trade.

The Queen has conferred the honour of Knighthood upon Major Thomas Livingston Mitchell, Surveyor-general of New South Wales.

The *Chronicle* says that in the forthcoming miscellaneous estimates there is an item for $5,000 being an estimate of the sum required to be voted towards defraying the expense of steam communication to India by way of the Red Sea, for one year to March 31, 1840.

Sir J. Campbell and Sir F. Pollock have given their opinions that the East India Company cannot, since the Charter of 1833, legally become copartners or shareholders in banking Establishments in India.

MAY 9.—Ministers have resigned; the fact was announced last night in both Houses. In the Peers, Viscount Melbourne said:—I consider it, my lords, my duty to seize the earliest opportunity afforded to me to acquaint your lordships, that in consequence of the vote to which the House of Commons has come this morning—a vote which, though not immediately fatal to the measure against which it was directed, yet at the same time, is one that it must be obvious to all who are acquainted with parliamentary proceedings, is such, as that they must know, that it is of such a nature or kind as to render the final success of the measure totally impossible; and, considering, my lords, the measure as of the highest possible importance, of the most paramount importance to the welfare of the great kingdom to which it related, and to the working out of the great measure of negro emancipation, which was voted by both Houses of Parliament with so much satisfaction, and for which such great sacrifices were made; considering, I say, this of the utmost, the most paramount, and indispensable importance for that great object; in considering also that the vote on this occasion is not only necessarily fatal to the ultimate success of that great measure, but will, I submit, with sufficient clearness and distinctness indicate such a want of confidence on the part of a great proportion of that House of Parliament, as to render it absolutely impossible that we should continue to administer the affairs of her Majesty's government in a manner that can be useful or beneficial to the country, and which render it impossible that we can take measures of energy and importance that are absolutely required by the situation and circumstances of the country; but which, my lords, if they are taken, allow me to say, that then there is no danger or peril whatever to be apprehended in any part of the conflicting and difficult matters of this country (hear, hear). I say then, my lords, under these considerations, and under the pressure of these circumstances, we have thought it to be our duty to tender the resignation of the offices which we hold, and which her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept. And we now only retain these offices, and discharge the functions connected with them, until other arrangements can be made, and successors appointed, to carry on the business of the country.

In the Commons, Lord John Russell said:—Sir, I wish to make a communication to the House, in consequence of what took place last night on the motion of the right honorable baronet opposite, for the rejection of the bill to provide for the government at Jamaica. Sir, it will be evident to this House that that was a bill requiring more than ordinary support—more than ordinary confidence—and that it has been met with less support and less confidence on the part of this House than that which has usually been given to her Majesty's ministers. It has, therefore, become their duty to consider in what position they are placed with respect to that bill. It would undoubtedly be in their power to proceed to another stage of that bill, and again to ask the opinion of the House on the question; but we see no reason to suppose that the judgement of the House upon a second trial would be different from that which it has already declared. We might, likewise with the support of the majority no greater than that received last night, send the bill to the House of Lords, and leave it to the House of Lords to deal with it as they should think proper. But this course [illegible] upon a bill which certainly was introduced by the government here, and the governor and council of Jamaica, unusual powers, would have the appearance of throwing upon the House of Lords a responsibility which we do not think that we are fairly entitled to throw upon them, after the vote which has been come to in the House of Commons. It therefore seems to us that there is no option but to give up the bill which we thought it our duty to bring forward. It is then a question whether having brought forward a bill of that importance, we shall leave the state of affairs in Jamaica, in the West India colonies, and in our colonies generally, in that state in which the ministers of the Crown ought to be content to leave these colonies. It is obvious that in Jamaica the authority of the Crown will be greatly weakened by a vote of the House of Commons, giving, in effect and in impression support to the contumacy, as he must call it, of the House of Assembly, against the propositions of the ministers of the Crown. But it is obvious that the effect likewise will be, that with regard to the other colonies, where hitherto there has been, if not a ready and eager, yet an ultimate compliance with the wishes of the Crown, there will be a disposition rather to imitate the resistance made in Jamaica than to persevere in the course which they had pursued hitherto. But there is this further question, that it was our intention, and our duty, to have brought forward, within these few days, another question relating to the colonies—relating to the important provinces of Lower and Upper Canada—whose affairs required, and still require the most deliberate consideration of Parliament. It was evident that the measure with regard to Jamaica having been so opposed—having been opposed by such large numbers in this House—we could not calculate on that support which is necessary for the settlement of the affairs of Canada. Therefore, Sir, in continuing in the administration of affairs, not having, as we think we have not, a sufficient degree of confidence and support to carry on those affairs efficiently in this House, we should be exposing to jeopardy the colonial empire of this country, many of whose colonies are, I will not say in a state of hazard, but in which questions of considerable importance are pending. Hitherto her Majesty's ministers have thought themselves justified in continuing in the administration of affairs, supported as we were by the confidence of the Crown, and by the confidence of the House of Commons. But, sir, after the vote of last night, I do not think that we are entitled to say, that upon very great and important affairs upon which government was obliged to come to a decision, we have had such support and such confidence in this House as would enable us sufficiently to carry on the public affairs Sir, it has therefore been the duty of her Majesty's ministers, on consideration of all these circumstances, humbly to tender their resignation to her Majesty. Sir, with regard to the course to be pursued to night, it will be the course usual on those occasions. I shall move for a short adjournment, in order to enable her Majesty to form an administration that may carry on the affairs of the empire. But, sir, I cannot close what I have now to say, without expressing on this occasion, as I shall be ready to express on every occasion, and as I shall feel to the latest moment of my life, my gratitude to those who have supported the government during the four years in which we have held the arduous situations in which we have been placed—and that too in no unimportant difficulties, in no circumstances of ease or facility—but who have supported the government in such a manner, that although it had not at any time the confidence of a majority of the House of Lords, we felt it nevertheless consistent with our duty to carry on the administration of the affairs of the country Sir, I say to those who have given this efficient support, and who have been always ready to show in this House that they were willing to do every thing in their power to promote the great principles on which we were agreed, I must again say that I shall always feel the deepest gratitude. Sir, I will now only conclude by moving that this House as it is rising do adjourn to Monday next. (Loud and continued cheering from the Ministerial benches.)

The motion was put and agreed to.

MINISTERIAL EXPLANATIONS.

(From the London Bombay Times Extra, May 15.)

MAY 14.—In the House of Commons last night, Sir Robert Peel having her Majesty's permission, afforded some explanation of the recent Ministerial transactions. He said, that when he waited on her Majesty, she expressed her great regret at parting with her late Ministers, who had given her entire satisfaction; but their resignation had made it necessary for her to consider the formation of a new government. He expressed to her his sense of the vast difficulties which a new government would have to encounter, but assured her, that as he had been a party to the vote which had removed her Ministers, nothing should prevent him from rendering her every assistance to replace them. Having received her commands, he communicated, on the same evening with eight of his friends, and the next day submitted their names to the Queen, acquainting her that the Duke, while he placed his services wholly at her disposal, would rather lead the House of Lords without an office, than undertake a department of the Administration She, however, expressed a wish that he should hold an office and Sir R. Peel assured her he had no doubt that the Duke would forego his own personal inclinations at her desire. No material question arose at that time as to the form of the administration, or the conduct of the government. On Thursday occurred the difficulty, or misconception, which led to his resignation It related exclusively to that portion of the household offices which ladies were filling; for on the subject of those household offices which were held by members of either House of Parliament, she had conceded all that could be wished. With respect, then, to the offices of ladies, he would state, not his own impressions of his conversations with her Majesty because no one having present, he would thus be gaining the undue advantage of his own testimony, where no other evidence could be fully taken, he would therefore state only so much of the conversation between Her Majesty and himself as existed in the shape of correspondence. But he would state what were his intentions as he had expressed them on his own house on the Wednesday evening to his intended colleagues. Not then knowing exactly who all the ladies in the household were, he looked at the Red-book, and said to his friends that as to all the subordinates, that is, all below the Ladies of the Bedchamber, he should submit no change whatever to her Majesty; and as to the superiors, he presumed that those connected with opponents would immediately relieve the new government by relinquishing their places. He further told his friends, that in these higher places he thought it important some changes should be made, as indications of entire confidence on the part of her Majesty; but there were other cases in this superior class, with respect to which he observed, that in the absence of party feeling and political connexion, he should think it unnecessary to propose any alteration These were his intentions: if in explaining them to the Queen he had failed to express them with sufficient clearness, the fault was his own. It was on Thursday that he next attended her. What passed at this audience he should not relate. He would leave the whole case on the letters: that of her Majesty was received by him on the Friday, and its tenor was, that having considered the proposal to remove the Ladies of the Bedchamber, she could not consent to adopt a course which she conceived contrary to usage, and which was repugnant to her feelings. The letter he answered by another, which he read to the House, and in which he requested permission, on resigning his trust, to state his impression of the circumstances. The letter then recapitulated the following particulars:—That he had represented to her Majesty the importance of publicly demonstrating her confidence in her servants, and had assured her that each individual of the House hold should be a person acceptable to herself, and that on her expressing a wish in favour of Lord Liverpool, he had proposed to offer him the office of Lord Steward or any other which she might prefer to bestow on him. That on Sir R. Peel's proposing to apply the same principle to the case of the Ladies of the Household, she said she would have no change—she would reserve the whole. That the Duke of Wellington, who afterwards saw her, understood this to be her decision. His letter concluded by expressions of his gratitude and devotion.

"And now (said R. Peel) as to the misrepresentations with which I have been publicly assailed. It is stated that I proposed unwelcome appointments on my Sovereign. Except Lord Liverpool, whom her Majesty herself suggested, I named but two individuals, and both in the expectation that they would be personally acceptable to her—the one Lord Ashley, and the other Lord Sydney. It is stated that I proposed the dismissal of Baroness Lehzen. Such an idea never entered my mind, and I never even heard of the suggestion till Friday night. Again I say, I may have explained myself imperfectly to the Queen; but my intentions were fully declared to my friends, to them I can refer for my actual meaning. My resignation was solely because I understood that her Majesty was resolved to retain the whole of the household as far as the ladies were concerned and because I felt it impossible for me to conduct the government without the fullest and most unequivocal proof of the Royal confidence.—India, Jamaica, Canada, the internal state of England, insurrections in the provinces, Lord John Russell's letter of appeal to the respectable part of the community for assistance—these were objects and considerations of no ordinary moment and anxiety. I had considered it my duty, looking at the country's agitated state, to go on, if possible, with this Parliament. But it must have been in a minority; and if I did not set out with the confidence of the House of Commons, the least I could strive to secure was the confidence of the Crown. But this I did not consider that the country would believe me to possess, if some of the chief officers of the household were to be held by the immediate relatives of those Ministers whom I had displaced—my rivals for political power My chief difficulty of all would be with a party in Ireland. I was there in a minority by 22. The Ministers whose policy the majority defended were Lords Normanby and Morpeth. Of the chief household offices two where held by the sisters of Lord Morpeth, and the third by the wife of Lord Normanby. Of these ladies I speak and think but with the highest respect; I complain not that their appointments were of a political character; but I argue that this character of the household required that on a change of the Ministry, some changes of he household should follow Nay, it is said that Lord Normanby is a candidate for the very position I have relinquished, and Lord Morpeth for the seat of this House. It is true that the ladies might have avoided politics, and confined themselves to the mere duties of their station; but the same presumption might be raised in favour of the household noblemen and gentlemen, who are confessedly liable to go out with the government appointing them. With such disadvantages I could not have gone on or only by a dissolution which it was my anxious desire to avoid, for the sake of the public peace. I thought the service of the country might sustain little detriment by my failure nay even by my perpetual exclusion; but by assenting to the required conditions, I did feel that the country and the crown itself would suffer. Thus much I have thought it my duty to state, and I owe it to truth to add, that intervening reflection has confirmed me in my resolve.

Lord John Russell said, that the misconception which had existed was not as to facts, but as to principles. First, with respect to the ladies. It had been said, that the question of the household had been mooted in the Queen's first conversation with the Duke. Certainly she had said that she had been told it was useful to change the Parliamentary members of the household; but this was not by any advice of Lord Melbourne's on going out; for it had not occurred to Lord Melbourne as likely that any question as to that point would arise. There was no material difference as to facts between himself and Sir R Peel. When Sir Robert waited on the Queen, she expressed her resolve to deal with frankness and candour. She gave him full power as to the men of the household; he ought to apply the principle on which Lord Liverpool was selected to the ladies also; and on this the entire subject hinged. Upon the ration that she wished the whole of the female household to remain, put a end to all question as to a total or a partial change. Matters having come on Thursday to this issue, she sent again to Lord Melbourne, and consulted him what answer she should give to Sir R. Peel on the Friday morning. He called his colleagues together; and they advised her to send the letter just read by Sir Robert Peel. The question then was this, whether the resignation was one essential to the formation of a Government? Whether the change should be total, or only partial, it must be equally painful to a Queen's feelings. If the principle had been admitted, he might, when once confirmed as Minister, have insisted on more removals, which she would have been unable to prevent, without again breaking up the Administration. Unless the usage of former kings and queens prescribed the concession he (Lord John) was not prepared to admit that she was bound to do violence to her own feelings by yielding it. He then referred to precedents of continuance in service, and cited the precedent of the Duke of Malborough's two daughters. The failure of Sir Robert Peel to form an Administration, when the Queen had given him full powers, both as to political offices, and as to so much of the household as was occupied by members of either House of Parliament, could not be imputed to her Majesty, nor to those who had advised her. She thought that what he asked would destroy her personal comfort; his political difficulties would not have been smoothed by the removal of the household; that removal might have proved a source of weakness rather than of strength: she would not have looked favourably on servants forced upon her; and, being of a high and generous spirit, she would have been likely to have first and repaid ungenerous treatment. "On Sir R. Peel's resignation, continued Lord John "her Majesty commanded my attendance. As to the ladies, certainly she had not gathered the precise manner in which he proposed to exercise the power of removal. She asked me whether I thought her justified in the line she and taken; and my answering that I did, she said she hoped that, as she supported our Administration, we should now be ready to support her. Next day the former Cabinet assembled, and prepared a minute recording our opinion, that the principle of change applies to the officers of the household:—Lord John concluded by saying, that the question for himself and his friends had been merely whether they were willing to resume office, and become constitutionally responsible for her Majesty's decision. They had taken that responsibility, and must now trust to the opinion of Parliament and of the country.

May 15.—In the House of Peers last night, Lord Melbourne entered into explanations, which differ in no respect from those offered by Lord J. Russell, and in fact from what was stated by Sir R. Peel He said, that upon being admitted into her Majesty's presence on Thursday night, her Majesty stated that they had one or two points to talk over (Friday morning) the night before. Some conversation had taken place between her Majesty and Sir R. Peel, and a proposition made by him for the reconstruction of a Ministry, but that at the close of that conference the right honorable baronet made a proposal that the ladies of her Majesty's Household, not starting to what extent he would exercise that power—not stating how many or whom it his intention to propose to remove—but asking the power of dismissing the Ladies of the Household, and leaving unquestionably upon her Majesty's mind a very strong impression that it was intended to employ that power in a very great extent—to such an extent certainly, as to remove all the ladies of the bedchamber as well as of those filling an inferior situation in the Household.

In the conclusion of his speech, Lord Melbourne stated the reasons which had induced him to resign, namely, because these had, as he conceived, arisen among his supporters that amount of difference in opinion which lead him to suppose that he could no longer, with honour to himself or advantage to the country, conduct the affairs of Government; and he added—"I now, my lords, frankly declare that I resume office unequivocally and solely for this reason—that I will not abandon my Sovereign in a situation of difficulty and distress; and especially when demand is made upon her Majesty, with which I think she ought not to comply—a demand in my opinion my lords, inconsistent with her personal honour; and which if acquiesced in, would make her reign liable to all the changes and variations of political parties and render her domestic life one constant scene of unhappiness and discomfort.—(loud cheers)

The Duke of Wellington said, that it appeared to him to be absolutely impossible that any set of men should take the charge of Her Majesty's Government without having the universal influence and control over the establishment of the royal household, that influence and control which their immediate predecessors in office had—a control that appeared to him to be especially necessary, because that household had been composed by their predecessors in office, in order that the public might see that the government which was about to enter upon office, had possession of the entire confidence of her Majesty; and continued, I cannot but think that the principles on which I proposed to set with respect to the ladies of the bedchamber, in the case of a queen regnant, were the correct principles. The public will not believe that the Queen holds no political conversations with those ladies, and that political influence is not exercised by them, particularly considering who those persons are who hold situations. I believe the history of this country affords a number of instances in which secret and improper influence has been exercised by means of such conversations I have, my lords a somewhat strong opinion on this subject. I have unwortheless filled the office which the noble Viscount now so worthily holds; and I must say I have felt the inconvenience of an anomalous influence, not exercised perhaps by ladies, but anonymous influence undoubtedly of this description, and exerted simply in conversation; and I will tell the noble Viscount that the country is this moment suffering some inconvenience from the exercise of that very secret influence. (Hear, hear.) My lords, I believe I have gone further into principles upon this subject, than may, perhaps, suit the taste of the noble Viscount; but this I must say, that at the same time we claimed the control of the Royal Household, and would not have proposed to her Majesty to make any arrangements which would have been disagreeable to her. I felt it was absolutely impossible for me, under the circumstances of the present moment, not to undertake any share of the government of the country without that proof of her Majesty's confidence.—(Hear, hear.)

The following are the members of the proposed Tory Government so far as report goes:—

Sir Robert Peel—First Lord of the Treasury, and Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The Duke of Wellington—President of the Council.

Lord Lyndhurst—Lord Chancellor. [Department

Earl of Aberdeen—Secretary of State Foreign

Lord Stanley—Ditto for the Colonies.

Sir James Graham—Home Department.

Sir Frederick Pollock—Attorney General.

Mr. Creswell—Solicitor General.

The Duke of Beaufort—Lord Chamberlain.

Earl of Liverpool—Lord Steward.

Lord Wharncliffe—Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Lord Eliot—Secretary for Ireland.

Sir Edward Sugden—Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

INSURRECTION IN PARIS

PARIS, Sunday Night, May 12.—This day, at half-past 2 o'clock, commenced an *emeute* if not insurrection, of a very serious nature.

At this hour a number of men, amounting to at least 200, suddenly made their appearance in the Rue St. Denis. Their presence attracted a great crowd of idlers, and they were immediately joined by others of their own party; no doubt, all of them lodge like them, dressed in blouses, with caps. They passed down the streets rapidly, and halting before the house of Lepage, the gun-maker, which they attacked, and after some difficulty, forced an entrance into it, and seized about 120 muskets and other fire arms, which they carried off. They forthwith passed down that street (the focus of all previous insurrections) and, reaching the quays, divided. One party proceeded to the military post on the Quai aux Fleurs, adjoining the Palais de Justice, and called on the troops to surrender. Without waiting for a reply they fired a volley, which killed a very fine young man, the sentinel at the door, and wounded the officer in command, and a sergeant. The soldiers (principally conscripts) immediately surrendered, and were disarmed.

Having achieved this feat, they attacked the Palais de Justice, but were repulsed by the Municipal Guards, who killed several of them.

Another party returned towards the Post Neuf, partly at leisure and at their ease, as I saw them in the revolution, and consequently on the 5th of June, 1832.

Several dead bodies were brought to the Morgue, and among them two women—one elegantly dressed, and the other of the working or lower orders.

While this was going on, the military post in the Place du Chatelet was attacked and easily disarmed.

A party, which proceeded to the Place de Greve at-tacked the Hotel de Ville, defended by some National Guards, who surrendered to them. They erected on the Quai Pelletier a barricade with coaches.

A general movement was then made towards that classic ground the Rue St. Martin, where as usual, they commenced erecting barricades, extending from the church of St. Merie towards the Halle. The Rue Aubrey le Boucher and those in its vicinity are said to be as well covered with barricades as in June, 1832.

These scenes had occurred scarcely an hour. The municipal guards were the first who approached the insurgents and fired on them. After a heavy fire with but little mischief to either party, the latter gave way and fell back on their central point already mentioned. The National Guards also turned out numerously at the first beat of the *rappel*. Patroles of each passing every instant through the streets, and an occasional shot is heard, but no volleys or sound to indicate that a general attack is going on. The morning will be a terrible one, it is to be feared.

You will now ask me, as I have asked a hundred people, "What is all this? What is it about?"

I am told it is the outbreak of a regular republican conspiracy. That the disaffected have 26 depots of arms in several parts of the town, and that they are well organized and well prepared.

A barricade was formed in the Rue St. Denis, near the church of St. Leu, with a hackney coach and an omnibus; another at the corner of the Rue Mauconseil et Tiquetonne, and there are others, we are told, at divers point of the Rue St. Martin. At half past six o'clock the barricade of La Rue Tiquetonne was attacked and destroyed by a company of the grenadiers, of the 3d Legion, sup-ported by a detachment of the 15th Regiment of the Line." One of the National Guards (M Lebeau) was killed. Several arrests have taken place.

There is in the affair an alarming feature. Six or eight regiments of the garrison are under orders for the departments, to be relieved by others on the march for the metropolis. Rumour states that their removal is owing to an intimation received by Government that they had been successfully tampered with. If this be true, there is but too much reason to expect that the insurgents will be joined by some of the soldiery.

London Market.

(From a London Price Current, May 11.)

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Per
Silk, Tsatlee, inferior....	20	20 6	cwt
Fair to good.....	21 a	23 6	,,
Fine.....	25 6 a	-	,,
Taysaam, inferior...	15 6 a	17 6	,,
Fair to good...	17 6 a	18 6	,,
Sugar, Java { gd to fine	1 10 - a	1 12	,,
Sugar, Java { middling...	1 6 a	1 8	,,
Sugar, Java { brown ...	1 2 a	1 5	,,
Manila.....	1 2 a	1 5	,,
Siam, white.....	1 7 a	1 12	,,
Tea, Bohea, Canton.....	9½ a	10	lb
Congou ordinary.....	11½ a	-	,,
fresh mixt leaf hd.	1 a	1 1	,,
blackish mixt leaf.	1 1 a	1 2	,,
rather strong.....	1 2 a	1 4	,,
blackish leaf.....	1 3 a	1 6	,,
ditto strong.....	1 7 a	1 10	,,
Peko kind & flavour	1 8 a	2 4	,,
Ning Yong.....	10 a	1 1	,,
Campoi, common.....	1	-	,,
Souchong kind	1 3 a	1 5	,,
Souchong ordinary ...	9 a	10	,,
fine to finest	1 6 a	2 11	,,
Flowery Peko ordinary and flat.....	2 a	2 6	,,
very fine & flowery	2 10 a	3 6	,,
Black leaf or H. Muey. com. to fair.	1 a	1 2	,,
Ankoi, common.....	9 a	10	,,
good to fine....	1 1 a	-	,,
Caper, common to good	1 1 a	1 2	,,
do. in 10 cty. boxes..	1 2 a	1 4	,,
Or. Peko fair to good...	1 3 a	2 4	,,
fine scented...	2 4 a	3 2	,,
Twankay yell.wish leaf	1 2½ a	1 2½	,,
good.....	1 3 a	1 3½	,,
sup. & brit. edi. lf.	1 4 a	1 5½	,,
Hyson skin yel. leaf....	9½ a	1 1	,,
bright. leaf	1 3 a	1 4	,,
Hyson coarse yel. leaf..	1 7 a	1 8	,,
middling	1 10 a	2 4	,,
fine.....	2 6 a	3 6	,,
extra fine.....	4 4 a	5 6	,,
Young Hyson Twankay	1 5 a	1 9	,,
Hyson.....	1 10 a	2 9	,,
Imperial Twankay....	1 10 a	2 2	,,
Hyson.....	2 4 a	2	,,
Gunpowder Twankay..	2 3 a	2 6	,,
Hyson.....	2 6 a	5	,,

Tea.—Scarcely any alteration was produced in the value of this article by the reported stoppage of the trade in China brought by the Overland Mail the arrival of which we noticed in the Postcript of our Report of 13th ultimo, the same Mail bringing also the account of the settlement of the dispute. On the first impulse a little more spirit was displayed in the biddings at the sales then in progress, and a trifling advance in low Congou was in some instances paid on the 15th, the day the news was generally known, but on the following day, which closed the sales, even this slight improvement was scarcely maintained.

Between the last sales and the present month's a firmer tone, is apparent, but it has not been maintained, as will be seen by the following daily report of sales now on: the quantity brought forward is so large for a monthly sale, being upward of 8,000, 000 lb., particulars of which we give below.

The Tea Sales opened on the 6th inst. with more spirit than has lately marked the early parts of our Tea auctions. In rates there was but little variation from those which prevailed at the close of last month's sales; wherever a slight difference occurred it inclined to improvement. Of 14,300 Packages offered nearly 3000 were sold.

On the 17th instant 13,300 Packages were offered, and 4000 sold, without variation upon the rates of the 6th: the tone of this day's sale was, however, more flat and inanimate, the trade appearing but little disposed to purchase.

Extreme flatness marked the sale on the 8th inst. only a fifth part of the quantity offered finding buyers say 4,000 out of nearly 20,000 Packages: the only material reductions of rate, which occurred, was in good and fine Souchongs, which were about 6d lower, common Congous 1d ditto.

Of 13,000 Packages submitted on the 20th instant, upwards of 5000 sold without any further decline upon the former day's quotations: as may be inferred from the larger quantity taken, a better tone prevailed but not to the extent of improving prices. Yesterday the sales closed without any variation from the day preceding.

Silk.—There has been an improved demand in this market since our last, and China may be quoted 6d a 1s higher: Bengals have sold currently at previous rates.

Public sales of about 700 bales Bengal and 650 bales China have just concluded, at which about half were disposed of, that portion bought in being generally of the lowest qualities, for which holders are anticipating an advance. Manufactures held now but a small stock of the Raw material, and having lately made large sales of goods, we expect a good business for some time should no monetary or political derangement occur to prevent it.

368 chests *Cassia Lignea*, 1¼ lb bundles good colour, mostly thin quill, at £3 5s a £3 9s per cwt.

CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 31st Aug. 1839.

Expulsion of the English from China.

We stated in our last Saturday's paper that many of the English, not considering themselves any longer safe at Macao from the Chinese, were about following the example given by Capt. Elliot, who sailed for Hongkong on the 16th of this month, in order not on his account to involve the Portuguese Government of Macao in difficulties with the Chinese. On the 17th at night a yellow Imperial Edict was placarded, of which we are sorry not to be able to give a translation but only such abstract as we had verbally from some of our friends who read it, the Chinese shewing, we know not for what reason, no disposition to allow any foreigner driven away by the servant of one of our friends who is the act of copying. This edict, as far as we understood, approves of all the measures taken by the Imperial Commissioner to put down the Opium-trade, and threatens foreigners caught in the act of smuggling the drug with *immediate execution*, the principals with *beheading* and the accessaries with *strangling*, and all their property to be confiscated. If however vessels arriving should by *mistake* have Opium on board and deliver the same up to Government on arrival, they may proceed unmolested to Whampoa to trade.

On the following day another proclamation from the Imperial Commissioner and many of the High Officers of the Province was placarded, recapitulating the above edict, also threatening with immediate death such as attempted to introduce Opium into the country; again ordering the ships at Hong-kong immediately to proceed to Whampoa; and the Opium-store-ships that had delivered their Opium at Chumpee to sail away without loss of time; threatening with destruction if these orders were not obeyed; again complaining of the injustice withholding the murderer of the man at Hong-kong from the resources of the Chinese law; and saying that if the murderer was not given up *all foreigners* (the English are not here particularly named) shall to a man be held responsible.

These are, we believe the principal points of these edicts, something is therein said about the time when its provisions are to be acted on, which however, from fear of stating it incorrectly, we refrain from mentioning.

Meantime on that same Sunday morning the account of a most atrocious murder that had been committed by Chinese upon British subjects reached Macao. Of this horrid outrage the circumstances are as follows, or very nearly so, we having them from the mouth of one who was present at the depositions of the survivors, which depositions themselves, as taken before the managing Committee, we were unable to obtain, owing to the hurry of the subsequent removal from Macao of the British community. It appears then that on the night of Saturday the 17th, the small passage schooner *Black Joke* on her way from Macao to Hongkong, was, owing to a contrary wind and tide, anchored off Lantao island, when before any one on board had seen them approach, they were surrounded by three Chinese boats, two large and one small-er, to all appearance mandarin boats, which having fired three shots of charcoal dust so as effectually to blind the crew of the *Black Joke*, the Chinese boarded, and cut down the five lascars immediately, and threw them overboard. The lascars, awakened by the noise, and seeing the fate of his comrades, jumped over board, and succeeded in eluding the enemy by clinging to, and hiding himself behind the rudder. There was but one passenger on board, Mr. Moss, a young Englishman, who when hearing the noise overboard, a hastening forth from the Cabin, was knocked on the head, and fell back into the Cabin. The work of murder on deck being completed, the Chinese went down into the Cabin, which they began to rifle, and seeing that Mr Moss still gave symptoms of life, most barbarously wounded him in many places, and while one of the murderers held the ear of the sufferer another deliberately sawed it off with a blunt instrument, taking with it a large portion of skin from the head, and afterwards in derision stuffed the ear down the throat of the almost dying man. Just before the perpetration of this fiendish act, Mr. Moss seeing a fellow about to cut off his finger to possess himself of a ring thereon, had the presence of mind to draw it off, and give it to the ruffian. Loss of blood, and pain had deprived Mr. Moss of his senses and it appears that the robbers had no time to carry away all the boat contained, probably from their seeing an English vessel approaching. They therefore attempted to set the boat on fire in several places, and taking with them their booty, went away. About half an hour after this, the Brit. Schooner *Harriet*, Capt. Hall, coming from Hongkong, fortunately for the survivors was the boat, and boarding her found all the dead who had crept from his place of concealment, and Mr. Moss in the dreadful state already described. Such assistance as was then available was afforded to the wounded man, who still gave signs of life, and taking the *Black Joke* in tow, the Harriet arrived here early on Sunday morning, when Mr. Moss was immediately conveyed to the Hospital, and we are happy to say that there is considerable hope of his recovery, though it is feared that he will lose the one of one arm of which the muscle has been completely cut through with a knife.

The Tindal must positively affirm that the boats were in every respect like mandarin boats, and having, as he guessed, about 300 men on board; and this statement seems to be borne out by the circumstance of a mandarin-cap having been left behind by the murderers. It may well be supposed that this catastrophe, coupled with the publication of the Edicts above referred to, threatening with execution on the spot and without trial if found smuggling opium, and with retribution for the man killed at Hongkong, produced the greatest consternation among the foreign community here. The managing Committee had, we understand, several interviews with H. E. the Governor of Macao, and this matter and indeed the whole morning in deliberating upon what measures were best to be adopted. The result was a recommendation to the British community to leave Macao the day following at noon, as they could no longer be considered safe from attacks of the Chinese. The private British community still remaining at Macao consisted at the time of 70 Europeans and about 120 Parsees, and the means of embarkation were rather scanty, as to ships boats at least, and it was expected that some delay would take place and the hour of embarkation be later than that fixed.

On the night of Sunday last it was generally reported among the inhabitants of this town that about 1800 Chinese soldiers were about to land from the Lorpa, and an equal number at Casilla bay, with the intention of surrounding the houses of the English and making them prisoners. We believe that this was actually intended, but that a strong remonstrance from the Macao Government, and an assurance that the English were about quietly to embark on the following day, stayed this enterprise.

The whole of Monday preparations were going forward for the embarkation of the English, and this was at last effected at about four o'clock, and at about five, the small flottilla, consisting of eight or nine small passage schooners, some lorchas, and a number of ship's boats, and four armed vessels of a larger size, set sail but the threatening appearance of the weather made them seek shelter in the Typa, where they anchored for the night.

Thus for the first time during a period of near 150 years, has the friendly intercourse between the English and the Chinese been entirely suspended! When or how it will be resumed, it is impossible to foresee!

On Tuesday and Wednesday many of our Parsee neighbours who had not been able to make ready before, embarked, and on Friday only, at about noon the vessels, until then prevented from leaving, by a continuance of bad weather set sail for Hong kong, where the whole of the British China merchants will for the present stay on board of their ships. On going over to Hongkong good care was taken that the small boats kept together escorted by larger vessels to prevent any atrocities like that committed by the Chinese on board the Black Joke.

As regards the outrage, we are, although the Tindal deposes to their having been Mandarin boats, disposed to believe that they were pirates, the Mandarin cap left on board the schooner proving but little, it being the custom of gangs of thieves when ther on shore or about to disguise themselves as Mandarines, the more easily to deceive and gain admittance to their victims. Of this practice the numerous edicts warning the people not to allow themselves to be illused by in p stons under the guise of Mandarines, are a sufficient proof. Owing to the persecution of the smuggling trade, thousands of daring men, accustomed to set at defiance the laws of their country, have lost their lively hood, and these will naturally consider piracy as their only resource. Indeed we expect soon to hear of many similar outrages, though probably chiefly upon Chinese craft, and some it is rumoured, have already been committed. This neighbourhood has ever been the favorite haunt of all kinds of desperate characters, and under present circumstances it is probably be so more than ever. We should think it not unlikely, that the pirates, being aware of many people being about to leave Macao for Hongkong conceived this a favorable opportunity, and possibly had their scouts at Macao to give notice of any boat about to sail. Moreover, the schooner either belonged to, or was chartered by, Mr. Just, who had a watchmaker's establishment in China, and in whose employ the unfortunate Mr. Moss was. The Chinese might suppose that many of the packages put on board at Macao, in a small compass, contained articles of great value, and their cupidity being thus roused led them to the commission of the dreadful massacre. It is some consolation to know that in their expectation of much plunder they were deceived, the boat having on board, besides about 400 dollars in silver, and these we believe they did not find, only one watch or clock, the rest of the packages being luggage. Had the Chinese belonged to Government, their object, if they suspected the boat of having Opium on board, would probably have been to possess themselves of the vessel and her cargo, and to take the crew prisoners to be judged afterwards by their own authorities. As it happened they began by killing every one they could, and after ransacking the vessel, and plundering every thing, with the exception of a few packages, which the having in sight, probably of the Harriet prevented them from removing, they attempted to destroy the vessel, it being evidently their intention that no vestige of crew or vessel should remain to become a tell-tale against them. That the Chinese Government should have given orders for the destruction of every foreign craft, their boats could master, seems to be impossible from the tenor of their proceedings hitherto, nor could they wish, supposing it even possible that such orders had been given against the English, to attack indiscriminately all foreigners; and how could the mandarins know to what nation those on board the Black Joke belonged, it being night, and moreover the murders having been perpetrated before any questions were asked? They might as well have beat Americans, and these it appears the policy of the Chinese, under present circumstances, to conciliate as much as possible.

Another boat, the *Jane*, was, we understand chased this morning after, but luckily escaped similar treatment by a squall springing up which carried her, though an indifferent sailor, soon without reach of her pursuers. One of the *Lascars* belonging to the *Black Joke*, and who had jumped overboard, contrived to keep himself afloat, although wounded, until picked up by the *Jane*. This poor man also, we learn, had escaped his arm completely cut off, and the other partly. He has been taken to Hongkong, so that the total of killed and wounded is four of the former, and two of the latter.

As requires Macao a good many Chinese families have emigrated during the week, unobtrusive, no doubt, of cause any display of violence on the part of their authorities should the English not have been prevailed on to go away.

Strict surveillance seems to have been kept upon the sale of provisions in the market, the supplies of which, some days have really been rather short. Report says that the Imperial Commissioner is soon about to leave this neighbourhood, and to proceed to Hong-kong, there to take hostile measures against the English shipping. Hitherto, as far as we have heard, no warjaucks have made their appearance there, nor have the Chinese ceased to supply provisions to the ships. There are rumours, however, of a number of fireships having been constructed which are now waiting the pleasure of the Commissioner. The information we gave last week of an intended poisoning of the wells at Hong-kong seems not to have been without foundation;—we have been told that a bundle of poisonous herbs had actually been put into a well or spring, but discovered in time to prevent mischief; the water from this well was given to some goats without causing any bad effects.

It is now upwards of five months since the foreign community at Canton were imprisoned, and yet, though the news of it have reached India long since, not a single man of war has yet made her appearance to protect British Interests at stake to so very large an amount; and the only ship of war here during the first part of all these occurences has sailed away as if her presence could have been of no use! If any of them should soon arrive they will find arduous duties to perform.

Just after writing the above we hear of the arrival of H. M. S. *Volage* on the evening of the 29th. The ship lay in Macao roads until about one o'clock yesterday when she weighed anchors and proceeded, we suppose, to Hongkong.

From a Correspondent.

Ways and Means.—The garrison of some station in Manteehooria had been very long without pay, and there were no prospects of even making up the arrears. In this emergency the commanding general applied to a neighbouring district, and having obtained the imperial sanction, procured a considerable sum of money without interest. The capital was was lent to shopkeepers at the rate of 10 per cent, and from the proceeds the soldiers subsist. This is really an excellent plan, and many institutions in China are thus maintained. It often happens, that a Province is too short, and two ends not exactly meeting, a loan is made from the treasury of another, and the capital so long put on interest until the sums thus realized are sufficient to pay the deficit. Though much rguery takes place in these transactions, and many a debtor to Government absconds, yet it keeps the Provincial Governments from heavy debts. Lately however the defalcation of the revenue has been so great, and so many merchants have become bankrupt, that even this expellent fails, and no other resources remains, but to issue paper money or to apply to the generous Rothschilds! How general would be the happiness of the Canton community, if our friend Lin would form an acquaintance with the banker and relieve the people from sundry anxieties.

Hwang ho. Amongst the most unruly and at the same time independent powers that domineer in the despotic Central Kingdom none exceed the Yellow river. Manage it in what a way you like, raise dykes like hillocks, and station thousands of the preventive guard on its banks, still the haughty monarch defies all control and levels the obstacles that oppose his majestic course like mere mole hills. This appears to have been also the case during the course of this year. The superintendent therefore, who holds the rank of a provincial Governor, has set to work to repair the damages and sent in the bill to the Great Emperor. One amongst the many items amounts to the trifling sum of 170,000 taels and adding up the whole it makes a considerable sum. Sycee as well as dollars being in these bad times a very scarce commodity, there is some demur in paying the debt, and memorial after memorial have been dispatched without effecting a liquidation. In fact the bill has been protested, and the transaction is likely to be placed on record to remain there.

Pokien.—The board of war has ordered that drill serjeants should be sent to the troops of Fokeen and Chekeang to teach them the use of fire arms, in which they are extremely defective. Since this however constitutes the strength of the army, the soldiers ought to be indefatigable in acquiring the art of using them in perfection.

Shansi.—The harvest having been bad in several districts, directions are given for opening the public granaries and supplying the wants of the suffering people.

Punish.—Some unpleasant affairs of which we are not able to learn the real nature, have occurred in the de artment of the Board for the Imperial kindred. Many of the culprits have absconded, whilst others have been seized and condemned to suffer severe punishment.

Manila.—We have to notice the appearance in Manila of a weekly Price-current, in the Spanish and English languages. We are informed that the Editors are well supported in obtaining the most correct quotations of prices and reports on the market. Besides these, this publication gives the shipping news, rates of Exchanges and Insurances, abstract of imports and exports, as well as of the rates of duties levied on articles for importation or exportation. The annual subscription to this Price Current is $ 10.

The Imperial Commissioner has given notice to the authorities of Macao that he will visit this town to morrow. H. E. proposes leaving Chin nan (Casa branca) at 6 o'clock to morrow morning, and, if the visit takes place, he may be expected here at about eight o'clock. The letter from the Koxum is too giving notice of this his intention is couched in the most friendly terms.

The arrivals during the week are the *Piony* from Acoutta, bringing late news from Europe, of which we have made copious extracts from the *Singapore Free Press Extra* of 8th August; the *Mindy*, from Manila; the *Cordelia*, from Liverpool; and *H. M. S. Volage* from Singapore; they have all proceeded to Hongkong.

We learn that the French ships *Alcmene* and *Alexandre* will be despatched on Tuesday next the 3rd September, the former for Manila and Batavia, the latter for Batavia direct.

GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Statement of the Quantities of Teas and Raw Silk Exported to the United Kingdom. Season 1838-39 to this date.

Date	Ships	Destination	Tea Black. Peculs. Congo	Souchong	Pekoe	Orange Pekoe	Hyson	Young Hyson	Hyson Skin	Twankay	Gunpowder	Imperial	Tea Green. Peculs. Hyson	Young Hyson	Hyson Skin	Twankay	Gunpowder	Imperial	Raw Silk
1839 June. 18	William Jardine	London	688				3521	21	627	50		11	481	778				7	7
21	Alexander Baring	"	588				3076	77	167			23	90	213					
26	Westminster	"	513				3012							39		88			64
28	Hungerford	"	351				2634	33				93		63			126		7
29	John O'Gaunt	Liverpool	449				2799	77	26			40	10	294			74		
30	Euphrates	London	617				4845	61	140				449	98					
Febr. 1	Mary	"					5663		187				218	223					
1	Ocean	Bristol	529				5427	67	163				78	139					
1	Patriot Queen	Liverpool	547				4386	103	90				60	137	6				
1	Bengal	London					7134												
3	John Bull	"	398				6391	136	140					130					
1	Penang	Liverpool	547				3169							23				26	
3	La Belle Alliance	London					5083		134			41	162	178					
6	Duke of Lancaster	"					4945	13	198				19	64	364				
7	Oriental	Cowes for Order	987				3655		456	336				194		5	112		215	22	114		
8	Moffat	London	822				8074							28	38						
8	Ingle	"	1322				10169	75	633			98	70	306	306						100
9	Chelydra	Bristol	449				2974	39													
9	Jamaica	Glasgow	369	369			3015	100				34		29	34	45		13	49	22	15		
9	Jane Brown	"	280				2599								6					30	
11	Eliza Stewart	London	423				4202		139					196	354							40
17	Crescent	"	574				5341		61						35					19	19	92
March 10	Hindostan	"	501				8312	384	294				478	346	178	16			797				673
18	Vincent Melbourne	"	650				5827	42	102				250	106	29				221				141
May	Isabella	Leith	422				4355		209	29				10	283		21		34	8	8		
	Parrock Hall	London	420				2303												910				17
	Rosalind	"	221				2079	102											577				
	Ingleborough	"	401				3561							21	152				344	71	6		
	Premier	"	420				3259		246					55	69			15	401	77	60		190
	Tigris	Liverpool	423				2764		63					145	29	90			1084	489	391		
	Orizaba	Cork for Orders	365				2129		3					97		48			1366	34			
	Orwell	London	1436				7331	33	205						139	890	100	82	354	321	181		
	Lord Wm. Bentinck	"	548				4001							83		54			1026	160	112		26
	St. Vincent	"	410				2773							53		204				8	16		13
	Eliza	"					3512		22			20				62	20	26	1609	134	10		
	George IV.	"					7123		10		29			33	11	209	273	37	5870	50	12		34
	David Scott	"					4218		58						216	321	762	120	1062	612	246		236
	Reliance	"					7120	140				33											
	Anne Jane	"					1000						335	3		109			1049	62	75		160
	Hashemy	"					2263		26	8				4		946	162		587	1081	80		257
	Emily Jane	"												69	79	117		43	343	120	94		356
			369				166713	1468	4443	396	274	1189	4028	4175	4025	1573	631		28790	2408	1490		2456
Shipped from 1st July to end of December 1838.			135	355			52964	797	2086	122	523	1158	540	25	2 57	3373	3262		6462	1221	1647		1000
			504	355			219677	2260	6497	428	795	2347	4568	6687	9753	4918	4893		33562	3629	3137		3456

Black Teas	Pcls.	244,118	Lbs 2,849,066
Green Teas	,,	60,972	,, 8,179,600
Total Peculs		305,090	Lbs. 60,678,666

Macao, 6th July, 1839.

GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Statement of Tea exported to the United States, Season 1838-39.

Despatch	Ships	Destination	Tea Black. Peculs. Congo	Souchong	Pekoe	Orange Pekoe	Hyson	Young Hyson	Hyson Skin	Twankay	Gunpowder	Imperial
1838 July 4	Mandarin	New York		315			428	1812	115		408	418
,, 24	Splendid	do.		253	237		50	902	54		229	147
,, 24	Baptiste Mesick	do.		239	218		141	2010	245		787	169
,, 6	Hindoo	New York via Manila					112	197			119	87
August 8	Philippe 1st	New York			190		48	1951	176		385	248
,, 12	Levant	New York via Manila		164			77	1156	45		81	101
September 20	Commerce	Philadelphia		201	280	9	328	1704	497		146	755
November 19	Albion	New York		196	230	60	127	1468	26		580	303
,, 20	Mary Chilton	do.						1797			245	188
1839 January 19	York	do		50	46		160	902	855		419	202
,, 21	Ceylon	Manila and New York									315	67
,, 30	Trenton	New York		155			418	2188	156		93	140
February 1	Asia	Manila and New York		497				2175			239	125
,, 5	J. N. Gosler	New York		208	270		592	1135	380		888	226
March 7	London	do.		564				3491	297		117	117
,, 20	Omega				23			371	137	36	18	47
	Francis Stanton	New York		632	296		64	2546	236	21	389	222
	Vancouver	Boston	1826	227			300	632				
	Niantic	New York		364	194		230	2062		165	189	39
	Girard	do.		184	364		397	2401	176	6	645	492
May 9	Roman	do.		400	380	25	60	1080	125	35	90	60
14	Canada	do.		235	417		34	3552			284	115
27	Covington	do.			154		104	2540			251	208
30	Panama	do.		103	183		497	3310	573	169	393	128
		Peculs	1826	6779	3301	71	195	4159	61567	4005	675	6278	4708
		Chests	2998	11113	7014	142	487	8314	61128	7837	778	7564	6631

Black Teas	Peculs	11,960	Chests 21,634
Green ,,	,,	61,190	,, 97,956
Total Peculs		73,158	Chests 119,940

Canton, 1st June, 1839.

NOTICE.—William Henry Sherlock, residing at Manila, and Richard Rasmussen, residing at Singapore, are partners in our firms of Pitcairne, Syme & Co. at Batavia, Syme & Co. at Singapore, and Ker, Murray & Co. at Manila, from and since the 1st October, 1838.

Manila, 22d July, 1839.

KER, MURRAY & Co.

NOTICE.—All persons who have claims against the late William Ambrose, sailemaker of this place, will please to present them to the Subscriber for adjustment; and all who are indebted to the said deceased, are requested to make payment of said debts to

JAMES B. STURGIS.

Macao, 30th July, 1839.

NOTICE.—Mr. Muncherjee Jheejeebhoy, is admitted a partner in our establishment, and the business will be conducted in future under the firm of Dadabhoy and Manackjee Rustomjee & Co.

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.

Macao, 25th June, 1839.

NOTICE.—As the British now residing at Macao, may be desirous of availing themselves of their leisure hours to acquire the Portuguese language, a Portuguese gentleman proposes to give lessons thereto, either at his own house or at any gentleman's residence, either morning or evening, as it may best suit the parties. For reference apply at the Canton Press Office.

Macao, 5th July, 1839.

NOTICE.—Mr. HENRY CORMACK, is admitted a partner in our firm from this date.

Bombay, 1st April, 1839.

LECHE & Co.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are authorised to grant Policies payable in Calcutta, Bombay, Batavia and Canton. A cash payment of five per cent on the amount of premium per each risk will be made to all parties giving risks to this office, and Policies are made payable at 30 days when the premium is paid in cash at a *par rate* exchange, and at two months and longer periods when paid by a Bill on the same terms at which the Policy is payable. DANIELL & Co.

Agents to China, Asiatic Marine Ins. Office.

Secretaries in Calcutta Messrs. Fergusson Brothers & Co.
Agents in London Messrs. Forbes Forbes & Co.
,, in Batavia Messrs. Wilson Smithe & Co.

Canton, 9th November, 1838.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Subscribers are duly constituted and appointed Agents for this Company, and can grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta, Canton, Bombay, Madras, and elsewhere—parties contributing business to the office, will be entitled to a return of five per cent on the amount of premium actually paid in.

Canton, January 4th 1838. WETMORE & Co.

ADVERTISEMENT—The undersigned has been appointed Agent in Singapore for the sale of the works published by the "Society for the Diffusion of useful Knowledge" as also Agent for the sale of Chamber's Edinburgh Journal, and the other publications of Messrs W. and R. Chambers, Edinburgh. He has lately received copies of most of the above works, including *Penny Magazine, Penny Cyclopædia, Chambers Journal* etc. which are for sale at the London publishing prices, exchange at 4s 8d. per dollar, or 2 cents per penny. He will also be happy to receive orders for and undertakes to procure at the London publishing prices at the above exchange, *without any charge added*, any of the publications of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge and of Messrs W. and R. Chambers,—so any other works parties may wish to order, *provided* the price be paid at the time of ordering, or guarantee be given that the work or worth will be received and paid for on delivery. On the arrival at Singapore of the works ordered, they will be handed over to such agents as the parties may appoint to receive them—or be forwarded direct by earliest opportunity, at the expense of the parties.

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Singapore 29th October 1838. J. H. MOOR.

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THE Clarinette, Captain Lo[illegible] coppersmith, will have early d[illegible] patch. For Freight apply to

COWASJEE SAPOONJEE TABA[illegible]

FOR BATAVIA VIA MANILA.

THE French Ship L'Alexand[illegible] Foucaillent Commander, now [illegible] the Type, will leave for the above pla[illegible] on the end of this month. For Freight [illegible] Passage apply to S. VAN BAGEL TOR LEER & [illegible]

Macao, 6th July, 1839.

WANTS A SITUATION.—An individu[illegible] who has been in the trade at Canton [illegible] seven years; and understands book-keeping. F[illegible] particulars apply to the Editor of the Canton Pre[illegible]

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Macao, 6th August, 1839.

FOR SALE.

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HOOKER & LANE.

No. 1 British Factory,
1st December, 1838.

FOR SALE.

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Canton, 7th May, 1839.

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ON SALE.

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BIBBY ADAM & Co.

Canton, 7th September, 1838.

ON SALE.

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also

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Linguist's Reports.

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General Rates of Agency Commission in China on English letter paper, price 10 cents.

NOTICE.—Just Published and for Sale at th[illegible] Canton Press Office. "The lasting remembran[illegible] of Miss Keaou Kwan Wang." A Chinese tale, founde[illegible] on fact; translated from the Original by Sloth. I[illegible] one volume, on foolscap paper, price One Dollar.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—Brit. *Mindy*, from Manila; Co[illegible] *delia*, Creighton, from Liverpool; H. M. S. *Volage* Capt. Smith, from Singapore. *Peggy*, from Singapore.

SAILED.—*Ann*, for Manila and Singapore.

VESSELS at HONGKONG 6th, Brit. *Jane Lord Amherst, Harrier, Psyche, Hercules, Austen, Jardine, Mermaid, Isabella, Anna, Minerva, Rose, Governor Findlay, Rose, Maria, Pearl, Thistle, Lady Hayes, Speed Hawes, Hannah, Cornelia, Mangalore, Copeland, Tory, Edmonstone, John Marrack, John Horton, Lotus, Harmless, Fox William, Cornwallis, Boston, Cambridge, General Wood, Charlotte, Cherrin Parker, Ballarena, Hannah Staten Castle, Mr. C. Malcolm, Fancilliari, Sultana, Peter, Scaleby Castle, Hirotoo, Hartopolis, Myeroon Dyerem, Columbia, Singapore Packet, Hunter, Lambton, Shah Allum, Alkahesta, Monty, Cordelia, Peggy*, H. M. S. *Vestige*.

Amer. *Ontido, Providence, Apthorpe, Morse*.

French. *L' Alexandre, Adhemar*.

LATEST DATES, from England, 19th May, via Bombay Untied States, 5th April, P Horse. Calcutta, 15th July, P Peggy. Bombay, 19th July, via Singapore. Singapore, 9th August, P *Peggy*. Java, 16th July, via Singapore. Manila, P *Monty*.

SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

Vessel's Name.	Flag.	Commander.	Tons	Where from.	Consignees.
R. Fulton	Ameri.	MacMichael		United States	J. Ryan.
Cynthia	,,	Johnson		,, ...	Gordon & Talbot.
Oscar	,,	Carter		,, ...	Wetmore & Co.
John Brown	,,	Endicott		,, ...	Russell & Co.
Osage	,,	Perit		United States	J. D. Sword.
L'Esperance	Danish	———		———	Gordon & Talbot.

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THE CANTON PRESS.

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Art. IV. *Sketch of Spanish Colonial History in Eastern Asia; government of Vargas, Cruzabegui, Cruzat, Zabalburu, Bustamente, marquis of Torre-Campo, &c. (Continued from Chinese Repository Vol. VII., page 541) and from Canton Press No. 47, 24th August.*

The waters of the Pacific Ocean had not yet been sufficiently examined, except in the direct track of the annual galleons, to make it evident, that other valuable islands were not still in reserve-tion. Magellan had seen land south of the Marianas; other later navigators had done the same; and in 1696, two boats with 29 natives on board had been driven on the coast of Samar. The report of these discoveries in reserve reached Europe, and pope Clement XI. was earnest in his recommendations of farther exploring voyages. Philip Vth yielded to these instances, and enjoined the governors of Mexico and the Philippines to proceed in the matter, in connexion with the fathers of the Company. These orders reached Manila just before Zabalburu's recall, and a vessel was immediately dispatched to do the work, but returned unsuccessful. A second arrival of shipwrecked Carolinians now took place, and a second ship was sent out to find the group from which they came, but with no better success than the first expedition.

In the course of the same year (1709) don Martin de Orsua y Arismendi, conde de Lizarraga arrived, with the appointment of governor, and by his order, a third vessel was dispatched in the following September. This ship made the Palaos group in 5 to 7 degrees of south latitude, and held some friendly communications with the natives; but being afterward driven from her position by gales, returned to Manila, leaving two padres on the islands. The report of an actual discovery of a new group led to the preparation of a stronger expedition, but the unfortunate party perished, almost to a man, by shipwreck, in the straits of St. Bernardino. Again, the annual ship to the Marianas was directed to revisit the Palaos, and did actually touch at them in 1712, but the 18 islands sighted on this voyage were of inconsiderable importance. The existence of any extensive land in that quarter was now discredited, since so many costly expeditions had failed to find it. The search was given over, and the only intelligence ever had of the lost padres was a vague report of their falling victims to the ferocity of the Palaons.

The conde de Lizarraga was a man of most amiable character, and his administration was throughout, unusually popular. A condescending deportment gained him the affections of the countrymen, while his patronage of native industry, especially in checking an excessive immigration from China, endeared him to the people. He died, deeply regretted, in 1715, leaving the administration in the hands of the Audiencia, headed at that time by don Joseph Torralba. This very unfortunate, or very mischievous, person soon contrived to embroil himself in several suits with strong antagonists. An order came to reinstate one of the displaced *oidors* of Zabalburu's time; but Torralba refused to fulfil it, and thus exposed himself to an appeal to the Council of the Indies. A feud arose between the clergy of Arragonese, and those of Castilian, extraction, and Torralba succeeded in drawing on himself the animosity of the latter party. He had also become deeply implicated in fiscal malpractices, when the arrival of don F. M. de Bustamente y Rueda, in August, 1717, again reduced him to a subordinate position.

This energetic, but ill-fated governor began his course with fiscal reforms, which were equally efficacious in replenishing the public chest, and in making him unpopular.

His attention was early drawn to the value of the islands of Paragua (Palawan), as an outwork of the colony. For the protection of the mission already existing there, and for the complete reduction of the island, he built a fort at Labo near its southern extremity. This post was continued for a few years, and then abandoned by his successor. The old fortress of Zamboangan, too, was rebuilt by Bustamente's order, after 37 years of neglect, and in opposition to the wishes of his advisers. Desirous to mark his administration by farther enterprises, Bustamente dispatched an envoy to Siam, in 1718, whose his reception is detailed at great length by our Augustine chronicler. From this account, we may extract, for amusement's sake the question, so often asked by eastern princes, in later times, "whether the letters of the envoy were from the king of Spain, or from the governor of the colony." If we record, furthermore, that on the presentation of these letters, the Jesuit college struck its bells, and the Dutch factory saluted and showed its colors, it is not for the sake of the ceremony, but to notice the fact, that there was then such a factory and college at the Siamese capital. The fruits of this mission were, a commercial treaty, a plot of ground for a factory, the privilege of building ships in the Meinam, mutual exemption from port-charges, &c. The advantages thus gained appear to have been ill kept, for we are told, that a Siamese junk, visiting Manila the following year, was so ill received, as to destroy the confidence reposed on their part, in the whole treaty.

Orders now came from Madrid for the apprehension and trial of Torralba. He was accordingly committed on charges of mal-administration, amounting to $600,000 or $700,000. His acts as governor *ad interim*, were annulled; his goods sequestrated; and he himself confined at Cavite.

A singular train of circumstances was now operating to undermine the authority, and shorten the life of Bustamente. The annual galleon (of 1716), was just being dispatched for Mexico, and along with a valuable cargo, she bore a laudatory memorial of their governor's acts, from the city and citizens of Manila. As she slowly left the bay, a suspicion crossed Bustamente's mind, that she was lingering for dispatches of an opposite tenor. He hastily ordered the captain to shore, and the angry crew threw the unwelcome messenger overboard. Suspicion now became proof; the vessel was pursued and brought back; her captain displaced; and the command given to another.

It so happened, that, at this time, the imprisonment of Torralba, and other circumstances had almost annihilated the Audiencia, thus placing the sole authority in the hands of the governor. At this moment, a conspiracy (involving the friends of the displaced captain and other chief citizens,) was reported to be in existence, and Bustamente, in an evil hour, taking counsel from Torralba, resolved on crushing the supposed conspirators. The accused individuals fled for refuge to the churches and convents, and from these asyla, the archbishop was called upon to dislodge them. One priest questioned the validity of orders, emanating from the governor, unsupported by the Audiencia. His scruples on this head having been referred to the universities, and sustained by them, were submitted to the governor. The reference only added to Bustamente's exasperation; he demanded a full retractation; and charged the consequences of the alledged conspiracy on the prelate and his advisers. Following up his harsh resolves, the governor called the citizens to arms, pointed the guns on the walls of the city, and gave the signal for firing on the people.

The archbishop, on his side, buckling on his spiritual weapons, excommunicated Torralba as the secret foe of the clergy; whereupon he was arrested and confined, with several of his party. Bustamente had now united both clergy and people against him, and when his call to arms came, they assembled, but not to support him. Alarmed by the defection, the governor ordered the artillery to be fired on the gathering masses, and it was only because the aim was bad, that they escaped with slight injury. The crowds pressed on to the palace; the guards fled; and the governor was left to a single-handed encounter. Disdaining accommodation, he threw himself upon his assailants, wounding the nearest with his sabre; but the contest was short; he was cut down, and his son, a gallant young officer, rushing to his father's rescue, fell beside him. The exasperated mob wreaked their vengeance on the dying men, dragging them through the streets, and covering them with filth and ignominy. Torralba, and the other advisers of the governor were now in turn thrown into prison, and the archbishop and his fellow-sufferers set at liberty. The prelate was further hailed as the chief of the popular party, conducted to the now vacant palace, and entreated to take the administration of the government. His clerical friends, to whom he referred the question, united in pressing his acceptance. Yielding to their arguments—the danger of the colony, the broken condition of the Audiencia, his power to restore order, &c.—he besought their prayers, and support, and assumed the office. An Audiencia *ad interim* was reconstructed; quiet restored; and the prelate, turning from these civil cares, ordained a solemn funeral for the dead—the victims of popular fury. In illustration of the "lucid pomp" of these ceremonials, our author adds, that 74 quintals of wax were consumed in candles. Provision was also made for sending to Mexico, the family of the deceased, consisting of six orphan children.

It now appeared that unfavorable representations of Bustamente's acts, had long before gone to Madrid, for royal orders, now came, directing, that the old Audiencia be restored, and in case of the governor's evasion of these commands, requiring the archbishop to supersede him. This almost prophetic provision arrived after its own fulfilment, so far as concerned the suspended officers; but it had all its intended weight, in quieting men's minds, and confirming the archbishop's authority. Thus supported, the prelate, by a decree of October 19th, (1719), eight days after Bustamente's death, instituted a solemn inquiry into the causes and manner of that tragedy. In the course of the trial, it was deposed by seventeen witnesses, that the vexatious proceedings of the deceased's his imprisonment of various citizens, lay and clerical; his declared designs, driving many others to the asyla of the altars; his call to arms; and lastly, his attack on the foremost of the crowd; were the causes of the fatal casualty. One or two went farther, and justified the act, as necessary to the general safety. Torralba auswered them all, charging his murdered friend with avarice, oppression, and inhumanity; and finding a divine intervention in his sudden removal. These depositions were full as to the circumstances of the day, but when the inquiry came to turn upon the leaders of the insurrectionary movement, and the authors of the bloody acts, not a single witness could testify to their identity. The investigation closed; the evidence were transmitted to the council of the Indies; and the people of Manila consoled themselves, while waiting for the consequences, with the persuasion, that they had been "the executors of divine and human justice."

When the news of this event reached Mexico, the representative of Bustamente in that country presented himself before the viceroy, and demanded the arrest of several persons, lately arrived in the galleon, as participators in the death of his kinsman. They were accordingly arrested, but it being decided, that the Mexican courts had no jurisdiction in the case, the accuser and the accused were remanded to Manila together, there to take their place in the trial before the marques de Torre-Campo, the new governor.

This nobleman had been called to the office on the receipt of the news of Bustamente's death at Madrid, in 1720. He reached his post, the following August. The archbishop gave way to the new officer, and submitted also to the royal command on his own share in the late proceedings, conveyed in orders to exchange his chair for a see in Mexico. He survived the voyage, but expired in a little more than a month after entering his new cathedral.

Several matters of pressing importance engaged Torre-Campo's attention on his arrival, and for a time, diverted him from the discharge of his special commission, to inquire into the death of his predecessor. The piratical states on the south were extending their depredations, and the marques was not at first very successful in his efforts to check their atrocious visitations. A mass of legal processes, and other unfinished business was also on the hands of the law officers, and before this was disposed of, a further difficulty was started. The royal order of inquiry had been based on unofficial information, and it was held, that no steps should be taken, till the receipt of further instructions. The marques entertained the doubt, and submitted the knotty point to his confessor. The Franciscan father he should have been a Jesuit) argued it with admirable ingenuity, and finally decided, that the inquiry ought not to be pressed, until new reference was made to his majesty.

In 1724, further orders came, requiring the investigation, and again the marques repaired to his ingenious confessor. The padre found in this second rescript, "a most elegant proof," that he was quite right in his previous argument. If the first order had been sufficient, why this second. But this second rescript was dated *previously* to the receipt of the representation made by the marques, and hence it is evident that a *third* must be coming, and should be expected. A multitude of remarks concurred to demand delay, and the matter being submitted to two Jesuit fathers also, they on other grounds, decided against immediate investigation. The marques yielded to these able casuists, and the inquiry was suspended. It does not appear, that the question of guilt or innocence was ever decided. Years passed by the actors in the tragic scene disappeared from the stage; and the whole transaction was suffered to sink into oblivion. Among the later survivors, was the much-to-be-blamed, or much-to-be-pitied, Torralba. Heavily fined by the court for his doings as acting governor, transferred and re-transferred from prison at Cavite to prisons at Manila, he lived on in wretchedness till 1734; owing his subsistence in his last years, and his burial after death, to the hand of charity.

We here arrive at the close of the second century of Spanish intercourse with Eastern Asia. The notices we have exhibited are far from conveying what we most desired to exhibit, the steps by which the Spanish power was extended over the islands from the Bashees to Basilan, and still more the process, by which 2,500,000 men of Malayan origin and habits, were brought to a comparatively high point of civilization, and to a peculiar attachment to the church of Rome. These successive steps, our authorities do not supply, and we cannot go beyond them. The reader must therefore imagine, that, while we have been detailing the succession of colonial rulers, the fate of expeditions, the bitter results of controversy, or the ravages of the mob or the earthquake, the work of conquest and civilization has been going on slowly but surely. The Spanish soldier and the Catholic father have been co-workers together. The latter especially, with all his imperfections as a moral and religious guide, has been preparing, the while, in his remote parish, the church and the altar; spanning the neighboring rivulet with its arch of stone; introducing articles of comfort and sale; superseding the native character by the Roman letter; training the voices of Bisayan or Tagalo children to the music of Spain and Italy; standing, as does all this, between the native subject and his subduer, a constant mediator and protector. Making his home in remote hamlets, unknown to us even by name, he has toiled on in the cause of civilization, forgotten and alone. The detail of his labors is already lost, but the results remain. They are honorable to their author; and as we contemplate them, our only grief is, that a vicious influence was allowed with him to deprive him of the best instrument ever wielded by human hands, for the uses of philanthropy. Had the Catholic missionary been permitted and required to carry with him the Holy Scriptures, his track would not have been marked merely by the bestowal of present and temporal benefits. His civilization would not have stopped at the same point, at which it is now nearly stationary in the Philippines. His influence would have gathered new strength with every exercise; the impulse given to the native mind would have become a permanent, self-sustaining power; and they who imported it would have been permitted, ere this, to rejoice over a whole people, raised from idolatrous barbarism to high endowment and pure piety.

Native Society in India

THE DEAD ALIVE.

The long journeys frequently undertaken by natives of India, and their protracted absences from home, often occasion reports of their death, which in some instances are acted upon in a very tragical manner. A family of high caste, but inferior circumstances, were settled upon the property of their family friends, in a village near the city of Etawah; two brothers alone remained, and the younger, finding it difficult to support the establishment upon the limited means which were left, determined to seek his fortune in a distant country. Accordingly, he took leave of his friends, committing his young wife, to whom he had been married about a year, to the guardianship of his elder brother; the whole family inhabiting one house, a case of frequent occurrence in the patriarchal mode of living still followed in India. For the first and second years, remittances came from Buljeet Singh, together with letters, which gave, however, a very vague account of his situation and prospects; and during the three following years, no intelligence whatever was received from him. At length, news was brought of his death, the information being well authenticated. A brother-townsman, who had served with him in the Mahratta army, witnessed the catastrophe, which occurred in fording a river. Several horsemen, and Buljeet Singh amongst the rest, were carried away by the force of the current, and drowned. The friend and comrade, Chait Ram, charged himself with the property of the deceased, which he brought with him and delivered up to the family. He had, however, been a long time in the execution of this trust, waiting for a convenient opportunity to return; and from his account, Buljeet Singh had been dead more than a year previous to the announcement to the family of the event. Affairs had not gone on very prosperously with Hurruk Singh, the elder brother; and, upon this intelligence, he considered it to be advisable that his sister-in-law should perform the rite of suttee. Though the expense of her keep, in the degraded condition of a widow, would not amount to much, there were other considerations which rendered her death desirable. Examples were not wanting in the village, of widows who either married again or lived openly in a disreputable manner, while one or two had gone off with Mohamedans. To avoid this disgrace, and to obtain the credit which the occurrence of a suttee in a family never fails to confer, it was resolved that Kooshlee should ascend the funeral pile, and burn herself with the few articles belonging to her deceased husband. Though living happily with Buljeet Singh and retaining a strong recollection of his kindness, long absence had so far reconciled the widow to her loss, that she felt no violent grief at the tidings of his death, and was not at all desirous to sacrifice her own life to secure his entrance into paradise. She was, however, [illegible] to carry this [illegible] out. The [illegible] his sister-in-law had resolved upon self-immolation, the house was surrounded by brahmins, and every art resorted to in order to excite the poor victim to go through the act with propriety. Stunned by the apparent hopelessness of her situation, Kooshlee sunk into a state of torpor, and was, therefore, unable to offer the feeble opposition in her power. Had there been scars of the fact, there were Mohamedan police-officers in the village who might have interfered; but, living a life of great seclusion, she was ignorant of the protections afforded by the British Government to persons placed in her situation, and nothing occurred to induce a supposition that the intended sacrifice was not voluntary on her part. During the whole of the day subsequent to Chait Ram's arrival, who had entered the village on the previous evening, Kooshlee was overpowered by ceremony, decked out in all her ornaments, and, taking occasionally small doses of opium, the only sustenance (if such it might be called) which passed her lips, towards sunset she seemed to be in a fit state to undergo the fatal ceremony. The whole village was, of course, in a state of excitation; such a thing had not occurred for a long time in the small community, and the spectacle formed a sort of gala, very acceptable to persons whose religious feelings were strongly in favour of a deed supposed to be so honourable to the gods. As the time approached, Kooshlee felt more and more unwilling to submit to a cruel death; but she could offer no resistance, and, in the proper period, she was dragged rather than led forth, submitting, yet with reluctance, to her fate. The village was situated near the banks of the Jumna, directly in the road from a ferry, and the native [illegible] according to custom to take place on the river's brink. The pre[illegible] in consequence of the access of property conveyed by Chait Ram, were made with no small degree of magnificence; the pile was high, well constructed, and furnish d with a sufficient quantity of fuel. Kooshlee caught a glimpse of it, but was unable to raise her eyes to it from the ground; however, was either under too much awe, or too completely stupified, to make any attempt to escape, and, therefore, the ceremony was not hurried for the purpose of concealing her desire to avoid the horrid sacrifice to which she was condemned. It is usual to ask questions of a suttee, who, during the period from the time of the cession to the moment of cremation is supposed to answer like an oracle; but it is only enthusiasts, who go to death with a sort of triumph, that can indulge in those propitiatory benefactions. She replied to none of all, and it was thought advisable to leave her to herself. She had walked three times round the pile, her ornaments were taken off and distributed amongst her relatives, and the flowers with which she was garlanded eagerly appropriated by the surrounding spectators; and, seized suddenly by four brahmins, she was forcibly placed upon the pile. The [illegible], or torches, were all ready, when, bounding up with a piercing shriek, she stood (to the horror and consternation of her family, who had expected that she would have resigned herself quietly to the flames) on the top of the pile, exclaiming, "I am not dead—I am not burned—I am not dead—I will not be burned—I will not be burned—bring me water to release me!" All eyes were turned in the direction to which, in her distraction, she had pointed; and upon the road appeared a Mahratta horseman, who had leaped out of the ferry-boat upon his chargers, and was now advancing at full gallop. A part of the pile had already kindled, but the greater number of the persons employed to ignite it had dropped their torches on the positive intimation given by the natives, and were confined the stranger's approach. It was, indeed, the other than Buljeet Singh, and though his wife supposed had not seen him, and had entered her cremation in the wild frenzy of despair, the impression on the spectators was universal. Just as the flames began to [illegible] and [illegible] towards [illegible]

the released; her husband had flung himself from his horse, and received her in his arms, delighted by the proof she had given of her attachment. He had been fortunate in his last encounter, after having most unexpectedly been saved from impending death; cast on shore at a very considerable distance from the ford he had attempted to cross, he was for some time disabled by exhaustion and an injury he had received, and finding an opportunity of entering on a lucrative service, he made no attempt to rejoin his former companions. Succeeding beyond his expectations in the employment in which he was engaged, he found himself in a situation to return home, and most opportunely arrived in time to save his persecuted wife from a dreadful fate. The brahmins were feasted on the occasion, and all the sweetmeats in the village purchased and distributed amongst the poor; it was, in fact, an evening of great rejoicing, and to none more than the rescued martyr, whose sufferings were rewarded by the reputation which she had gained.

The return of the dead, or the party supposed to be dead, to their heirs and successors, is not always, however, very welcome, and especially when gains have been taken to prevent the possibility of so untoward an event. Khyrun Khan was a youth of very considerable property, whose wealth excited the jealousy of his nearest kinsman. A very broading for a time over the means by which he might possess himself of an inheritance to which he was the legal successor, in the event of the boy's death, Moontaz Ali determined to make away with him. The youth was fond of fishing, and often went out in a boat by himself, which he could very well manage, and his kinsman considered whether he might not contrive to drown him. Upon further reflection, the project was thought too hazardous, the river being well frequented; he, therefore, on the evening on which he resolved to perpetrate the crime, contented himself with unloosing the boat, and allowing it to float down the current, throwing into the water at the same time a turban and shawl which belonged to his intended victim. Having laid his plan, Moontaz Ali decoyed his young relative into a jungle, upon the pretext of shooting peacocks with bows and arrows, the birds in the neighbourhood of the place where they lived being sacred. Arriving at a spot which he had closely reconnoitred on a previous occasion, he seized suddenly upon the boy, and threw him into a deep hole, which had previously ascertained to be fifty-four feet deep, with more than twelve feet of water at the bottom. On the completion of this crime, the murderer hurried from the spot, being anxious to get home before his absence should be remarked. Some hours elapsed before Khyrun was missed; at length, one of the servants, recollecting that he had not seen him since the morning, inquired of his fellows whether they knew what their young master had done with himself. No one could give a satisfactory answer, and going to the river's side, to the river, the absence of the boat caused great alarm. On further search, the turban and shawl were found, and it was supposed that the body had floated away, or been devoured by the alligators that haunted the stream. No suspicions fell upon Moontaz Ali who never had been in the habit of accompanying his young kinsman upon the river, and who was not supposed to entertain any evil design against him. The death of Khyrun being to all appearance fully established, his relative took possession of his property, and revelled for a time in the enjoyment of a prize gained at the expense of such atrocious crime. Khyrun Khan, however, when precipitated into the well, had seized upon a projecting stone, and finding a rest for one of his feet, contrived to keep himself about midway down without falling into the water. It chanced that some travelling fakeers, to whom the well was known, passed the next morning through the jungle, and going to it for the purpose of drawing water, they found the youth, and dragged him out before he was perfectly exhausted. Upon his recovery, the boy, who was only twelve years old, was disinclined to return home; he did not like the idea of facing his kinsman after the late murderous attack, being apprehensive that he would make another and a more fatal attempt upon his life. He had gold ornaments about his person, with which he rewarded the fakeers, and he resolved to accompany them in their travels, and seek out some of his maternal relatives, from whom he might expect to receive protection. The fakeers, who were bent upon a mission of some importance to themselves, readily entered into their new companion's views, and supplying him with the proper garments in exchange for his own, they all departed together in company. Some months elapsed before the fakeers, having completed their pilgrimage, were able to devote themselves to the interests of their protege. They then carried him along with them to the city in which the family of his deceased mother (for he was an orphan) resided, and going at once to the house, made the case known. Great was the surprise at this discovery; the uncles and grandfather of the youth had long since acquiesced with his death, but his story produced implicit belief, corroborated as it was by the testimony of the fakeers, and by the clothes and ornaments which they still preserved. After some consultation, the uncles came to the resolution of proceeding at once to the residence of Moontaz Ali, and obliging him to surrender his ill-gotten wealth. The fakeers were, of course, engaged in attendance, and the whole party arrived without accident at the place at which the property was situated. Moontaz Ali, though rather astonished at a visit from persons whom he little expected to see, saw they had not a question of the account given of their nephew's death, received the party very courteously. Gravely however, in his countenance, they brought a youth forward, grown it is true in stature, but instantly recognized by himself and the surrounding domestics, whom he still retained as the certain Khyrun. The whole story was got at last, and measures were taken for the apprehension of the criminal. Khyrun, accompanied by the fakeers, pointed out all the circumstances already mentioned, the attempt to murder him, and his almost miraculous rescue. In a part of the jungle the bows and arrows were found which had been taken out for the purpose of shooting peacocks, and, upon examining the well, the ledges of stone were seen which had so providentially arrested the fall. Moontaz Ali did not survive the disgrace and terror of a discovery fraught with ruin; he took poison, and died before the affair could be brought before a public tribunal.—*Asiatic Journal.*

ART. X.—*Notice of the Remarkable Phenomena in the tides of the Sandwich Islands on the 7th November, 1837.*

By T. Chas. Byde Roche, F R. C. S.

On the evening and night of the 7th Nov. a most remarkable commotion of the sea was witnessed at Honolulu, in many respects similar to that witnessed at these islands in May, 1819. One inch and a half of rain had fallen during the previous 24 hours; the wind was fresh from the N. E., equally at intervals. The atmosphere was clear and cool.—Therm. 74.5 The Barometer had gradually fallen during the four previous days, but this evening had again risen to 30.36. at 6 o'clock. when the alarm was given that the sea was retiring. The first recession was the greatest,—something more than eight feet; but being unprepared to make observations at the moment, the exact fall was not measured. The reefs surrounding the harbor were left dry, and the fish aground were mostly dead. The sea quickly returned, and in 20 minutes reached the height of an ordinary high tide generally remaining stationary, it again receded and fell six feet. This was repeated at intervals of 20 minutes. On the third rising it was four inches above ordinary high water mark and fell again six feet four inches. After the fourth rising the length of time occupied by the rise and fall varied, and the rise and fall diminished regularly, but not regularly. At 11. P. M. the Thermometer stood at 74, Barometer 30.04 wind freshening and frequent showers; the ebb now occupied 20 minutes, and the flow 10. At 11 30 it became calm with constant rain Therm. 73.5; Bar. 30.03. The ebb and flow still continued occupying the same space of time, but the rise and fall decreasing. This continued during the forenoon of the 8th The rapidity with which the water fell, varied in different parts of the harbor. On the east side, the greatest rapidity noticed was six inches in a minute; but on the north, at one time during the third recession it fell 12 inches in 30 seconds. At no time did the water rise higher than a common spring tide; but the fall was about six feet below low water mark. The same occurrence is related to have taken place in 1819, when the tides rose and fell 13 times in the space of a few hours. On neither occasion was there any perceptible motion or trembling of the earth, or unusual appearance of the atmosphere.

Since the above was written, distressing accounts have been received from Maui and Hawaii of the damage done to property and loss of life. On the leeward side of Maui the same rise and fall took place as at Honolulu, but on the windward part of the island the sea retired about 20 fathoms and quickly returned in one gigantic wave sweeping every thing before it, houses, trees, canoes, and every moveable object exposed to its fury. At a small village, called Kahului, in the district of Wailuku, on the sea retiring, the natives inhabitants followed it as it receded, eagerly catching the stranded fish, shouting and hallooing with pleasure, when suddenly the sea rose perpendiculare before them like a precipice, and rushing to the beach, buried the assembled multitudes in the flood, and overflowing the shore, swept away every house in the village but one; the canoes and property of the natives were all destroyed. Happily, owing to the amphibious education of the people, but two lives were lost here, but as the same occurrence happened all along the seaside we shall probably hear of more deaths.

At Byron's Bay, on Hawaii the same phenomenon took place. An unusual number of persons were collected together attending a protracted meeting, consequently every house was crowded. At 4 past 6 the sea retired at the rate of 4 or 5 knots an hour, reducing the soundings from 5 to 3½ fathoms at the anchorage, and leaving a great extent of the harbor dry. Hundreds of curious souls rushed down to witness the novelty, when a gigantic wave came roaring to the shore at the rate of 6 or 8 knots an hour, rising 20 feet above high water mark, and fell on the beach with a noise resembling a heavy peal of thunder, burying the people in the flood, destroying houses, canoes, and fish-ponds washing away the food and clothing of the inhabitants, large quantities of animals, fire wood, and timber collected on the strand for sale. The cries of distress were horrible; those in the water unable to swim among the wreck of houses, and pieces of timber, struggling for their lives, and those on shore wailing for their friends and relatives The British whale ship Admiral Cockburn was at anchor in the Bay, and to the timely aid and humane exertions of her master, (Lawrence) and crew, many are indebted for their lives; but for the assistance rendered by their boats many who were stunned and insensible, would have been carried out to sea, and perished, as the natives had not a single canoe left that would float. Every thing was destroyed; those who escaped with their lives had neither food nor raiment left. In Canokapa and Kaaheia alone, 66 houses were destroyed, and 11 persons lost their lives, four men, two women and 5 children; at Waiolama and Hauna a woman and child were drowned; at Kauwaie one woman lost her life The amount of damage done has not yet been ascertained, nor is it known how many stones the sea rose and fell. There was no shock of an earthquake felt at Hilo, or elsewhere, although it is ascertained that the volcano of Kilauea was unusually disturbed the previous evening, the fires were suddenly quenched, and yawning chasms burst open in previously tranquil places, accompanied with violent explosions. Inquiries have been made of masters of vessels who were to the north and to the east of the islands on the 7th, at various distances, but none of them noticed any thing unusual in the sea, or atmosphere. That this apparent submarine volcanic action has taken place at some distance from the islands is proved by the wave striking the different islands simultaneously and apparently in the same direction; but at what distance we have no means at present of determining. Perhaps the internal fires have found a new vent, which may be laying the foundation of a new group of islands in our neighborhood.—It is now 19½ years since a similar phenomenon occurred here, but not so violent as the last, nor was it attended with any loss of life.

On the second day after, an affecting scene was witnessed at Wailuku, (Maui) The bodies that had been recovered from the sea were conveyed together to the church, followed by a great multitude; a funeral sermon was preached on the occasion; this solemn warning made a deep, and it is to be hoped, a lasting impression on those who witnessed it, of the uncertain tenure by which we hold our lives.—*Hawaiian Spectator.*

ART V. *Description of the tea plant; its names; cultivation; mode of curing the leaves; transportation to Canton; sale and foreign consumption; endeavors to raise the shrub in other countries.—From the Chinese Repository.*

The tea shrub, indigenous in China and Japan, remained concealed from the rest of mankind for centuries after its virtues were known to the natives of those countries, and the infusion of its leaves used as a common beverage. While the silk from the same regions early found its way by gradual advance to the capitals and courts of western kingdoms, this luxury was untasted in those countries until about 175 years ago. Since its introduction, however, its consumption has increased with unexampled rapidity, and it now ranks after cotton and sugar, one of the great staples of international commerce; and has passed from being called a luxury, to be held as a necessary of life. "The progress of this famous plant," says an eminent writer, "has been something like the progress of truth; suspected at first, though very palatable to those who had courage to taste it; resisted as it encroached; abused as its popularity seemed to spread; and establishing its triumph at last, in cheering the whole land from the palace to the cottage, only by the slow and restless effects of time and its own virtues." *Edin. Rev.*

The native name of tea in both China and Japan is *cha*, changed into *tay* in the principal dialects of Fuhkeen, from one or the other of which source the term has found its way, with little or no alteration, into all the leading languages of the world. It has been called by various other names among the Chinese themselves, and it was not until about the eighth century that it received its present appellation. Chinese scholars have supposed that the *ming* mentioned in ancient books was the tea plant, as its infusion is said to have been drank. Notices of its use, however, which are entitled to credit, occur as early as A. D. 839 about the time of the Eastern Tsin dynasty, when the plant was called *ming*. During the Tang dynasty, A. D. 800, the use of tea as a beverage became common among all classes; the name was then written *tou*; but the upper stroke of the lower half of the character was soon after dropped, and it received its present form and name of *cha*. Writers endeavor to account for some of these synonyms, by saying, that the first pitching was called *cha*, the second *ming*, and the third *tou*, in this way. Like many other things, which have afterwards become of great importance the virtues of the tea plant were gradually ascertained and acknowledged, while no one took the trouble to note the earliest stages of its adoption.

Its botanical name is *Thea*, but its affinities with the *Camellia* are so numerous, that some botanists unite it with that genus, and style the name of *Tea*; whether there are two species is still a doubtful point, some including in one the green and black tea district, while other observers, judging from the many varieties produced by cultivation in the *Camellia Japonica*, also regard the different kinds of tea as all produced from one species. From all that we can learn, it is more than probable that the two were at first identical but by cultivation in different climates and soils has wrought changes upon the plant similar to those upon the apple or cherry. Loureiro in his Flora Cochinchinensis, observes that he had examined the tea which grows in the vicinity of Canton, and the dried flowers of the plant which produced nothing, and compared them both with the *Thea bohea* and *Thea viridis*, and that the same sort from different localities was unlike, and all differed from one another in such a manner, as left him to suppose all of them to have been produced from one and the same species.

The shrub is usually from three to five and six feet high, with numerous branches bearing a very dense foliage, and in its general aspect is not unlike a myrtle, though not so symmetrical as that plant. The wood is hard and tough, and when freshly cut or peeled gives off an unpleasant smell. The leaves are coriaceous or leathery but smooth and shining of a dark green color; the edges are notched or serrated, and the leaf itself stands on a short petiole Those of *T. viridis*, or green tea, are broader than the black in proportion to their length, but not so thick and are somewhat serrated or even all at the apex; those of *Thea bohea* are elliptical oblong and flat. Some authors of note say that the leaves of green tea are three times as broad as long, and those of black tea twice as broad as long, but this is evidently a mistake. Chinese traders in tea say, "that the shrubs cannot be distinguished, they are nearly alike. The leaf of black tea is long and pointed that of green tea is shorter and somewhat roundish which is caused by the different soils." The flowers open early in the spring, and appear upon the plant about a month; they are smaller in size, and much less elegant in appearance, than those that render the *Camellia* so attractive. They are about an inch in diameter, perfectly inodorous, and of a pure white color; they proceed from the axils of the branches, and stand on short foot-stalks, at the most two or three together, but usually solitary. There are five or six imbricate sepals, or leaves supporting the blossom, which fall off after the flower has expanded, and leave from six to nine petals surrounding a great number of stamens, that are joined together in such a manner at their bases as to form a sort of floral cup-seat. The seeds are inclosed in a smooth, hard capsule of a flattish triangular shape, which is interiorly divided into two, three and even five cells, each containing a firm, white, and somewhat oily nut, about the size of a hazel-nut, of a disagreeable and nauseous taste. They ripen in December and January.

The tea plant is said by good Chinese authority to be cultivated in every province of the empire to a greater or less extent, but in flourishes to some of them to higher perfection than in others. The four provinces of Fuhkeen, Nganhwuy, Kwangsee, and Kwangtung produce the largest part of the tea which is exported from Canton. Large quantities are also consumed by the countries adjacent to the western frontier; and Russia also carries on an important trade to it, both of which markets are supplied from the western provinces. The northern parts of Fuhkeen find the finest kinds of black tea. They are produced in the valleys and on the acclivities of the Bohea hills, and lie in lat. 27° 47' north, and long. 118° east, in the districts of Kwangsee and Tsungyuan, a part of the department of Keenning. The name is pronounced Woee in the court dialect. Moe in the Canton dialect, while in Fuhkeen itself, the hills are known as the Booe hills. The green teas are cultivated in the province of Nganhwuy, in a tract of country lying in lat. 33° North, and long. 118° to 118° east, at the base of a ridge of mountains or hills, called the Sungko hills, which divides the province from those of Chekeang and Keangsoo. With the increase of trade the cultivation has extended. The district of Tsinhe in Kwangse produces a small amount. Those kinds of tea, called *Ankay teas*, come from the two districts of Nangan and Anke in the south-western part of Fuhkeen in the department of Tseuenchow. Two or three districts in the province of Kwangtung, bordering on Keangse, furnish both green and black tea in considerable quantities; among which Hopiy and Tsingyuen furnish the most black, and Hoshe, the most green tea. The two middle provinces, Hoonan and Hoopih, as well as Honan and Sanchee also raise a surplus for exportation. In the reign of Hungwoo of the Ming dynasty, it was ascertained by the Board of Revenue, that 447 localities in the province of Szechuen alone produced tea, and probably the number at present is greater. The extreme northern provinces are not very productive; and from what we can learn, the principal supplies for the capital are brought from the other provinces, a large proportion of it as a tax levied in kind.

The soil of these plantations which have been examined by foreigners is very thin, in some places but little more than mere sand; a soil very similar to that which produces pines and scrub oaks. The shrubs are usually planted on the declivities of hills, where there can be but little accumulation of vegetable mould, not so low as where water springs out, or so high up as to be exposed to the violence of storms. That which is somewhat loamy and daftpeah is esteemed to be good soil by the cultivators. Dr. Abel remarks that the soil in which he saw the best specimens was composed of disintegrated sandstone or granite. The soil in the Anke hill visited by Mr. Gordon was of a similar nature, and colored by an oxyd of iron; and this also is the character of the plantations near Canton. In the Anke hills the cultivation of the shrub does not interfere at all with the raising of wheat or other grain, the trees being scattered about on the hill-sides in situations where few other plants would grow.

The tea is always raised from seed, which is first sown very thickly in nursery beds, as the greater part proves abortive; and then, when the seedlings have attained a proper size, they are transplanted to beds prepared for them. The holes into which the seeds are thrown are three or four inches deep, and about three months after as before the shoots are ready to be transplanted, but the common practice in many places appears to be to sow the seeds in the beds prepared for them, and never after to remove them. The plants are not manured or irrigated by art, nor does it appear to be usual to prepare the ground for their reception, a spot with a southerly exposure is preferred, where they are placed in beds in a regular manner at intervals of from four to five feet. Care is taken that the plants are not overshadowed by large trees, and certain superstitious notions prevail concerning the noxious influence of vegetables and certain trees when growing too near the tea. An easterly exposure is avoided where that would bring a wind from the sea, but cold, hoarfrost, or even snow does not injure the plant. It is sometimes destroyed by a worm that eats up the pith, and it has access to the stem into tubes, and by hebeen which attack and cover old shrubs. Insects also take from the plant when three years old, but it does not attain its greatest size under six or seven, and thrives according to circumstances, care, and position, from ten to twenty years. In some instances, the branches are pruned, which, together with the constant abstraction of the foliage, has a tendency to reduce the height; it, however, exists literally, and after a time spreads so as rather to resemble a collection of plants than a single shrub. In these specimens, the size of the leaves is rather less than when the plant is suffered to grow higher, but they cover the branches so thickly as hardly to permit the hand to be thrust in among them.

From a manuscript written by an intelligent native, whom we infer from its contents to be either one of the travelling traders to the Bohea hills, (a class of persons between the long merchants at Canton and the cultivators in Fuhkeen) or else one of the landholders resident in that province, we extract some opinions concerning the hills. There are two ranges, both of which form part of the same great chain, and lie between the provinces of Fuhkeen and Keangse. They derive the name of Woo-e from two brothers, Woo and E, the sons of a prince in ancient times, who, on his decease, refusing to succeed him, left their patrimony, and took up their residence on these picturesque hills; their mansion was after their death called the palace of Woo-e, and now the inhabitants constantly burn incense to their memory. The hills were, however, famous for their teas as early as A. D. 950, in the Sung dynasty, before they were known as the Bohea hills. A legend states, that, on a time there appeared to the peasantry a venerable old man, who held a sprig of the tea plant in his hand, and proposed, to them to make a decoction of it, and drink it. They tried his proposal, and approved the plan, when he immediately disappeared. The circuit of these hills is about 120 li, in all parts of which tea is raised; a stream divides them, on the northern side of which the best tea grows probably; because it has a southern exposure. As these two ranges produce the best tea, their names are most widely extended, but there are between 40 and 50 localities in their vicinity, all of which produce excellent tea. There are several villages among the hills, where the landlords and cultivators reside; and one of them, Singtsan, is a sort of mart to which all these persons resort who deal in the leaf.

According to this manuscript, the seeds are carefully mixed up with wet sand in the spring of the year, and the next year the seedlings are transplanted into beds, where they remain without any further care until the leaves are ready to be picked. Some localities produce tea of a better flavor than others and care is taken to examine the soil of the beds. Purchasers inquire the position of the garden from which the samples before them were taken; and tea from near the summit of a hill, from its middle, and base, bear prices corresponding to its relative height. If the soil is good, the leaves can be picked when the plant is of two years growth, but if it is poor and dry, three years are required. There are individual shrubs which are celebrated, either from some accidental associations, or from the goodness of their tea. One, called the egg-plant tree, grows in a deep gully between two hills, and is nourished by the water which trickles from the precipice. The produce of another is also esteemed

to imperial use, and an officer is deputed every year to superintend the gathering and curing. A third is said to have borne leaves since the time of the Sung dynasty; and there are many other, some of which have singular descriptive names, that are held as remarkable. The produce of these trees is never brought to Canton as an article of sale; it is reserved for imperial use and for grandees. It is said, the tea from the most celebrated trees is valued at 120 dollars per catty and the cheapest is not under 20 dollars.

The picking of the leaf is sometimes performed by a different class of laborers from those who cure it; but in this, as in other parts of the manufacture, the practice is not uniform in all places. There are four pickings in the course of the year, but the last is considered as rather a gleaning than a regular gathering. The first is made as soon as the fifteenth of April, and in favorable seasons even earlier, when the delicate leaf buds appear, and the foliage is just opening, being covered with a whitish down. The quantity obtained is small, but the quality is superior, and the finest sorts of tea are made from it. The next picking is technically called 'rain chaw,' or 'second spring,' as the first is 'shaw chaw,' or 'first spring,' and takes place at the end of the fourth month and beginning of the fifth, answering to the first part of June, when the branches are covered with leaves, and produce the greatest quantity. The third, called 'sun chaw,' or 'third spring,' is about a month after the last, when the shrubs are again searched, and the produce made into the most common sorts of tea. A fourth gleaning, called 'saw lou,' or 'autumn dew,' from the name of a term, is made by some at the commencement of autumn; but this is not a universal practice, for the leaves are old, fit only for the coarsest kinds. Inferior tea is sometimes gathered by clipping the small twigs with shears, a practice that tells ill with bud leaves and small sticks; but the usual mode is to cull the leaves by hand, and lay them loosely on bamboo trays or baskets. The produce of single plants varies so much that it is difficult to estimate the average. Our Chinese author says, two catties in weight of green leaves are obtained from some of the celebrated trees, but the usual quantity is between ten taels and a catty of green leaves, or from one pound to 22 ounces. Mr. Gordon was told that each plant yielded a tael of dry tea annually, which would be nearly five taels of green leaves. He says, that a mow (1000 sq. yds.) of land contains between 300 to 400 plants; and in his visit to the Anke hills, he remarked that the distance from centre to centre of the plants was about 4½ feet, and they were about two feet in diameter. It is evident, from the nature of the case, that no amount can be fixed upon as the average produce.

England and France.

The happy footing upon which England and France have been together, ever since the Revolution of 1830, is, no doubt, the result of the popular influence, whose beneficial effects we have been tracing upon the whole frame of international policy. The ancient maxim, that the two countries were natural enemies, is now exploded; and has been succeeded by a conviction that the near neighbourhood which makes each the best customer of the other ought, in a merely commercial view, to make them natural allies. But, indeed, the very circumstance of their proximity and their strength, which exposes each in war to the greatest hazards from the other, offers no trifling capable reason for their living upon a friendly terms and never suffering any trifles to interrupt their amicable intercourse. These things were always sufficiently evident; yet the Government of the two nations being in the hands of courtiers and princes, while the people had little or no weight in the administration of affairs, the course taken by the two states was directed not by the enlightened reason and the common sense of mankind, so much as by the refinements and caprices and prejudices of the governing few; the interests and the feelings of the governing being alike disregarded. Hence a spirit of rivalry and mutual enmity grew up on both sides of the Channel; and the two nations, formed by nature to be friends, were filled with a spirit of mistrust and apprehension. This is now happily past; and for this we have to thank the French Revolution, and the English Reform. He would be a bold as well as a wicked Minister, in either country, who should attempt to revive the old hostility between the two: but he would speedily be a defeated and disgraced and punished Minister; and his fate would serve as an example to all others from endeavouring to thwart the well-grounded desires, the deliberate, and rational, and virtuous principles of a mighty people.

The salutary influence of this amity and union between those great powers is felt to the very ends of the earth: it tends to the security, to the improvement, to the purification of the world. England now resumes her station as the head of the Liberal Interest in Europe. What noble part she here in the contests of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries for Religious Freedom and the Reformation, that same part she now maintains for Civil Liberty and National Independence. But now her course is more easy, her success more secure, because now she has for France for her almighty coadjutor; and with France her co-operation is cordial, as her amity is assured.

The peace, not of these two states alone, but of all Europe, and of the world, is in the keeping of France and England. While their contiguous friends, not a gun can be fired in any part of the globe without their consent. No aggression upon national independence can be attempted; no war against public liberty waged; no invasion of the rights of man and the law of nations undertaken. The coalition of the Holy Alliance is gone; it has ceased to reign, it can no more trouble and vex mankind. The police of Europe, which the coalesced Sovereigns, the Great, had the Pope and all the Jesuits to administer in order to give their words, it is entrusted to the suspicious patriot; the thief and the receiver, the murderer and the robber are no longer suffered to play the part of watchmen; or, under the disguise of patrolers, to uproar upon the wayfaring man. The high police of Europe, by land and by sea, is in purer hands, ay, and in stronger hands too! The great Continental power of France—the mighty Naval Force of England—the sword and the trident—the eagle that has perched upon every capital of Europe, save one—the flag that a thousand years has braved the battle and the breeze—surrounded under the banner of liberty; and, marshalling them into free nations, appealing, if need be, to all other people, calling to their aid the poor oppressed of Europe, they will have no nation mislaid because of its liberties—nor any tyrant conserted against his subjects—nor any opinion proscribed because of its truth and its error—nor any wrong done to the weak by the strong—nor any rebellion of might against right.

Portugal.

LISBON, APRIL 22, 4 o'CLOCK P. M.—The long-pending Ministerial arrangements have at length been brought about without resorting to the expedient of closing the Cortes. On Thursday last the Queen sent for the Baron da Ribeira de Sabrosa, and again charged him with the formation of a Ministry, who, on pointing out the impracticability of a meeting Her Majesty's wishes upon anything like a coalition, was honoured with a *carte blanche*, and on the same day succeeded in rallying the following personages of the Crown, all of his own political creed, and taken from the left or Septembrist side of the Chamber—viz. the Baron da Ribeira de Sabrosa, President of the Council, Minister of War, and *ad interim*, for Foreign Affairs and Marine; Julio Gomez de Silva Sanches (formerly Minister for the same department), Interior; and the Senator José Eduardo da Cunha e Araujo, Ecclesiastic and Justice; Manoel Antonio de Carvalho retaining the *portefeuille* of Finance. M. Mozario da Castro, resident at Lamego, was still cited by letter to take the Foreign and Marine Department, which he has declined.

The Premier, on taking his seat on the Ministerial bench with his colleagues, declared that neither his own wishes, the state of his health, nor domestic affairs could have permitted him to accept or even desire power, but that the full conviction that he was rendering a service to his country, and the respect he owed to the supreme head of the state, compelled him to take office. He then went on to state that the Ministry had not had time to form a programme of the policy they intended to pursue, but for himself and colleagues he could solemnly assert that their principles were in accordance with the constitution of 1838, which they would maintain inviolate, and use every possible means to secure obedience to the laws, tranquility to the people, and the impartial administration of justice; and in conclusion hoped that the Chamber would not prejudge their intentions, but await their measures.

The debates in the Chambers during the past week have been merely of a local nature. This day, however, the further continuance for one year of the extra of rather double duties imposed on various kinds of provisions or produce imported, such as sugar, rice, dry codfish, &c., was brought under the consideration of the house, and is still going through discussion.

It having come to the knowledge of the Portuguese Government that several vessels are about to arrive in this river from several ports in the kingdom and adjacent islands, in order to be nationalized, for the purpose of being employed in the slave trade, Her Majesty the Queen has commanded that the decree of the 14th of January be strictly observed, which provides that no vessels excepting those which had previous to its promulgation sailed under the Portuguese flag, and those which may hereafter be built in the ports of Portugal and its Asiatic and African dominions, can under any circumstances be considered as nationalized.

The revenue of the Lisbon Custom-house and Excise-office and Custom house of Oporto, for the month of February last, amounts only duly to 309 967 340 reis equal to 71 611 £. Ster. sterling, showing a deficit on the preceding month of 7,680 19s 5d. sterling, and that of the northern and southern districts for the quarter ending the 31st of December, 1838, to 23,443,863 reis, or 5 397 l. 8s. showing a deficit of 44 l. 14s 4d. sterling upon the foregoing quarter.

Several guerillas of the worst and most desperate character have, in their various rencontres with the Queen's troops, been killed and taken prisoners. An extract of a letter from the *Correio*, dated Portalegre, the 18th instant, states that the day before yesterday the whole of the Royalists (Miguelites) were summoned to the house of the administrator of the district. On going out many of them were attacked with bludgeons. It is said this affray took place by order of the Administrator himself, who is a son of P——Sousa Periera, formerly head-surgeon of No 1 Battalion, was very ill treated. This circumstance created great sensation in the whole city, because the said Bento was a very pacific man much respected.

A letter from Douro states that a band of daring smugglers, amounting to 250, infests the coast of Algarve, bidding defiance to the authorities and troops, coolly waiting for their vessels at the various landing places, and disembarking their contraband goods with impunity.

The Dowager Queen of England left Malta on the 17th inst in Her Majesty's ship Hastings and is daily expected here.

The daughter of the late Count de Povoa, having yesterday attained her 13th year, was this morning married to the Conde das Galveas of the Marquez Fayal eldest son of the Duke of Palmella.

A. Y.

Bombay Times 10th July.

Bombay.

THE *Bus Wag*, from Calcutta 11th May, and Singapore 8th June, was telegraphed as having arrived in the Hoogley on the 23d ultimo, but her papers had not reached Calcutta in time for transmission by that evening's dak.

Since writing the above, we have received the *Singapore Free Press Extra* of 4th June, arrived yesterday by express from Calcutta.

The intelligence, which extends to the 30th of May, from Canton, will be found in the Journal of Commerce, and be read with the deepest interest. No doubt can now be entertained of a protracted stoppage of the trade, and it is to be hoped that all vexatious will be taken of the present crisis to place our future relations with China on a much more advantageous and honorable footing than they have been. Much embarrassment will, of course, be occasioned to parties engaged in the trade, but to a contained to parties engaged in the trade, but to a comparatively less extent (we allude to the legitimate trade) this season, than would have been the case had the suspension occurred at this time last year. 80 chests of Cotton has been shipped to China, from Calcutta, or Madras, for the last six months; while the export hence amounts, in round numbers, to 60,000 bales against 90,000 at the corresponding date in 1838.

It is unfortunate that these accounts did not reach this in time to be transmitted home by Thursday's Steamer. The intelligence, however, will probably be conveyed as soon by the *Ariel* via Suez. *Ibid 6th July.*

THE TOTAL EXPORTS OF JAVA DURING 1838

Amount to a value of Guilders 83,510,927

of which the following are the principal Items.

Coffee	.....	Piculs 589,399	Value f.	15,095,793
Sugar	.....	.. 75,105	..	2,892,300
Rice	.....	.. 245,456	..	3,021,456
Indigo	.....	lbs. 743 186	..	2,185,076
Pepper	.....	Piculs 8 535	..	134,971
Spices.				
Nutmegs		.. 5,092	..	1,671,562
Mace	...	.. 1,409	..	444,000
Cloves	...	.. 9,914	..	250,000
Tin	.....	.. 47,373	..	1,930,000
Arrack	...	.. Leagr. 2 934	..	148 185
Hides	.....	Piculs 70 971	..	146 980

CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 7th Sept. 1839.

We informed our readers in our last that the Imperial Commissioner had given notice to the authorities of Macao that he should pay them a visit on the 1st of September. H. E. afterwards deferred it to the 3d when at about nine o'clock in the morning a salute from the Monte fort of 19 guns announced his entry by the gate of San Antonio. He came accompanied by Tung, the Viceroy of Canton, and a small number of other officers apparently of no high rank. The band of the garrison preceded the procession, which was composed of the high functionaries already named, and their immediate attendants, a part of the Macao garrison as a guard of honor, and about two hundred Chinese soldiers, armed partly with spears, partly with bows and arrows, and partly with matchlocks and swords. The train proceeded through the bazar to the Senate of *Leal Senado*, the archives of the city, a Palladian divinity, and as such particularly excited to the interest of the Commissioner, who offered his devotions there, and there also received the Procurador of Macao an officer through whom all the business with the Chinese authorities is transacted. A salute from the Bar fort did honor to his arrival there.

After a short stay H. E again moved on on his return to the City gate entering the Praya grande by Bazil's lane, meeting all along the Praya grande and returning to the gate of San Antonio by Mercantil street etc. On passing near the Monte fort a salute of 19 guns was again fired, and the same from the Fort of San Pedro, but the, we believe expected, visit to the fort and Senate house did not take place. It was about eleven o'clock H. E had left Macao on his way back to Chun bunce, and proceeded that same day to Heang shan. We must confess we were sorry that disappointed in the gratification we had expected to our sense of sight, in beholding the train of the, for the present, very highest officer of the Empire, representing Imperial Majesty itself. The chair in which the Commissioner was seated was exactly like what we often see Mandarins of rank in; it was, as well as that of the Vice-roy carried by six bearers and preceded by a rout. The Chinese soldiers, if such they were that carried the arms already enumerated, were accordingly shabbily dressed, and marched in no kind of military step. Their accoutrements were dirty and neglected; we have omitted to state that some of the men carried harquebusses with their stands or forks.

The Commissioner is a stout, rather good looking man of about fifty, with a round face, a thin white beard, and a very intelligent eye. H. E seemed to be very sure sure to every thing he passed, putting frequent questions to those walking beside his chair, and in this was very different from most other mandarins whom it has been our lot to see, and to whom the maxim of *nihil admirari* seems to be ever present; who deem it derogatory to their dignity to give the slightest signs of curiosity, and who even, quantle, when passing through the streets, deign not to look either to the right or left, but stare out right before them, affecting supreme contempt of every thing around them.

The Governor or Viceroy of Canton is a thin old man, who looked as if suffering from ill health.

The sheds in the bazar had been removed for the occasion, and the procession moved through several triumphal arches, with inscriptions indicative of the loyalty of the people—similar inscriptions manifesting the great love the people bear to the Imperial Commissioner were hung at the doors of the shops, their inhabitants burnt incense and knelt on their thresholds as the great man passed. Two war junks were anchored off the Praya Grande, the crews of which had for the occasion been put into new red jackets with white facings, and who stood, after having fired a salute, in an attitude of attention, while the train moved along the Praya Grande.

A good many Chinese from the neighbouring towns and villages had come to Macao to see these officers, and a considerable crowd attended the procession.

As a mark of friendship the Commissioner has sent to the authorities of Macao and to the garrison presents of food such as buffacks, hogs, rice &c and some silks, nankeens, and grasscloth, as also, some silver we believe, for the garrison.

Several edicts have appeared during the week, of which we are sorry not to be able to present our readers with translations; one of them prohibits natives to provide the English at Hong kong with food and water, under pain of death; another, caused by the arrival of H. M. 2 *Volage* ahiden the Pilots for not having permitted her to enter Hong-kong, as without their help she could never have found her way, and they are directed, if any other evasions should arrive, to order them away immediately. This edict further says that the English, not obeying the Imperial orders of either going to Whampoa or returning to their own country, will be roaming about in all nooks and corners to obtain water and food, and as the natives will not provide them it is possible that they will come on shore and rob them; in such case the edict says it shall be lawful for the Chinese, either officers, soldiers, or private people to kill the English. Immediately on arrival of the English ship of war troops were sent to man all the forts on the river, and this probably is the reason why the Commissioner visited Macao with so small a train of certainly not 'picked' troops. The greatest preparations are being made to repel invasion, rafts are being constructed across the river in many places, and chatts thrown across the Bogue. 600 men were sent to the small fort near Canton in the Macao Passage, and not finding room therein were quartered in boats round it. The greatest vigilance is displayed at the different custom-houses, and no boat is allowed to pass without being frequently searched. The intercourse between Macao and Canton may for the present therefore be said to be almost altogether suspended; no letters can be sent up or down, except they go by the Canton chinese that enter or leave the port of Macao. Indeed we see for the present no chance of a speedy settlement of differences between the Chinese and English, and the sooner therefore the Ladies now on board outside leave for Manilla or Singapore, the less will their privations be, there being little or no prospect of their being able soon to come back to Macao.

The Government's orders are to withholding supplies from the fleet at Hongkong are now strictly enforced, and boards have been fixed on shore at Hongkong containing a warning to the natives against using the water of several wells and springs, they having been poisoned to do mischief to the English.

On Thursday last the House from Canton (have called the Grass to distinguish him from the principal officer of the revenue in Macao) arrived in Macao, and was saluted with 11 guns from the Monte fort. His object is, we are told, to examine the custom-house records, and he will remain here some days. He visited the Senate-house yesterday.

In another part of our paper will be found an abstract of exports from Java during the last year amounting altogether to about four millions of Sterling, giving a proof that the agricultural resources of that country are being constantly developed. The last accounts however from thence do not report so favorably of mercantile affairs there, specie being at very unusual rates that bank was obliged on the 6th of August to suspend Cash payments. The Government had brought forward 10,000 Pieuls of Tin for sale, which was purchased at 35½ @ 36 Rs. per Picul, for which bank paper was received in payment.

Errata.—We beg to correct an error of the pen we have fallen into in last week's paper in stating that Captain Elliot left Macao on the 10th, which ought to have been on the 22nd of last month. The Imperial edict also was promulged on the 20th and not on the 17th as stated. The attack on the *Black Joke* also took place on the 20th.

HUMANE SENTATIVE.—Captain Harris, in his *Narrative of an Expedition into Southern Africa*, gives a long and interested account of slaughter committed on a herd of elephants. We pass, however, the details of his wanton cruelty to attract the following beautiful incident:—"Not an elephant was to be seen (observes our author) on the ground, that was yesterday tenanted with them; but on reaching the plain, which had been the scene of our exploits during the early part of the action, a calf, about three and a half feet high, walked forth from a bush and saluted us with mournful piping notes. We [illegible] observed the unhappy little creature, bemoaning about its mother after she fell, and having probably been unable to overtake the herd, it had passed a dreary night in the wood. Enraging in little gambols on about our legs, the ingenious creature, after demonstrating its delight at our arrival by a thousand wayish antics, accompanied the party to the bank of its dam. The conduct of the quaint little calf now became quite affecting, and elicited the sympathy of every one. It ran round its mother's corpse with touching demonstrations of grief, piping mournfully, and vainly attempting to raise her with its tiny trunk. I confess that I felt compunctions in committing the murder the day before and now half resolved"—and then Captain Harris wiped the tear from his eye, loaded his rifle, and went on with his goodly work. It appears that the young elephant voluntarily accompanied the party to the wagons, where, notwithstanding all the care bestowed on it, it died in a few days.

A SCENE FOR STRANA.—There is no place where privacy is so little to be enjoyed as at Paris; unless one uses the precaution of locking one's door. I allude, of course, to an *hôtel garni*. Every five minutes, some *garcon en noir*, *frotteur sans souis*, or *laquais en place*, looks into the *salon*, or *chambre-à-coucher*, mutters a "*Pardon madame*," and retreats, leaving one quite mystified as to what could be the excuse for the intrusion. The *hostesse* who congratulates the *pensions* of this hotel walked into my chamber, *sans cérémonie*, this morning, ere I had left my pillow, wound up the time-piece on the console most methodically, and then withdrew without a word of excuse, to my great astonishment, and to the horror of my *femme de chemise*, who followed him to the anteroom to explain the mistake of his conduct. An English chambermaid would be quite as much embarrassed, could she find herself in such a position, as the lady this stranger had intended; but a Frenchman is never embarrassed, and considers another person's entertainment of this feeling as a proof of *gaucherie*.—*Lady Blessington's Visit to Paris.*

GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Statement of the Quantities of Teas and Raw Silk Exported to the United Kingdom. Season 1838-39 to this date.

Date	Ship	Destination	Tonnage	Tea Black: Pekoe, Souchong, Congo, Bohea	Tea Black: Capar.	Tea Black: Souchong	Tea Black: Campoi	Tea Black: Assho.	Tea Black: Boing-uwry.	Tea Green: Pekoe	Tea Green: Orange Pekoe	Tea Green: Hyson	Tea Green: Young Hyson	Tea Green: Hyson Skin	Tea Green: Twankay	Tea Green: Gunpowder	Tea Green: Imperial	Raw Silk
1839 Janv. 18	William Jardine	London	693	.. ..	21	617	30	..	11	482	174	..	..	..	..	7	7	..
21	Alexander Baring	"	505	.. ..	3676	77	167	..	..	23	99	213	..	..	1016	..	..	64
26	Westminster	"	513	.. ..	3012	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	..	88	1965	67	..	7
26	Imogen	"	331	.. ..	2624	..	33	..	..	93	..	67	..	124	..	..	..	..
26	John O'Gaunt	Liverpool	449	.. ..	2799	77	96	..	..	40	10	294	..	74	..	18	7	..
26	Euphrates	London	617	.. ..	4845	61	140	..	..	..	469	96	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Feby. 1 Mary	"		.. ..	5553	..	147	..	..	..	218	221	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1 Orestes	Bristol	529	.. ..	5427	67	103	..	..	..	78	130	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1 Patriot Queen	Liverpool	547	.. ..	4288	103	70	..	..	..	60	127	6	..	..	..	..	..
	1 Bengal	London		.. ..	7134	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3 John Bull	"	398	.. ..	6391	130	149	..	..	..	..	138	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3 Penang	Liverpool	347	.. ..	3 03	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	..	..	..	26	..
	5 La Belle Alliance	London		.. ..	5093	..	134	..	61	..	163	178	..	..	..	20	..	..
	6 Duke of Lancaster	"		.. ..	4245	13	190	..	..	19	64	164	..	..	..	..	..	40
	7 Oriental	Cowes for Order	507	.. ..	3653	..	456	234	..	..	194	..	5	112	715	22	114	92
	8 Moffat	London	872	.. ..	8074	..	..	..	..	..	25	38	..	..	..	..	..	..
	8 Anglia	"	1322	.. ..	10169	75	633	..	98	70	308	366	..	..	..	..	..	100
	8 Chelydra	Bristol	449	.. ..	2974	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	9 Jamaica	Glasgow	369	369 ..	3015	100	..	..	31	..	29	34	45	13	49	22	13	..
	9 Jane Brown	"	280	.. ..	2599	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	36	..	..
	11 Eliza Stewart	London	423	.. ..	4202	..	130	..	..	..	196	234	..	..	..	..	26	40
	17 Crescent	"	574	.. ..	5241	..	67	..	..	..	..	35	..	..	..	49	1	92
March 10	Hindostan	"	561	.. ..	832	384	294	..	..	478	346	178	16	..	797	..	..	673
	19 Vincount Melbourne	"	650	.. ..	5827	42	167	..	..	150	106	29	..	..	321	..	..	141
May	Isabella	Leith	422	.. ..	4355	..	202	39	..	..	10	203	..	21	34	8	..	..
	Parrock Hall	London	420	.. ..	2303	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	916	..	..	17
	Rosalind	"	271	.. ..	20 79	102	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	577	..	..	..
	Inglieborough	"	401	.. ..	3561	..	..	..	..	..	21	152	..	..	344	71	6	..
	Premier	"	420	.. ..	3159	..	246	..	..	..	55	69	..	15	401	77	6	190
	Tigris	Liverpool	422	.. ..	2764	..	63	..	..	..	145	29	92	..	1084	48	3	..
	Orixa	Cork for Orders	365	.. ..	2173	..	3	..	..	..	97	..	48	..	1366	31	..	..
	Orwell	London	1438	.. ..	7331	33	905	..	..	..	..	139	890	109	82	354	3.1	184	..
	Lord Wm. Bentinck	"	868	.. ..	4002	..	..	..	..	..	83	..	54	..	..	1026	160	112	26
	St. Vincent	"	410	.. ..	2773	..	..	..	..	..	53	..	204	..	..	..	18	18	13
	Eliza	"		.. ..	3512	..	22	..	..	70	..	..	62	2	26	1609	13	10	..
	George IV.	"		.. ..	7123	..	13	..	79	..	33	11	209	273	37	5878	50	42	74
	David Scott	"		.. ..	4218	..	14	..	..	..	..	216	321	762	120	1961	612	246	236
	Reliance	"		.. ..	7140	140	..	..	23	..	136	86	706	27	..	4140	481	331	..
	Anne Jane	"		.. ..	1000	..	..	..	..	335	3	..	109	..	..	1049	63	75	160
	Hashmy	"		.. ..	7264	..	26	8	..	..	4	..	946	161	..	567	1091	80	267
	Emily Jane	"		.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69	79	117	..	43	3.3	120	84	356
			369		166713	1483	4141	306	274	1199	4028	4171	4025	1575	631	28700	2458	1490	2436
			135	355	52964	797	2086	122	523	1158	540	25	2 5729	3373	3962	4662	3221	1647	1000
			504	355	219677	2280	6497	428	795	2357	4568	4697	9753	4948	893	33567	5679	3137	3436

Shipped from 1st July to end of December 1838.

Black Teas Pcls. 344,118 Lbs. 3,549,066
Green Teas " 60,972 " 8,129,600

Total Pcuds 305,090 Lbs. 40 678,666

Macao, 6th July, 1839.

GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Statement of Tea exported to the United States, Season 1838-39.

Despatch	Ship	Destination	Tea Black: Congo	Tea Black: Souchong	Tea Black: Pow-chong	Tea Black: Pekoe	Tea Green: Orange Pekoe	Tea Green: Hyson	Tea Green: Young Hyson	Tea Green: Hyson Skin	Tea Green: Twankay	Tea Green: Gunpowder	Tea Green: Imperial
1838 July 4	Mandarin	New York		215				498	1018	113		468	618
" 24	Splendid	do.		945	237			50	994	53		930	147
" 26	Baptiste Mettick	do.		232	218			141	900	243		187	109
" 6	Hindoo	New York via Manila						118	181			119	81
August 8	Philippe 1st	New York			124			49	1051	174		585	240
" 12	Levant	New York via Manila		167				77	1156	45		84	131
September 20	Commerce	Philadelphia		201	280	8		326	1704	497		146	155
November 19	Albion	New York		196	230	40	127	265	1465	96		38	314
" 20	Mary Chilton	do.							1797			248	168
1839 January 19	York	do.		34	46			160	962	853		417	202
" 21	Ceylon	Manila and New York										115	67
" 30	Trenton	New York		155				410	2186	156		93	140
February 1	Asia	Manila and New York		497					2175			239	125
" 5	J. N Gomier	New York		208	278			582	1135	380		868	926
March 7	London	do.		564					3491	297		117	117
" 20	Omega	do.			23				371	137	36	18	47
	Francis Stanton	New York		642	296		64		2316	234	21	328	222
	Vancouver	Boston	1828	227				300	692				
	Niantic	New York		544	194			230	2002		165	103	78
	Girard	do.		184	304		4	397	2401	116	6	4.3	439
May 9	Roman	do.		400	360	25		60	1060	125	33	90	60
" 14	Canada	do.		233	417			34	3532			284	215
" 27	Covington	do.			136			191	2340			251	246
" 30	Panama	do.		103	163			437	3310	373	169	393	178
		Pecuds	1828	6779	3501	71	195	4139	41567	4003	475	6278	4708
		Chests	1899	11113	7015	149	387	8214	61198	7837	178	7364	6631

Black Teas Pecuds 11,989 Chests 21,654
Green " " 61 190 " 97,956

Total Pecuds 73,138 Chests 119,910

Canton, 1st June, 1839.

NOTICE.—The undersigned intending to leave China for Europe in the course of next month, requests any one having claims against him to send in such to him on board the 'PLANTER' without delay.

JAMES STARKEY.

PLANTER, HONGKONG, 4th September, 1839.

NOTICE.—WILLIAM HENRY SHERLOCK, residing at Manila, and RICHARD BRENNAND, residing at Singapore, are partners in our firms of PITCAIRNS, SYME & Co. at Batavia, SYME & Co. at Singapore, and KER, MURRAY & Co. at Manilla, from and since the 1st October, 1838.

Manila, 22d July, 1839. KER, MURRAY & Co.

NOTICE.—All persons who have claims against the late WILLIAM AMERAGE, sailmaker of this place, will please to present them to the Subscriber for adjustment; and all who are indebted to the said deceased, are requested to make payment of said debts to

JAMES P. STURGIS.

Macao, 30th July 1839.

NOTICE.—MR. MERWANJEE JERJEERBOY, is admitted a partner in our establishment, and the business will be conducted in future under the firm of DADABHOY and MANAUJEE RUSTOMJEE & Co.

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.

Macao, 28th June, 1839.

NOTICE.—HIS HENRY CORMACK, is admitted a partner in our firm from this date.

Bombay, 1st April, 1839.

LECKIE & Co.

NOTICE.—As the British now residing at Macao, may be desirous of availing themselves of their leisure hours to acquire the Portuguese language, a Portuguese gentleman proposes to give lessons therein, either at his own house or at any gentleman's residence, either morning or evening, as it may best suit the parties. For reference apply at the Canton Press Office.

Macao, 5th July, 1839.

NOTICE.—Translations made at the Canton Press Office from and into the English, German, French, and Spanish languages at twelve cents a line or where under seventeen lines at two Dollars for each translation.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are authorised to grant Policies payable in Calcutta, London, Batavia and Canton. A cash payment of five per cent on the amount of premium per each risk will be made to all parties giving risks to this office, and Policies are made payable at 30 days when the premium is paid in cash or a pro rata exchange, and at two months and longer periods when paid by a Bill on the same terms at which the Policy is payable.

DANIELL & Co.

Agents in China, Asiatic Marine Ins. Office.

Secretaries in Calcutta Messrs. Fergusson Brothers & Co.
Agents in London Messrs. Forbes Forbes & Co.
" in Batavia Messrs. Wilson Smiths & Co.

Canton, 9th November, 1838.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Subscribers are duly constituted and appointed Agents for this Company, as d can grant Policies payable at 30 days after the arrival of the ship or ships insured, and therefore—parties contributing business to the office, will be entitled to a return of five per cent on the amount of premium actually paid in.

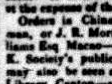
Canton, January 4th 1838. WETMORE & Co.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The undersigned has been appointed Agent in Singapore for the sale of the works published by the "SOCIETY FOR THE DIFFUSION OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE" as also Agent for the sale of Chamber's Edinburgh Journal, and the other publications of Messrs W. and R. Chambers, Edinburgh. He has lately received copies of most of the above works, including *Penny Magazine, Penny Cyclopedia, Chambers Journal* etc. which are for sale at the London publishing prices, exchange at 4s 2d, per dollar, or 2 cents per penny. He will also be happy to receive orders for and undertakes to procure at the London publishing prices at the above exchange, *without any charges added*, any of the publications of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge and of Messrs. W. and R. Chambers,—as any other works parties may wish to order, provided the price be paid at the time of ordering, or guarantee be given that the work or works will be received and paid for on delivery. On the arrival at Singapore of the works ordered, they will be handed over to such agents as the parties may appoint to receive them—or be forwarded direct by earliest opportunity, at the expense of the parties.

Orders in China may be left with Rev. R. C. Bridgman, or J. R. Morrison Esq. Canton—and S. W. Williams Esq Macao—with whom Catalogues of the D. U. K. Society's publications may be seen. Catalogues may also be seen at the Morrison Education Society's Library, Canton—and at Macao.

Singapore 29th October 1838. J. H. MOOR.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.



THE CHARLOTTE, Captain LANGSCHWAGER, will have early despatch. For Freight apply to

COWASJEE SAPOORJEE TABACK.

FOR BATAVIA VIA MANILA.

THE French Ship L' ALEXANDRE, POUCAILLET Commander, now in the Typa, will leave for the above places at the end of this month. For Freight or Passage apply to S. VAN BASEL TOE LAER & Co.

Macao, 4th July, 1839.

WANTS A SITUATION.—An individual who has been in the trade at Canton for seven years; and understands book-keeping. For particulars apply to the Editor of the Canton Press.

CASH at 4s. 10d. per dollar, will be paid for United States Bank Bills on London. Apply to

17th August, 1839. RUSSELL & Co.

FOR SALE.

A BATCH of fine fresh Manila 4 and 5th SUPERIOR SEGARS in half and whole BOXES, BRONZE PATENT HANGING LAMPS, CANVAS and LINEN and TWINE. Apply to

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NOTICE.—FOR SALE at the Canton Press Office, THE CHINESE HONG MERCHANTS AND THEIR DEBTS, price one dollar.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—Brit. *Good Success*, Fraser, *Comet*, *Hamily*, Johnston, and *Earl Balcarres*, Venz, all from Bombay and Singapore; *Charles Grant*, Pitcairn, from Madras; *Frederick Huth*, ———, from Batavia; Amer *Canton Packet*, ———, from Batavia; Bremen. *Heloise*, Stelljes, from Singapore. Brit. *Lady Nugent*, ———, from the Pedir Coast. Amer. *Talbot*, Story, from Lombock.

SAILED.—Brit. *Poppy*, ———, for Manila; *Hellas*, ———, for Singapore; French *Athenee*, ———, for Manila and Batavia.

The *Ann* which sailed last week for Manila, has returned dismasted we understand.

The *Marmion* and *Eucles* are we hear under despatch for England.

VESSELS AT HONGKONG etc., Brit. *Jean*, *Lord Amherst*, *Harrier*, *Psyche*, *Hercules*, *Austen*, *Jardine*, *Mermaid*, *Isabella*, *Anna*, *Mithraz*, *Rose*, *Governor Findlay*, *Mavis*, *Pearl*, *Thistle*, *Lady Hayes*, *Syed Khan*, *Hannah*, *Cornelia*, *Mangalore*, *Copeland*, *Tory*, *Edmonstone*, *John Marsh*, *John Horton*, *Lama*, *Marmion*, *Fort William*, *Cornwallis*, *Eucles*, *Cambridge*, *General Wood*, *Charlotte*, *Charles Forbes*, *Belhaven*, *Hannah*, *Staines Castle*, Sir. C. *Malcolm*, *Vansittart*, *Sultana*, *Peter*, *Scaleby Castle*, *Heroine*, *Harlequin*, *Mysoreen Dyaram*, *Caledonia*, *Singapore Packet*, *Planter*, *Lambton*, *Shah Allum*, *Allewie*, *Manly*, *Cordelia*. *H. M. S. Volage*, *Good Success*, *Castle Huntly*, *Earl Balcarres*, *Charles Grant*, *Lady Nugent*, *Frederick Huth*.

Amer. *Oneida*, *Providence*, *Apthorpe*, *Horse*, *John Brown*, *Canton Packet*, *Talbot*.

French. *L'Alexandre*.

Bremen. *Heloise*.

LATEST DATES, from ENGLAND, 10th May, via Bombay UNITED STATES, 5th April. ✈ Above. CALCUTTA, 13th July. ✈ Poppy. BOMBAY, 19th July. ✈ *Balcarres* SINGAPORE, 9th August. ✈ *Poppy*. JAVA, 4th August. ✈ *Canton Packet*. MANILA. ✈ *Manly*.

SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

Vessel's Name.	Flag.	Commander.	Tons	Where from.	Consignees.
R. Fulton	Ameri.	MacMichael		United States	J. Ryan.
Cynthia	"	Johnston		"	Gordon & Talbot.
Omar	"	Carter		"	Wetmore & Co.
L'Esperance	Danish	———		———	Gordon & Talbot.

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THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 4. No. 50. Macao, Saturday, 14th September, 1839. No. 206.

ART. V. *Description of the tea plant; its name; cultivation; mode of curing the leaves; transportation to Canton; sale and foreign consumption; endeavors to raise the shrub in other countries.—From the Chinese Repository.* [continued from last week's paper]

The weather has great influence upon the quality of the leaves. If there is too much rain, then they will become mildewed and broken, of a yellow color, and not at all flourishing; if too little, they will be small in size, and the foliage not at all abundant. But if the rains fall equably, and after the showers a bright sun appears, then they will be thick and flourishing, of a bright green color and thick texture, and the flavor superior. "In picking the leaves," says the manuscript, "it is important to regard the state of the weather. When they are fit, and the right day has come, it must be immediately improved; for if one day too late, the leaves will be old and hard, cannot be rolled up compactly, and the flavor will be inferior; so if one day too early, they will not be so good: the proper period is known by testing the leaf. When the time has come, and the weather is fair, then engage a large number of hands,—men, women, and children,—and gather them as fast as possible, for that is especially important. Each person can, on an average, pick ten catties in a day, and for each catty he is paid five or six cash; he should also carry some dry provision in his pocket, that no time be lost in going to and returning from his meals. He must be told not to pick the old and yellow leaves, nor those that are too young, or broken; and after trays are brought home, such must be sorted out." This account applies more strictly to large plantations, where the landlord directs the workmen, but in smaller establishments and single families, the cultivation and picking are done by the household, and the leaves, after assorting them, are carried to the curing-houses for sale. It is said by the same authority that this mode is practiced in the province of Nganhwuy and the green tea districts generally; and it appeared to Mr. Gordon to be the usual mode on the Anke hills. In the vicinity of Canton it is the customary practice; and from the nature of the case, in most instances, no other mode can well be adopted.

The curing of the leaf is performed by persons skilled in the business, and some of the descriptions of tea known in the market depend in a good degree upon the particular mode in which they are prepared. This part of the manufacture has nearly as much to do with the quality of the tea, as the age of the leaf, and much more than either the soil or cultivation. The manuscript just quoted, says, "that on the Bohea hills, when the leaves are brought to the curing-house, they are thinly spread upon bamboo trays, and placed on frames in the wind to dry until they become somewhat soft; then, while lying on the tray, they are gently rubbed and rolled, until red spots begin to appear, when they are tested by pouring hot water upon them to see if the edge of the leaf becomes yellowish. They must be rubbed many times and equably, and from the labor attending this process, the tea is called *kungfoo cha*, or 'worked tea (from whence the English term *congo* is derived). When the leaves have been rubbed sufficiently, they are ready for firing, in which operation several rules must be attentively observed. The iron pan being made red-hot, the workman sprinkles a handful of leaves upon it, and waits until each leaf pops with a slight noise, when he instantly sweeps them all out; he must remove them quickly, lest they be reduced to a cinder. They are now put into drying baskets, and placed over a fire of coals. This fire should be made of compact charcoal, and when thoroughly ignited, a layer of ashes spread upon it, that no smoke ascend into the baskets. About ten catties are put into each basket, and the workman, while it is over the fire, stirs the leaves around with his hand until they are perfectly dry. After this, the tea is poured into chests, and set away in a dry place, where it is presently packed in chests lined with lead, and papered to prevent injury from dampness. In curing the finest kinds of tea, as powchong, pekoe, &c., not more than ten or twenty leaves are thrown into the hot pan at once, nor more than ten taels laid upon a single tray to be rolled, or put into a single basket to be dried. As soon as the curing is finished, these sorts are rolled up in small papers, two or three taels in each package, and stamped with the name of the plantation, and the day of curing, and then put into tenden canisters. A large portion of this sort of tea it bought up by merchants from Heunsun (Amoy) in Fuhkeen, who make advances to the cultivators."

"Whoever wishes to engage in the green tea business," continues the manuscript, "first buys the green leaves, and then hires men to sift and cure them. They are first sifted, and then winnowed in fanning-mills in order to separate the sticks and bad leaves, after which they are fired, four or five catties at a time. Young leaves are fired over a gentle, and old ones over a hot fire, for about half an hour, or while two incense-sticks can burn out. For firing one pan-full, the workman is paid eight cash." This account agrees in the main with statements from other sources, and the difference in the two modes pursued in curing black and green tea sufficiently accounts for the dissimilarity between the appearance and color of the dried leaf, even if they had been originally picked from the same plant. This same memoir says, "that the difference in the color of black and green tea arises wholly from the mode of curing; green tea is cured over a slow fire, and not dried in baskets afterwards; but putting the tea into red-hot pans, and subsequently drying it over a covered fire, makes it black. Green tea can be changed into black, but the contrary cannot be done, because the leaf is already black, and does not admit a further change of color." The Chinese seldom crink green tea and yet black tea is made in Keangsoo, where nearly all the green tea is grown. Although it may be ultimately ascertained that there are two distinct species of plants, cultivated for their leaves, still all the different sorts known in market, (except those made by mixing two kinds together,) may be satisfactorily accounted for by a reference to the age of the leaf, locality of the plant, and mode of curing it. This statement also very plausibly accounts for the comparative rapidity with which green teas spoil on becoming damp, for humidity and heat combined would more quickly spoil a leaf that was simply dried, than one that was reduced almost to a crisp.

The houses in Canton, where tea is cured, are large buildings, known to foreigners under the name of *park-houses*, and contain all the implements for curing. Two or three rows of furnaces are built of brick and mortar in a large airy room, having a line of hemispherical iron pans inserted into the brick work on each side of the row, in an inclined position; two pans are placed in such a manner opposite to each other, that they are heated by the same fire. Into these pans, the rolled leaves are poured, two or three catties at once, and the workman with his bare arm stirs them around until they are too hot to be easily borne. He then dexterously sweeps them out, and lays them on a table covered with matting, where they are again rolled; after this second rolling, they are again fired in the pan, and in some instances under an even a third a fourth application of fire. Two firings are, however, deemed sufficient in most cases. These various manipulations are modified according to circumstances. Tea, which has become damaged during the passage to Canton, is merely subjected to a second drying, to fit it for the voyage to Europe; while in many cases, an extraordinary demand for a particular sort induces the Chinese to endeavor to meet it by taking other, and usually inferior, qualities, and imitating the kind wanted. Fresh leaves which are brought from the neighboring villages, undergo all the usual processes. The rolling of the leaves after firing is attended with some pain, arising from their heat, and an unpleasant, acrid juice which exudes from them when pressed. In truth, it may be said that all the operations in curing tea, between picking the leaf and sealing up the box, are rendered unpleasant, by the irritating dust which fills the atmosphere of the room, and the combined heat of the furnaces and roasting pans. In the Anke hills, Mr. Gordon was informed that it was customary for the curer to furnish the fireplace—a mere temporary concern—and other utensils, and the fuel used in curing the leaves; and that he was paid at the rate of one dollar per pecul of fresh leaves, equal to five dollars per picul of dry.

At various stages in curing, the leaves are tested by pouring boiling water upon them. When first dried in the wind, some are put into water to see if a yellow edge appears; and after firing, their quality is again tested. "To ascertain the quality of tea," says the manuscript "take some boiling spring water, and pour it upon the leaves in an empty cup, and then place a cover upon the cup, when the color and flavor will both appear. If the water is not boiling hot, the leaves will float. In the best qualities, the taste is aromatous and daily, and a clear yet strong fluid is in the cup. The inferior sorts are known by an unpleasant smell, and a turbid, weak infusion. Those leaves, which, when in the water uncoil without tearing, are the best." Chinese connoisseurs mark the manner in which the leaf uncoils when hot water is poured upon it, from which they infer the degree of care observed in curing it. They also try what number of infusions can be successively made from the same leaves, before the water runs off limpid, and thus judge of the strength and quality. As many as fifteen "drawings" are obtained from the richest flavored teas. It is well known to all in the least acquainted with the business, that the infusion is the most certain mode of testing the quality of tea, and that a sample is always examined in this way before deciding upon its goodness and value.

In choosing green tea, according to the manuscript just quoted, ten things should be regarded, and ten avoided. "The leaf must be green and glabrous; it must be rolled firmly; all the leaf-stalks must be clean picked out; the leaf must be fleshy and well rolled; all the dirt and broken leaves must be separated, the taste of the infusion clear and fragrant; it must be equally fired; the infusion must be of a clear, greenish color, which is the most important point; and lastly, the decoction must be aromatous and oily." The ten things to be avoided are mostly the opposites of the above. "The leaves must not be yellow; nor should they be smoky or badly curred; avoid that tea which has a musty smell, or that with a pellicle floating on the surface of the infusion, is is an evidence of the use of gypsum or Prussian blue in its manufacture; the infusion if reddish indicates old tea; and it should not give off a bad odor, nor have iron sand in it." These and many other tests are all known to those skilled in deciding upon teas; some of the marks, from which the "tea-taster" determines the quality, depend on the weight, some on the taste of the dry leaf, or its smell when strongly breathed upon and infinitely put to the nose; sometimes the color and general aspect of the lot is observed; a loadstone is said to detect the presence of minute particles of iron in some kinds; but the color, clearness, taste, and strength of the simple infusion are regarded as the most important criterions.

Some have imagined that the effects experienced upon the nerves from drinking a strong infusion of green tea, were owing to its having been roasted in copper pans; but no copper utensils are used in the manufacture, and, moreover, chemical tests of the greatest delicacy prove that no deleterious salt of this metal is contained in green tea, the effect is rather to be ascribed to the partial curing which retains more of the peculiar properties of the plant in the leaf. Our native authority, as we have just seen, cautions the purchaser against taking tea which has a pellicle floating on the surface of the infusion, lest gypsum or Prussian blue should have been used in the manufacture. It is known that these two substances are employed in the packhouses at Canton, when firing the cheapest sorts of green tea, in order to give them a bloom, but we think that their application is not extended to all the green tea brought from the northern provinces. The chemist Brande detected the presence of a coloring substance in the capsules which he analyzed; and it is well known that the Chinese themselves never consume those kind of green tea which are prepared for exportation. The finest kinds of young hyson and hyson-pekoe have, however, a yellower, and more "natural hue," as Davis calls it, than the bluish-green that distinguishes the cheapest sorts; but, as the same author remarks, "if deleterious substances are really used, our safeguard consists in the minute proportion in which they must be commixed with the leaves." Whatever proportions of them are used, especially of Prussian blue, must be injurious; still we think that the effect which a strong infusion of green tea has upon the nerves, must be ascribed rather to the partial curing than to the presence of these chemical salts.

From Saint George Gazette, June 27.

NEILGHERRY TEA PLANTATIONS.

[Translation.]

An account of the prosperous condition of the Tea Plant (Thea Viridis) on the Neilgherries, and of the advantages to be derived from cultivating it on a grand scale in that elevated part of India: by M. Perrottet, Botanist to the French Government.

At this time when the experimental farm was established at Kaitee, on the Neilgherry Hills, Colonel Crewe who had charge of it received, from whence I know not, several plants of Tea, which he placed in one of the kitchen gardens of the establishment. The place chosen appeared the more suitable for the young plants being sheltered by a very thick hedge from the north-east winds, which are generally fatal to vegetation in that elevated region.

Shortly after, Colonel Crewe died, and the establishment was broken up, with the exception of a few Native Gardeners who, either from ignorance of the value of the plants or indifference, entirely neglected them.

In August 1836, General de St. Simon, Governor of the French Establishments in India, to whom the Council at Madras had just made over Kaitee, to be occupied by him as long as he might remain in India, sent for me to the Neilgherries. I arrived at Kaitee on the fourth of the same month, and there found these Tea Plants to the number of nine, very stunted and hardly a few inches high, but still alive. Their slow progress and wretched condition astonished me at first sight and induced me immediately to search for the cause of it. I found it in the position of the roots in reference to the level of the soil. In fact, the part of the stalk which is situated above the collet or first vital joint, intended to live in the open air, was found buried a foot at least. I had them bared, one after the other, to the roots; none of these were already rotten, and all would have infallibly become so, if they had remained in the same condition much longer. I cut off the decayed roots and made around each plant a large hollow, in which I spread an inch of good mould, formed of decayed vegetable matter, and then watered them moderately. In a month after, at most, young sprouts made their appearance and continued to grow gradually,—so that, when I left the Hills in April 1837, or 8 months after, these precious plants were from two or two and a half feet high and were loaded with branches and leaves of the finest growth. In January 1838, I returned to the Hills and found my Tea plants in good condition, but they had grown little in height. The Gardeners had either filled up the hollows, or allowed them to fill up, so that the plants were as much buried as before. I had them again laid open and placed them in the same state as I had previously done. They were only watered moderately and during the driest weather. Their progress was so rapid that during the nine months that I again remained on the Neilgherries, they attained three feet and a half at least in height and were furnished with branches from the bottom of the stalk to the top, which gave them a form nearly pyramidal. People from curiosity came over from Ootacamund to see them, the Honorable Mr. Sullivan and Colonel King amongst others were surprised at them. Vegetation is strongest in this shrub from July to October, during which period the rains are most regular and abundant; they require no other care than, but to pull up the weeds, which grow about them in great force and in prodigious numbers.

[illegible] the Neilgherries on the 18th October 1838, my young Teas were loaded with flowers, fruit and leaves—these last were of the greatest beauty, bread, and of a very remarkable bright green—the flowers also were very large and emitted a very sweet odour. Each of the plants, except two, were then about four feet high and were in the most prosperous condition. Their numerous branches were remarkable for the vigour and strength of their vegetation. The fruit with which they were beautified was perfectly spherical and had attained the size of a large Pea.

After the facts which I have stated, there is every reason to believe that the culture of the Tea, established on the grand scale, will succeed well on the Neilgherries, and may produce results of great importance, especially if care is taken to select the localities and positions which agree best with it. The soil is there, generally, very fertile; it is neither stiff nor friable, and therefore easy to work. The rains are frequent and generally very abundant, but they do not fall in torrents sufficient to cause damage, as is often the case in other mountains.

In some localities the Thermometer falls below the freezing point: at Ootacamund for instance, it freezes from one to two degrees; that is one sees ice that has some consistence.

The centigrade Thermometer of France places the zero at the freezing point, and divides it and the boiling into 100°. This has long been used in Sweden under the name of Celsius's Thermometer.

At Kaitee there are only hoar frosts, and the Thermometer (divided into a hundred degrees) does not fall at night below two or three degrees above zero. This cold does not appear to do any injury to the Tea plants, it only stops and retards their vegetation. But, I repeat, it is absolutely necessary to protect them from the north east winds, which are detrimental to them because they are dry and cold. Labour is abundant on the Neilgherries and not dear. Workmen may be procured in all seasons and as many as may be wanted. The climate is wholesome and very agreeable. The air and benefice is fresh and most conducive to health. What more is wanted to make of it a delightful place, a terrestial paradise! In fact, I know no country more agreeable to live in, where a European would be less annoyed either by cold or heat. Woollen clothes may be worn all the year round without inconvenience.

Herds of cattle, cows, sheep, &c. &c. are numerous and in the most thriving condition. Pasture is abundant and of good quality. Every kind of seed is in succulent and thrives. There are excellent potatoes and in great variety throughout the year; also peaches, plums and apples which, although not as good as in Europe are very eatable. One meets with abundance of delicious strawberries, raspberries of two or three kinds, and a great number of other fruits, such for instance as the Myrtus nemosa. (Hill gooseberry), which are perfect, Berberis thuctoria, (Dyers barberry), an Eurapeus (Oleaster) approaching to the E. argenea. Monocera tuberculata (no English name), a Physalis (Brazil or Winter cherry). Totalis arvinosa. (no English name—Molukkanaway, Tam. Aimalie), &c. &c. &c. Wheat, barley, and oats thrive beyond all expectation and almost without any care; the produce is generally of good quality and much esteemed. Barley, particularly there, acquires qualities which are valuable in making beer. Mr. Davis, who is established at Kulhutty, was making some when I was at his place and it appeared to me to be very good for a first experiment.

Hemp and Flax succeed equally well on the Neilgherries—their vegetation is so rapid that at the end of three months the produce may be cultivated—immeasurable advantages may be derived from these. The potato also produces at the end of three months and even less—it has qualities which are not found in it elsewhere—they contain from it a gluten which is much esteemed. What excellent and inconsumable reasons one would have then for establishing one's self permanently on these delightful mountains and making regular plantations of the precious articles which I have mentioned! What a source of fortune for him who shall have the good sense to be the first to devote himself to the different branches of agriculture! I hope I shall not be misunderstood—what I have said is not mere talk, as might be supposed at first; but the result of deep conviction founded on a perfect knowledge of the localities. I did not go to the Neilgherries as an Amateur, but as a Naturalist and Agriculturist. Being a stranger too, I can have no reason for imposition. Let a person only see and he will not be long in satisfying himself that I speak the truth.

(Signed) PERROTTET.

Pondicherry, 10th April, 1839.

France and Mexico.

(*From the Revue des Deux Mondes.*)

The *Revue des Deux Mondes*, in its number of the 1st inst., publishes an article on the differences between France and Mexico, in which the writer contends that they originated previous to the revolution of July, and that the Government of the convention was preparing to take signal vengeance for the plunder of the property of French merchants committed in 1828 in the Parian of Mexico, when the catastrophe of 1830 occurred. "The new Government," says the writer, "had hastened to recognize the republic and independence." Mexico, in the hope that the latter would give France the satisfaction she had a right to expect—that is, that Mexico would open her harbours, her markets, and her cities to a nation, friendly, disinterested, in some solutions, which supplied it with skilful labourers, engineers, and physicians, the produce of an advanced civilization and industry, and who guaranteed to the Mexicans in France the same advantages as those enjoyed by French citizens. The contrary, however, was the case. The promise made by the Mexican [illegible]

forces for the plunder of 1828 was contantly stalked, under a thousand pretexts, and with revolting bad faith; the security and freedom of the retail trade was menaced at every moment by an anarchical legislature and prejudices unworthy of modern civilization; three treaties, negotiated between France and Mexico, by Mexican Plenipotentiary Ministers and ratified by the French Government, were successively rejected by the Government of Mexico. These insults were offered to the legation. The murder of a number of Frenchmen remained unpunished; useful establishments founded by them were destroyed; French citizens were imprisoned, held for ransom, arbitrarily expelled, and persecuted in the most savage manner by the Mexican authorities; the most barbarous and unjustifiable measures were addressed towards the French navy; and, to crown all, the Mexicans peremptorily refused in June, 1837, to give France any reparation, satisfaction, or indemnity."

Such, according to the Ministerial writer, were the grievances which induced the French Cabinet, at the close of 1837, to send an expedition to Mexico. After justifying the means employed by the Ministry to redress that country to submission, "France," says the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, "does not require from Mexico the sacrifice of a portion of its territory. She does not mean to attack its independence, humble its power, or drain the sources of its prosperity; she does not wish to impose upon Mexico, either a government, a prince, or a constitution. She only requires three things—namely, a pecuniary compensation for acts of plunder, for violations of property, and the arbitrary and iniquitous destruction of French establishments founded on the faith of treaties; a satisfaction for herself, consisting of the dismissal of the functionaries guilty of insulting proceedings towards the members of the King's legation; and, in future, she demands, not privileges in favour of Frenchmen, not, exhibitant duties, but the footing of equality, assured to Mexicans in France, but particularly the freedom of the retail trade, which had been guaranteed to Frenchmen by the stipulations of 1827, and by the treaty signed by the Mexican Plenipotentiary in Paris on the 13th of March, 1831."

The writer of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* is of opinion that these differences are on the point of being adjusted. "The English Minister, in Mexico, Mr. Pakenham, who enjoys great influence in the country, from his long residence and family connexions there, will make the Mexican Government understand the necessity of yielding to the just demands of France; he will tell Mexico not to rely on any support from England, and will insist the more strongly on its submitting, as the continuation of the blockade is extremely injurious to British trade." The writer adds, that "the greater part of the British squadron, sent into the Gulf of Mexico, must have ere now left it, to return to Jamaica. The English commander easily conceived that his forces were too considerable for the protection of the interests which they might have to defend and that at the moment when England was acting in Mexico to induce the latter to accept reasonable conditions, it was not expedient that a British squadron, superior to the forces of Admiral Baudin, should be uselessly cruising under the fire of San Juan d'Ulloa."—*Bombay Times.*

America.

RESIGNATION OF MR. BIDDLE.

(From the Banker's Circular, May 3.)

The accounts from the United States from the most cautious and intelligent merchants represent trade to be improving and looking well, as far as the demand for British manufactures is concerned. The cotton speculation will not, we believe, succeed; prices will fall while the article is held principally by the merchants and dealers of that country; for the Banks, whether directly implicated in the speculation or not, cannot long sustain prices at the present level; they must force the cotton to market, or scores of them will suspend payment in addition to those which have already stopped. We do not think that the resignation of the Presidency of the Bank of the United States by Mr. Biddle will make much difference in this respect, but, if any, it will be in favour of a fall of prices; not because he had any personal interest in the matter one way or another, but because he was the boldest and most powerful agent in sustaining the weak and adventurous Banks of the South, whenever they fell into difficulties. His Successor, Mr. Dunlop, will not have the requisite nerve and confidence to act in a similar manner under emergencies. The Bank, too, of which that gentleman is now President, has, we believe, much less owing to it from the South than it had formerly, and the same motive for assisting the southern Bank does not consequently now exist. Therefore we say that in all probability prices of cotton must decline in the United States, and we are confirmed in that opinion by men of great knowledge and experience in that country.

Respecting the causes Mr. Biddle's retirement we are convinced that his letter tells substantially, and nearly the whole truth: we therefore insert it :—

"To the Board of Directors of the Bank of the United States:

"Gentlemen,—I execute a purpose which, as you are aware, I have long meditated, and which I intimated to the stockholders at their first meeting, under the new character—that of retiring from the direction of the Bank. It is now more than twenty years since I entered the service. They have been years of intense labour, and they have earned for me a right to claim the relaxation and repose which approaching age and precarious health require. I have waited anxiously for the most appropriate moment at which I could be best spared; but hitherto, whenever I have sought the retirement I so much needed, some difficulty in which my service was deemed useful, always interposed to detain me. None such exists now. All the political dissentions connected with the Bank for the last ten years have ceased—all its extraordinary efforts for the protection of our national interests are happily ended—and the Bank has returned to its accustomed channels of business in peace. I can therefore withdraw at length without inconvenience, and I do it more readily, because I leave the affairs of the institution in a state of great prosperity, and in the hands of able directors and officers.

"This separation from friends with whom I have been so long and so agreeably associated is among the most painful acts of my life; and I pray you to accept at parting my sincere wishes for the personal welfare of you all.

"Philadelphia, March 29, 1839.

We repeat that this letter, we believe, contains the whole with which the banking, mercantile, and manufacturing classes of the country can have any interest concerning the cause of Mr. Biddle's retirement; and this conviction is founded on conversations of which we have had the advantage with the best-informed men on American affairs; among others, with Mr. Jaudon, whose integrity, sincerity of candour and truth, no one will question who has the advantage of any intercourse in business with him. We therefore dismiss this subject with saying that capitalists take the same view of the matter for there have been several transactions in the shares of the United States Bank at £21 5s. and £21 10s. since the intelligence arrived; at the latter price 150 shares were sold yesterday to one party; those prices being as high as they have ever been for several weeks past.

Great Britain.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON POSTAGE.

(From the Examiner March 10.)

We give the following as the most important points of the report, which as a whole is admirably drawn up:—

Moral and Commercial Evils of present High Rates of Postage.

That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the evidence taken before them abundantly proves that the present high rates of postage are extremely injurious to all classes, both in their individual and collective capacity, interfering as they do with their progress in moral and intellectual improvement, and, in some degree, with their physical welfare; also that those rates, by restricting the transmission of general advice, invoices, orders, &c. produce a most serious injury to commerce, and, consequently, to national prosperity: that by checking communication between persons interested in the same objects, or engaged in the same pursuits, they tend greatly to restrain the progress of the nation in arts and sciences: that by extremely limiting the operations of the different societies instituted for the spread of religion, the advancement of morality, and the promotion of charitable objects, they have an injurious effect on the character of the poorer classes, and also interfere with their domestic comforts: that in regard only of their private correspondence by letter or person intercourse, the same object, or engaged in the same pursuits, they tend greatly to restrain the progress of the nation in arts and sciences: that by extremely limiting the operations of the different societies instituted for the spread of religion, the advancement of morality, and the promotion of charitable objects, they have an injurious effect on the character of the poorer classes, and also interfere with their domestic comforts: that in regard only of their private correspondence by letter or person intercourse

continue their depredations, and slew the cattle, killing the followers. They murdered an Officer of the Lorcha [lorcha] who was cut off while fishing near same.

Special action is still the order of the day, and we are the consequences.

There is no doubt we have been deceived by the reports given of the country by B —— and others, of which Government are well aware."

Bengal Hurkaru, July 29.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

A letter just received from Hongkong detailing some particulars in relation to the Battle of Kaoulon, also states that a few days ago the body of a white man, most probably an American, was seen floating about with several contusions on his head, but it is difficult to find out whether the Chinese had any hand in his death or not." Now it really seems to me, Mr. Editor, that the circumstances of the Hongkong Residents, composed as the are entirely of small communities, are such as to preclude all necessity for doubts and "suppositions" as to what community this deceased individual belonged.

Is there such a vast number of American vessels at Hongkong manned by such a large number of seamen as to render it necessary to come to the unsatisfactory conclusion that this white man must be "supposed to be an American"? Why not be *certain* of it? There are but 4 or 5 American ships at Hongkong, and there is probably not more than one of the five which has as many as twenty souls on board. The number of persons connected with an American ship is therefore so very small that it appears to me quite impossible not to know immediately when even a *single* individual is missing. This man may be an American; be it so, still I hope for the honour of both the English and American flags, that a thorough investigation of all the particulars connected with the case of this unfortunate individual may be instituted. Possibly this may have already been done, but I am inclined to think not. These are trying times in China, and the circumstances which occur in such surprising succession should all be placed upon their proper footing and all be allowed to have their full and honest weight.

Your's &c.

BRIVEL.

Macao, Tuesday Sept. 10 h. 1839.

CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 14th Sept. 1839.

By the *Whitby Lassie* from Singapore we have received a Free Press of the 13th and Price Current of 22nd of last month. From the former we recopy an address from the Calcutta merchants to H. M. Privy Council praying for speedy settlement of their claims on Government for the Opium surrendered to the Chinese by Captain Elliot. We notice the arrival in Singapore of the *Tenasserim* from China.

A singular and altogether unprovoked outrage has during the week been committed by the Chinese upon a Spanish vessel lying in the Typa, where by property to the amount of more than 90,000 $ has been destroyed, apparently for no object.

The following are the particulars of the case: The crew of the Spanish brig *Bibaino* which vessel being in ballast lay anchored in the Typa, saw at about 5 o'clock in the morning of the 12th of the month, several Chinese boats come towards them, and, making them out to be warboats, they hoisted their flag; a little afterwards it was observed that the Chinese detached two boats without people in them, and seeing that they were on the lee quarter upon the brig, the crew paid out more chain, and thus avoided their vessel being set on fire. Immediately after this large boats came close to the brig two by the head and two by the stern, and began firing with great fury, and at same time a number of boats with many oars came to the sides, and the deck was in a moment filled with a multitude of men, armed with matchlocks, swords, halfpikes and pikes. Seeing this, the crew, without attempting any resistance, all jumped overboard, and were most of them picked up by the Chinese. These after having rifled the vessel of all she contained, even of the clothes of the sailors, the officer's charts and instruments, chronometers etc. and after having cut away the flag, which also they took with them, set fire to the vessel, then left her, taking along with then the Chief officer (a native of Spain) with a chain round his neck. The boatswain and five others of the crew were set ashore by the Chinese on an island near Macao, and thirteen others were left in the ship's longboat without oars or rudder to find their way to Macao as best they might. These were brought on shore by the boat belonging to the bar fort, and the other six were taken off the island and brought to Macao by a customhouse officer (the practice mayor) who that morning had gone to the Typa by order of the Governor of Macao. Two sailors are missing, and it is not known whether they have been drowned in attempting to get to the shore, or whether they have, like the chief officer, been made prisoners by the Chinese.

We had several days previous to this occurrence observed a great number of Chinese boats near the Typa, and had been told that they contained combustibles and soldiers to act against Hongkong; but the attack and destruction of a perfectly defenceless vessel, belonging to a friendly nation, quietly at anchor in a spot to which the Portuguese jurisdiction has hitherto been supposed to extend, was a feat more congenial to these "braves." This brig was one of the Spanish vessels regularly authorized by a Chinese Hoppoet, in which the number fons was eight has to trade with Macao, and it is as yet not known with any degree of certainty what can possibly have been the object of the Chinese authorities in her destruction. The vessel was not by any means engaged in the Opium trade, spanish vessels being prohibited to carry the drug either to or from Manila; she was not carrying on any other illicit trade in the Typa being in ballast and about returning, we believe, to Manila. The Chinese could not have mistaken the vessel for an English one, she being well known as Spanish, and her Commander, who at the time of the catastrophe happening was ashore, being ill, having ordered that the Spanish flag should be hoisted whenever manned in boats were seen near the vessel, and this was accordingly done. It is probable that the Chinese suspected the Bibaino of the intention of carrying provisions to the fleet at Hongkong, and as shown in many instances, suspicion with the Chinese is equivalent to conviction they destroyed the vessel, though the finding her perfectly empty, was a proof of the vessel's innocence

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Yesterday at about four o'clock P. M. H. M. S. *Volage*, came to an anchor in the roads, and saluted the Portuguese flag with 21 guns which salute was returned from the fort of San Francisco with an equal number. A boat from the ship of war, with a lieutenant came on shore, with, we are told a communication to the Governor, which after having been delivered, the boat returned. We have not heard what the nature of this communication has been.

The following are the translations with which we have been kindly favored, of the Edicts published at Macao some time since, and of which we gave a short abstract in our last. We hear results of an affair that is said to have taken place at Hong-kong on the 4th. in which some English are said to have been wounded, and some Chinese killed, but from want of well authenticated accounts, refrain from giving particulars. Another account received from Hong-kong the day before yesterday, to the effect, that Captain Smith commanding H. M. S. *Volage* has given notice on the 11th of this month, that six days after that notice the Bogue will be blockaded so as not to allow of any vessels entering the port. We have no reason to believe this account well authenticated. The Imperial Commissioner is said to be still at the Bocca Tigris or Chumpee, whither he repaired almost immediately after his return to Canton from Heungshan, the Hoppo from Canton, whose arrival at Macao we noticed in our last, left again on the 9th and it is expected that his visit to Macao will have the long desired effect of reopening the trade between this and Canton, now interrupted during near 6 months.

Lin, High Imperial Commissioner, Governor of the Leang Keang; and Tang, President of the Board of War and Governor of the two Kwang, issue this clear proclamation. Whereas it appears that the English foreigners are very obstinate opposing our commands and disregarding our prohibitions; for this sell opium—the vicious barbarians—lay water about Macao; and the empty opium ships which have delivered up the drug long remain at anchor; and with the newly arrived merchantmen (which, having brought opium, do not surrender it) collect together at Hongkong in one place; the one does not depart, and the other does not enter the port: There were even some of the foreigners, desirous with spirits, who went so far as to take the life of Lin Wei he, as is on record. We have already repeatedly commanded the superintendent Elliot to examine the affair with strict justice, but he is again perverse and will not receive our proclamations, hiding and not delivering the offender, putting contempt upon the laws; actions most detestable and unparalelled. Therefore, we have strictly ordered all the naval and military forces of every port and landing place with the utmost severity to guard and prohibit all provisions from being conveyed to the English, to the end that they may feel and repent. At present, we find that although the English have left Macao entirely, still they are again assembled at Hongkong, and live in the foreign ships. Now it is to be feared that being thus driven to the utmost point, they may go ashore in one creek at the villages or hamlets, and by force purchase provisions, seizing and plundering the inhabitants; but of this we are not certain.

Wherefore it is highly important to be prepared for them, and guard against them, and this edict is published for the full information of all you gentry, old men, villagers and shopkeepers in these towns and villages. You will then, at your convenience agreeably to the tenor of this, collect together and deliberate, purchase proper arms and exercise the able bodied among you that they may protect you. Then, if it should happen, that these barbarians should come ashore on such an errand, you are permitted to use your guns and cannon, and repel them with force. It is impossible that with their few numbers they can fight your multitudes. And if, also, they go to the hills to get water, it will be proper to intercept their path thither, not allowing them to draw it. But if the said foreigners do not at all go ashore, you are by no means allowed to go aboard your own vessels and boats and go alongside of their ships while at anchor, and any other doings involving life you are most strictly forbidden to attempt. Let every thing be done with the most implicit obedience. Oppose not. A special edict.

Taoukwang, 19th year, 7th month, 23rd day.

(September 2nd, 1839.)

Lin, High Imperial Commissioner, &c. &c., and Tang, Governor of the two Kwang &c. &c., proclaim clearly this strict interdict. It appears that whenever a foreign ship of war arrives in the waters of Kwang tung, the channels of the inner passages being very devious, and the depths of the water not uniform, and they not accustomed to navigate there, she durst not alone lightly sail in; but by means of traitorous pilots and Chinamen and boatmen, who, covetous of her large gifts and compensation secretly conduct her in, she covertly reaches the inner waters. Traitors like these are excessively wicked. Moreover, we have written to the tungche of Macao commanding him to give strict orders to all the pilots in accordance with this, that they do not conduct any ships. To arrest pedlers or fishing boats and every other kind, that they obey this strict interdict, it is published at every landing place and harbor that they may all fully understand it. If those are any who under pay expectation of receiving wages on board of these ships, should secretly act as pilots, then at once the naval and military officers will closely examine and ascertain in all parts who they are, and taking these pilots shall instantly decapitate them, and exhibit their heads at all the landing places. Whoever shall sell provisions to them shall be most severely dealt with, without any chance of compromising the sentence. Now let all you people of the coasts be careful and preserve your lives by obedience, and implicitly observe these injunctions. A special edict.

Taoukwang, 19th year, 7th month, 23rd day,

(September 2nd, 1839.)

Lin, High Imperial Commissioner &c. &c., and Tang, Governor of the two Kwang again publish this clear proclamation. In the sixth month of this year, we received the imperial commands to promulgate the new laws, concerning those foreign Ships which bring Opium. If they endeavour secretly to sell it, it is ordered that the principals shall be immediately decapitated, and the accessories strangled, and the property entirely confiscated to government. For six months of this year, those who voluntarily surrender their opium, we have been allowed to remit their offences worthy of death. The new law of the heavenly dynasty is that all barbarians who come to Canton to trade must all obey them implicite; now we, the Commissioner and Governor, do fully explain all the particulars in the clearest manner, that all you foreigners may know them.

1st. All ships which bring no opium, shall make a clear representation to the authorities and enter the ports, waiting until they have been examined, when they can unload their cargoes. They are not allowed to loiter.

2d. All ships belonging opium clandestinely shall immediately make a surrender of it according to the orders, and their offences shall be remitted after a complete surrender they are permitted to enter the port, open their holds and trade.

3d. Let the murderer who took the life of Lin Weihe be instantly surrendered, and not implicate all the foreigners in the same crime by their covert concealment of him.

By these heads, do we the Commissioner and Governor shew our compassion for you foreigners, clearly explaining them that we may lead you in this new path. But if you are obstinate, will not hear and obey them, but follow your own inclinations, or think of going into bye places here and there secretly to dispose of your cargo, then it will be evident that at heart your are obstinate; and whenever you are taken, then you will be sentenced according to the new law. If you still presume upon your numbers and oppose, it will be impossible to discriminate between the gems and the pebbles (the good and bad) but all must be punished, and this punishment cannot be impeded by a subsequent repentance. Let each one tremblingly obey: A special edict.

Taoukwang, 19th year 7th month, 16th day.

(August 28th, 1839.)

We are now enabled to lay before our readers the depositions of the survivors of the passengers and crew of the *Black John*, of the attack of which boat, we gave an account in our paper of the first of this month, and also the result of the surgeon's examination, viz.:

HARMAN, THOMAS, being examined before the committee of management, deposes as follows:

"Left Macao on the morning of the 24th at 6 A. M. there being on board seven lascars himself, and Mr. Moss, passenger. The boat belongs to Mr. Jussi. Owing to contrary tide anchored at 6 P. M. under the southend of Lantao Island. Two men were on the look out, who at about 10 o'clock gave the alarm of boats approaching, when 5 or 6 pulling boats filled with men immediately ranged alongside, and began to massacre the crew. Deponent jumped overboard and holding by the rudder, remained about half an hour in the water. The boat had personal baggage and stores on board, which the night before were taken from Mr Jussi's house to the *Black John*. The Chinese took away several boxes but not all. The boats remained alongside about half an hour, and then deponent got on board and found Mr. Moss who told him that the crew were murdered. Attempts had been made to fire the vessel, by means of tarred rope, gunpowder, and clothes; he extinguished the fire by throwing water. Soon after the *Harriet* hove in sight, took them in tow, and brought them to the Typa this morning. A Mandarin knife and cap were found on board the *Black John*.

Mr. Mark Moss, a British subject born in London, deposeth as follows, before Mr. van Basel, Dutch Consul. Mr. Paiva, late Procurador of Macao, and Messrs Kerr and Leslie, British merchants, in Macao on the 25th day of August 1839:

"I left Macao on board the *Black John*, containing personal and household property, on Friday night last the 23rd instant, to proceed to Hongkong; having got as far as the point of Lantao, anchored there yesterday evening at about 5 o'clock; supped, and went to lie down. At about nine o'clock I heard the crew consisting of Lascars cry out "Wyloi Wy-loi!", ran to the skylight, and saw three guns fired at us I think with charcoal; when I reached the deck I saw three lascars cut down, and received myself a cut on the left side of the face, on which I went below, when I heard the Chinese crying out, "Ta, Ta" and on putting my head out of the companion, got a most severe wound on the top of my head from a pike. The Chinese then laid hold of me, stripped me of my clothes, and cut my arm in three places as I put it up to save my head. They then proceeded to plunder and break up the boat, and coming down with lights into the cabin, one of them, seeing I had a ring on my finger, attempted to cut the finger off, but I took off the ring myself, and gave it to him, another seeing my watch took it out of my pocket, and, laying hold of my ear, pulled to a man who came with a sharp instrument, cut it off with a large portion of the scalp on the left side of my head, so you now see me put it in my mouth, attempting to push it down my throat. I was then knocked about on all sides by the Chinamen and saw them bring a barrel of gunpowder with which they attempted to blow up the ship but did not succeed. I was resolved inevitably found the smoke caused by the explosion, and was nearly suffocated, when making a hole in it, I reached the deck but found no one there. I called out the names of some of the Lascars, and seeing a rope moving, aware, found that the Tindal above of the whole native crew had saved himself by hanging on to the rudder under water. He came up and gave me some water of which I drank five bottles full, and felt refreshed. A short time after this, the *Harriet*, Capt. Hall, came up, and I suppose, from the Chinese having so suddenly, that they had seen the vessel. From Capt. Hall I met with the tenderest treatment; he took me on board, dressed my wounds, and taking charge of my boat, brought me to Macao this morning at about 3 o'clock."

This is to certify that we have carefully examined Mr. Mark Moss, who reports that he was attacked last night by nine persons who boarded his boat, and inflicted several severe wounds on his person:

We saw him this morning at eight o'clock and found that he had received the following injuries.

ON THE HEAD.

A deep wound over the left eyebrow and extending across the arch of the nose, the bones of which have been completely divided.

An oblique wound on the forehead about two inches long. The left ear with a portion of the scalp has been cut away, leaving a large open wound.

There are also two smaller wounds on the head.

ON THE LEFT SIDE, FORE ARM AND HAND.

At the lower part of the arm there is a deep wound extending across the limb and dividing the external condyle of the humerus. In the middle of the forearm an extensive deep wound,—the fascia has been torn and the muscles much lacerated;—at the lower part of the forearm near the wrist another deep wound down to the ulna, which bone has been divided—on the hand a deep wound at the back of the thumb, almost separating this member from the hand.

Besides the above there are also several wounds on the body and limbs which are of little consequence.

From the severe injuries now described we consider the man to be in a dangerous condition.

(Signed) R. H. COX.
W. LOCKHART.

Macao August, 25th, 1839.

We have received the following Notice of the blockade, to begin on the 1st September, just in time for publication in this day's paper. Capt. Elliot's memorandum to commanders of ships will be read, we doubt not, with satisfaction by all who wish the cause of the English to be unprejudiced. We hear that that the British at Hongkong have addressed a Memorial to Lord Palmerston, which we should also have given, but it has by some mischance not yet come to hand.

Official Public Notice.

The High Commissioner and the Governor of these Provinces having publicly forbidden the regular supplies of food to Her Majesty's Subjects, having commanded the people to flee upon and assault them whenever they go on shore to purchase provisions; and carriers of Her Majesty's Subjects having been actually cut off: Notice is hereby given that it is my intention, at the requisition of the Chief Superintendent of the Trade of British Subjects in China, to establish a blockade of the river and port of Canton, and notice is hereby further given that none other than Vessels actually within the port, or foreign Vessels entering within six days from the date hereof, will be allowed free egress till the Blockade be declared raised.

Notice of the Blockading Force will be hereafter promulgated.

Given under my hand on board Her Majesty's Ship "Volage," at anchor in Hong-kong Bay, off the Port of Canton, this 11th day of September, 1839.

(Signed) H SMITH,
Captain of Her Britannic Majesty's Ship Volage.

GENERAL MEMORANDUM.

TO COMMANDERS OF ALL BRITISH VESSELS, AND OTHER HER MAJESTY'S SUBJECTS.

Ship Fort William,
Hongkong, 11th Sept 1839.

Amongst the protests put forward by the Commissioner for the vindication of his measures of death and indiscriminating violence, against all Her Majesty's subjects in China, men, women and children, is the declaration that some of them are actually engaged in the illicit traffic of Opium at this anchorage. The Chief Superintendent, on his part, considering it his duty to leave no just room for the inference that Her Majesty's flag is flying in countenance or protection of persons engaged in a trade declared to be lawless by the Government of this country, (to the great aggravation of the risks of the ships detained till the lawful trade can be conducted on a safe and honorable footing) has now to require all Commanders of ships, not having Opium on board, to repair to this vessel within the 24 hours, and make oath to that effect. And moved by the pressing public consideration herein before set forth, the Chief Superintendent has to require that all British vessels engaged in the traffic of Opium, should immediately depart from this Harbor and Coast.

By order of the Chief Superintendent,

Samuel EDWARD ELMSLIE

GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Statement of the Quantities of Teas and Raw Silk Exported to the United Kingdom. Season 1838–39 to this date.

Date	Ships	Destination	Tonnage	Tea Black. Peculs. Fychow	Hohow	Canton	Bohea	Congo	Capar.	Souchong	Campoi	Assam.	Hong-kewy.	Pekoe.	Orange Pekoe	Hyson	Young Hyson	Hyson Skin	Twankay	Gunpowder.	Imperial	Tea Green. Peculs. Fy	Raw Silk
1839 Jany. 18	William Jardine	London	692	..	..	..	..	2521	21	627	36	..	11	485	773	..	..	..	..	7	7	..	..
21	Alexander Baring	,,	505	..	..	..	..	3676	77	167	..	..	23	90	213	..	..	..	1016	..	..	..	..
26	Westminster	,,	513	..	..	..	..	3012	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	..	88	..	1965	67	..	61	..
26	Imogen	,,	331	..	..	..	..	2628	..	33	..	..	93	..	63	..	..	126	..	..	..	..	7
29	John O'Gaunt	Liverpool	449	..	..	..	77	2729	..	96	..	..	40	10	294	..	..	74	..	18	7	..	..
29	Euphrates	London	617	..	..	..	61	4845	61	140	..	..	..	469	96	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Feby. 1	Mary	,,	..	..	..	..	..	5553	..	147	..	..	..	218	221	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	Orestes	Bristol	529	..	..	..	67	5427	67	103	..	..	..	78	130	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	Patriot Queen	Liverpool	547	..	..	..	103	4286	103	70	..	..	..	60	127	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	Bengal	London	..	..	..	..	..	7134	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	John Bull	,,	398	..	..	..	130	6391	130	149	..	..	..	..	130	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Penang	Liverpool	347	..	..	..	..	3183	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	26	..	..
5	La Belle Alliance	London	..	..	..	..	..	5063	..	134	..	41	..	163	179	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	..
6	Duke of Lancaster	,,	..	..	..	..	13	4245	..	199	..	..	19	54	164	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Oriental	Cowes for Orders	867	..	..	..	..	3053	..	458	234	..	..	194	..	5	112	..	715	22	114	..	..
8	Moffat	London	822	..	..	..	..	3074	..	..	..	..	..	25	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Inglis	,,	1322	..	..	..	..	10169	75	633	..	..	98	70	306	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
8	Chelydra	Bristol	449	..	..	..	..	2974	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Jamaica	Glasgow	369	369	..	..	..	3015	100	..	..	31	..	29	34	45	..	13	49	22	13	..	..
9	Jane Brown	,,	280	..	..	..	..	2599	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	..	..	..	..	30	..	..	..
11	Eliza Stewart	London	423	..	..	..	..	4202	..	130	..	..	..	196	254	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40
12	Crescent	,,	574	..	..	..	..	5241	..	61	..	..	..	..	35	..	..	..	..	49	12	..	92
March 16	Hindostan	,,	581	..	..	..	..	832	384	294	..	..	478	346	172	16	..	..	797	..	..	..	673
18	Viscount Melbourne	,,	656	..	..	..	..	5827	42	107	..	..	150	106	29	..	..	..	221	..	..	..	161
May	Isabella	Leith	422	..	..	..	..	4355	..	202	29	..	..	10	203	..	21	..	34	8	8	..	..
	Parrock Hall	London	420	..	..	..	..	2303	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	910	..	..	..	..	17
	Rosalind	,,	271	..	..	..	..	2079	102	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	577	..	..	..	..
	Ingleborough	,,	401	..	..	..	..	3561	..	..	..	..	..	21	152	..	..	..	344	71	6	..	..
	Premier	,,	420	..	..	..	..	3159	..	246	..	..	..	55	69	..	..	15	401	77	6	..	190
	Tigris	Liverpool	422	..	..	..	..	2764	..	63	..	..	..	145	29	90	..	..	1084	48	3	..	..
	Orisa	Cork for Orders	365	..	..	..	..	2173	..	3	..	..	..	97	..	48	..	98	1366	34	..	..	..
	Orwell	London	1436	..	..	..	..	7331	33	205	..	..	..	..	139	899	100	82	354	321	184	..	..
	Lord Wm. Bentinck	,,	568	..	..	..	..	4002	..	..	..	..	..	83	..	54	..	..	1026	160	112	28	..
	St. Vincent	,,	419	..	..	..	..	2773	..	..	..	..	..	53	..	204	..	..	..	8	18	13	..
	Eliza	,,	..	..	..	..	..	3512	..	27	..	..	70	..	..	52	2	26	1609	13	10	..	..
	George IV.	,,	..	..	..	..	..	7125	..	13	..	79	..	33	11	249	223	37	3878	50	12	74	..
	David Scott	,,	..	..	..	..	..	2216	..	14	..	..	..	..	216	321	762	120	1081	612	236	236	..
	Reliance	,,	..	..	..	..	..	7120	146	..	..	23	..	136	86	706	27	..	4140	481	331	..	..
	Anne Jane	,,	..	..	..	..	..	1000	..	..	..	..	335	3	..	109	..	..	1049	62	75	160	..
	Hashemy	,,	..	..	..	..	..	2263	..	26	8	..	..	4	..	946	162	..	587	1081	80	267	..
	Emily Jane	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69	79	117	..	43	343	129	84	356	..
Shipped from 1st July to end of December 1838.			369					166713	1463	4441	396	272	1189	4028	6175	4925	1575	631	28709	2438	1490	2436	
			135	355				52964	797	2086	122	523	1136	540	25-2	5728	3373	3262	4-62	3221	1647	1008	
			504	355				219677	2260	6497	478	795	2347	4568	6682	9753	4948	893	33356	5647			

Hohow Teas Pcls. 264,118 Lbs. 3,549,066
Green Teas ,, 60,972 ,, 8,129,600
Total Peculs 305,090 Lbs. 40,678,666

Macao, 6th July, 1839.

GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Statement of Tea exported to the United States, Season 1838–39.

Despatch	Ships	Destination	Tea Black. Peculs. Congo	Souchong	Pow chong	Pekoe	Orange Pekoe	Hyson	Young Hyson	Hyson Skin	Twankay	Gunpowder	Imperial
1838 July 4	Mandarin	New York		315				498	1914	115		468	618
,, 24	Splendid	do.		258	237			50	994	50		238	167
,, 26	Baptiste Mezick	do.		252	218			141	2010	265		287	199
,, 6	Hindoo	New York via Manila						112	187			119	82
August 8	Philippe 1st	New York			126			40	1951	174		385	248
,, 12	Levant	New York via Manila		1699				77	1136	45		81	121
September 20	Commerce	Philadelphia		201	200	6		326	1704	407		146	155
November 19	Albion	New York		196	230	60	127	205	1468	26		388	305
,, 20	Mary Chilton	do.							1197			245	168
1839 January 14	York	do.		30	46			160	962	855		412	292
,, 21	Ceylon	Manila and New York										115	67
,, 30	Trenton	New York		155				410	2180	150		93	160
February 1	Asia	Manila and New York		497					2175			230	126
,, 8	J. N. Gossler	New York		208	278			502	1158	300		808	926
March 7	Loudon	do.		544					3191	297		117	117
,, 20	Omega				23				371	137	35	18	47
	Francis Stanton	New York		492	296		64		2516	234	21	328	222
	Vancouver	Boston	1826	227				300	832				
	Niantic	New York		344	194			230	2002		165	109	38
	Girard	do.		184	508		4	397	2401	116	6	445	492
May 9	Roman	do.		400	360	25		60	1060	125	35	90	60
14	Canada	do.		235	417			34	3552			284	215
27	Covington	do.			136			191	2540			251	246
30	Panama	do.		103	163			437	3310	573	169	393	128
		Peculs	1926	6779	3301	71	195	4159	41567	4003	475	6278	4708
		Chests	1889	11113	7014	147	487	8318	83158	7837	778	13564	9851

Black Teas Peculs 11,969 Chests 21,634
Green ,, ,, 61,190 ,, 92,956

Total Peculs 73,159 Chests 114,910

Canton, 1st June, 1839.

NOTICE.—The undersigned intending to leave China for Europe in the course of next month, requests any one having claims against him to send in such to him on board the 'PLANTER' without delay.

JAMES STARKEY.

PLANTER, HONGKONG, 4th September, 1839.

NOTICE.—WILLIAM HENRY SHERLOCK, residing at Manilla, and RICHARD BERNARD, residing at Singapore, are partners in our firms of PITCAIRNE, STUBE & Co. at Batavia, STUBE & Co. at Singapore, and KER, MURRAY & Co. at Manilla, from and since the 1st October, 1838.

Manilla, 22d July, 1839. KER, MURRAY & Co.

NOTICE.—All persons who have claims against the late WILLIAM ABBRAGE, millwright of this place, will please to present them to the Subscriber for adjustment; and all who are indebted to the said deceased, are requested to make payment of said debts to

JAMES P. STURGIS.

Macao, 30th July 1839.

NOTICE.—MR. MEERWANJEE JEEJEEBHOY, is admitted a partner in our establishment, and the business will be conducted in future under the firm of DADABHOY and MANACKJEE RUSTOMJEE & Co.

D & M RUSTOMJEE

Macao, 25th June, 1839.

NOTICE.—MR. HENRY CORMACK, is admitted a partner in our firm from this date.

Bombay, 1st April, 1839.

LECNIS & Co.

NOTICE.—As the British now residing at Macao, may be desirous of availing themselves of their leisure hours to acquire the Portuguese language, a Portuguese gentleman proposes to give lessons therein, either at his own house or at any gentleman's residence, either morning or evening, as it may best suit the parties. For reference apply at the Canton Press Office.

Macao, 5th July, 1839.

NOTICE.—Translations made at the Canton Press Office from and into the English, German, French, and Spanish languages at twelve cents a line or where under seventeen lines at two Dollars for each translation.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are authorised to grant Policies payable in Calcutta, London, Batavia and Canton. A cash payment of five per cent on the amount of premium per each risk will be made to all parties giving risks to this office, and Policies are made payable at 30 days when the premium is paid in cash at a *pro rata* exchange, and at two months and longer periods when paid by a Bill on the same terms at which the Policy is payable. DANIELL & Co.

Agents in China, Asiatic Marine Ins. Office.
Secretaries in Calcutta Messrs. Fergusson Brothers & Co.
Agents in London Messrs. Forbes Forbes & Co.
,, in Batavia Messrs. Wilson Smithe & Co.

Canton, 9th November, 1838.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Agents for this Company, as'd can grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta, Canton, Bombay, Madras, and elsewhere—parties contributing business to the office, will be entitled to a return of five per cent on the amount of premium actually paid in.

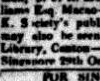
Canton, January 4th 1838. WETMORE & Co.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The undersigned has been appointed Agent in Singapore for the sale of the works published by the "SOCIETY FOR THE DIFFUSION OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE" at also Agent for the sale of Chamber's Edinburgh Journal, and the other publications of Messrs W. and R. Chambers, Edinburgh. He has lately received copies of most of the above works, including *Penny Magazine, Penny Cyclopædia, Chambers Journal* etc. which are for sale at the London publishing prices, exchange at 4s 2d. per dollar, or 2 cents per penny. He will also be happy to receive orders for and undertakes to procure at the London publishing prices at the above exchange, *without any charges added*, any of the publications of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge and of Messrs W. and R. Chambers,—as any other works parties may wish to order, provided the price be paid at the time of ordering, or guarantee be given that the work or works will be received and paid for on delivery. On the arrival at Singapore of the works ordered, they will be handed over to such agents as the parties may appoint to receive them—or be forwarded direct by earliest opportunity at the expense of the parties.

Orders in China may be left with Rev. E. C. Bridgman, or J. R. Morrison Esq. Canton—and S. W. Williams Esq. Macao—with whom Catalogues of the D. U. K. S ociety's publications may be seen. Catalogues may also be seen at the Morrison Education Society's Library, Canton—and at Macao.

Singapore 29th October 1838. J. H. MOOR.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.



THE CHARLOTTE, Captain LOUIS SCHWAGER, will have early dispatch. For Freight apply to.

COWASJEE SAPOORJEE TABACK

WANTS A SITUATION.—An individual who has been in the trade at Canton for seven years; and understands book-keeping. For particulars apply to the Editor of the Canton Press.

FOR SALE.

UNITED STATES BANK Bills on London, at 10 Days Sight @ 4s. 11d. per dollar. Apply to.

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

10th September, 1839.

FOR SALE.

A burdensome BRITISH SHIP built of Teak at Bombay, apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.—Hongkong
or D. BARRETTO, Esq.—Macao.

10th September, 1839.

FOR SALE

A BATCH of fine fresh Manila 4 and 5th Superior SEGARS in half and whole BOXES, BRONZE PATENT HANGING LAMPS, CANVAS and LINEN and TWINE. Apply to

A. A. DE MELLO

FOR SALE.

A Small lot of first quality SALTED PROVISIONS, and a quantity of WHISKEY in casks, by.

JAMES P. STURGIS.

Macao, 6th August. 1839.

FOR SALE.

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C. LLOYD.

No. 6 Imperial Hong.

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LINGUIST'S REPORTS.

NOTICE.—FOR SALE at the Canton Press Office, THE CHINESE HONG-MERCHANTS AND THEIR DEBTS, price one dollar.

GENERAL RATES OF AGENCY COMMISSION IN CHINA; on English letter paper, price 10 cents.

NOTICE.—JUST PUBLISHED and for Sale at the Canton Press Office. "The lasting remembrance of Miss Keaou Lean Wang." A Chinese tale, founded on fact; translated from the Original by SHAOU. In one volume, on foolscap paper, price One Dollar.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—Bremen *Wilhelm Ludwig*, Kohne, from Singapore; *George Washington*, ——, from Soerabaya

PASSENGER.—per *Wilhelm Ludwig*, Mr. August Behn.

SAILED.—French *L'Alexandre*, Poncellier, for Batavia.

PASSENGERS.—Mrs van Basel and family; Doctor Lockhart.

Our shipping reports are at present necessarily incomplete, the communication between this and Hongkong being very irregular.

The *Marmion* and *Eurlos* are under dispatch for England.

VESSELS AT HONGKONG etc., Brit. *Jean, Lord Amherst, Harrier, Psyche, Hercules, Austen, Jardine, Mermaid, Isabella, Anna, Milbrook, Rose, Governor Findlay, Mavis, Pearl, Thistle, Lady Hayes, Syed Khan, Hannah, Carnatic, Mangalore, Copeland, Tory, Edmonstone, John Marsh, John Horton, Lawe, Marmion, Fort William, Cornwallis, Eurles, Cambridge, General Wood, Charlotte, Charles Forbes, Behavee, Hannah, Stains Castle, Sir. C. Malcolm, Vansittart, Sultana, Pekoe, Scaleby Castle, Heroine, Harlequin, Mysorean Dyaram, Celestial, Singapore Packet, Planter, Lambton, Shah Allum, Allalusie, Manly, Cordelia, H. M. S. Volage, Good Success, Castle Huntly, Earl Balcarres, Charles Grant, Lady Nugent, Frederick Hall.*

Amer. *Aptherpe, Morse, John Brown, Talbot, Robert Fulton.*

French. *L'Alexandre.*

Bremen. *Wilhelm Ludwig, George Washington.*

LATEST DATES, from ENGLAND, 19th May, via Bombay UNITED STATES, 5th April, ₱ *Morse.* CALCUTTA, 13th July, ₱ *Poppy.* BOMBAY, 19th July, ₱ *Balcarres.* SINGAPORE, 9th August, ₱ *Poppy.* JAVA, 4th August, ₱ *Canton Packet.* MANILA, ₱ *Manly.*

SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

Vessel's Name.	Flag.	Commander.	Tons	Where from.	Consignees.
Cynthia	Ameri.	Johnson		United States	Gordon & Talbot.
Osage	,,	Perit		,, ...	J. D. Beard.
Oneida	Ameri.	Barrell		United States	G. Nye jr.
Providence	,,	Peirce		,, ...	J. M. Bull.
Canton Packet ..		....		,, ...	Russell & Co.

Printed and published by EDWARD MOLLOY, *at the Canton Press Office, Po de Monte.*

THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 4. No. 51. *Macao, Saturday, 21st September, 1839.* No. 207.

ART. V. *Description of the tea plant; its name-cultivation; mode of curing the leaves; transportation to Canton; sale and foreign consumption; endeavors to raise the shrub in other countries.—From the Chinese Repository.* [continued from last week's paper]

The tea which grows in Fuhkeen and Keangse is brought to Canton entirely by water transportation, except that part of the route crossing the Mei ling in the north of this province, and in some cases, a short land carriage from the hills to the boats. The distance from Canton to the Bohea hills is estimated by the author of the manuscript to be 2885 *le*, or about 930 English miles; to the department of Soochow in Keangsoo, he reckons the distance to be 3581 *le*, or upwards of 1190 miles. He has given minute directions on various points, as to the forms to be observed at the excise-offices on the road, the prices usually paid for boats, coolies, and transportation, and an itinerary of the distance between the places on the route, affording us an insight into the details of inland navigation in China. He says, whoever engages a boat, must examine the strength of the wood, the dryness of the hold, and the goodness of the sails, oats, anchor, and sculls. It is necessary to guard against loading the boats too deeply, lest they strike upon the sands and rocks in shallow places, and the tea get wet."

The tea, securely packed in chests, which are also wrapped in matting, and then marked, is first collected at the village of Singtsun, from whence it is carried to the mouth of the Kan keuh, a stream that takes its rise among the Bohea hills, and empties into the Poyang lake. For a portion of the tea at least, the route to *Hokow*, the principal depot on the south-eastern border of the lake, is by land; but it is probable that the tea is brought from all parts of the hills by the most direct road; not only down the Kewkeuh, but by several minor streams, all of which flow into the lake. From the village of Singtsun to Hokow is 410 *le*, and around the lake to Nanchang foo, the capital of Keangse, is 495 *le*. At these three places are excise offices to levy a duty on the passing goods, for it is the policy of the Chinese government to collect their internal imposts on manufactures at certain favorable spots on the great thoroughfares, near which not only tea, but all other products and goods, are compelled to pass. Whether this arrangement is made in order more accurately to ascertain the amounts consumed; or for the convenience of the governmental collectors; or whether it arises from a lack of confidence in the honesty of the manufacturer, who would not wish to pay more excise than he was compelled to, may be difficult to decide; probably from all these reasons combined. At any rate, the government have very adroitly taken advantage of the physical peculiarities of the country to place their tax-gatherers at such points as will incommode the people the least, while also they suffer but little to escape them. It is a part of the same policy to prohibit all native vessels from bringing tea and silk to Canton coastwise.

At Nanchang foo, the boats are fairly afloat in the river Kan, and have only to ascend it as far as the water will permit. From this place to Kanchow foo, in the southern part of Keangse, the distance is 780 *le* by the river. Between the two places, the itinerary has noted upward of one hundred localities, and added occasional remarks concerning the most remarkable temples, pagodas, &c., passed on the route, as well as the distances between the most considerable towns. There are many rapids in the river Kan, one of which, the *Shihpā tan*, or 'Eighteen rapids,' just below Kanchow foo, is somewhat celebrated as a place of danger; it is in passing this and other rapids, that the tea sometimes gets damaged. From this city to Tayu heen in Nan an foo, where the tea is landed, is 350 *le*. In some parts of this route, the boats are dragged over shallows; in others, the cargo is divided into boats carrying not more than sixty chests each, and sometimes, the men are obliged to wait until the river rises before they can proceed. The foreign embassies to the court of Peking have always ascended this river on their return to Canton, and their accounts state that the boats were dragged for miles in half the necessary depth of water. From the city last mentioned every chest of tea is carried by porters over the mountains, to Cheking heen in Nanheung chow in this province, a distance of 180 *le*. On both sides of the mountains, there are certain establishments, like post-houses, where porters are obtained; and it would appear that this part of the road is considered so dangerous, that additional coolies are supplied by them to accompany and guard the tea to prevent attacks from robbers. Large numbers of these porters are constantly employed in transporting not only tea, but goods, grain, and other commodities, as well as travellers, from side of the mountains to the other. At Cheking heen, the tea is again put into boats and carried to Keuhkeang heen in Lhaouchow foo, where it is examined a second time by the excise-office, and then reshipped into large boats, in which, by the Pih keang or North river, it reaches Canton, a distance of 980 *le* from the base of Mei ling. The boats in which the tea is brought to Canton, carry from 500 to 800 chests, and are usually called *tea boats* by foreigners, though they are not exclusively engaged in this business. They are the specimen of the vessels used for inland navigation. Their shape is like an ellipsoid; the ledge is the side, where the freighters work, is placed not far above the middle of the hull; and when laden, there is about as much above as beneath the water. Whole families live in them, making them their constant and agreeable residence. They are built of hard wood, are fitted either for sailing or tracking, and we have heard it estimated by naval men, that the largest are capable of carrying a hundred tons of measurement goods. At each of the excise-houses on the road, the supercargo of the tea presents a manifest of the cargo, and the number of persons and luggage in the boats. There are seven of them between the village of Singtsun and Canton; the excise levied at one of them is one candareen and four cash per pecul.

The green tea is cultivated in a large section of country lying partly in Nganhwuy, Keangsoo, and Chekeang, but the principal district is that of Wooyuen in Hwuychow foo in Nganhwuy, at the northwest extremity of a range of hills called Bungfo, which divide that province from Chekeang, between the thirtieth and thirty-first parallels of north latitude. They are cultivated near a branch of the Yangtsz keang, on every part of this range of hills, in a mountainous sandy soil, resulting from the disintegration of the rocks. The contiguity of this region to the large rivers enables the proprietor of green tea to carry his cargo either to Hokow or Kanchow foo on the Poyang lake in Keangsee, with only one unladi g his boats. This must be done to pass the hills between Changshan heen and Yuhshan heen, which divide the two provinces. This route is taken, we suppose, in preference to the nearer one by the Yangtsze keang, on account of the labor of stemming the powerful current of that river, and also to avail of the descending current of the stream from Yuhsh n to the Poyang lake. After the tea arrives at this lake, its route is the same as that which comes from Sing tsun.

The principal depot of the tea is a small call Shingtang in the district of Wo keang in Soochow foo in Keangsoo; this villa e on Nanhoo near the city of Soochow is a place at which large quantities of it are carried. After it is shipped at Shingtang or Soochow, it goes first to the city of Hang how foo to each kang, 60 *le* distance, near which is an imperial excise-post and a custom-house. This large city is situated at the mouth of the river Tseentang, in the district of Teentang, and the tea ascends the river 120 *le* to Changs an heen, on the borders of Keangse, passing through the districts of Yang foo and Sinching in Hangchow foo, beneath to Yechowfoo and Sengan to Kaochow foo. At Changshan heen, there is a post for levying excise, for here the tea is unladen to be carried across the mountains to Yuhshan heen in Kwangse, a distance of 120 *le*. The sum paid for carrying a tea-chest is 2 5 cash per pecul. 3 5 cash are paid for the load of two men's chair bearers, and 1 0 cash, and 45 additional for the assent. A sum of 9 cash is paid to all for spirits, and the employer is expected to add a douceur for wine to cheer the hearts of those being gone. On the arrival of the tea at Yuhshan heen in Kwangse foo, boats are chartered to take it either to Hokow or Kanchow foo, as the case may be. The distance to the former is 120 *le*; the charge for boats to the latter place is 30 taels, being a journey of more than 600 *le*.

By this long and expensive transportation, the price of the tea to the foreign consumer is greatly enhanced; some have estimated the additional charge for freight on the poorest sort third of the whole cost, but this cannot be accurately determined. If foreigners were permitted to procure their tea at Hangchow foo or Ningpo in Chekeang, the distance for transportation would be reduced to 35 miles for green, and 375 miles for black tea; and the whole distance could be performed by water, because in this route from the Bohea hills, advantage could be taken of the current down the Yangtsze keang. But on the other hand, its transportation over such an extent of country gives employment to many thousands of boatmen and porters, and enables the government to levy an internal revenue, while the additional expense to the foreign consumer (estimated at £150,000 annually on black teas alone), would never be considered by a Canton statesman, as an argument why he should endeavor to increase the consumption abroad by shortening his route, and lessening the charges of its circuitous portations. The single fact that so many mouths are fed by this branch of commerce, would weigh more with him (and we think justly), than the prospect that by and by many more *might* be.

After the tea has reached Canton, which usually happens about the middle of October, such of it as has been damaged on the route is unpacked and carefully dried. The trade in tea being monopolized by the hong merchants, the cargoes are usually carried to their hongs. But at times the traders from the hills are not disposed to sell immediately at the price offered by the hong merchants, but hold out for higher terms; at others, the lot was bargained for the preceding year, and advance money paid to assist the cultivator. The E. I. Company frequently made advances, through the hong merchants, to the cultivator in order to assist him; and also to secure a good quality of tea; and the same is frequently done now by private merchants; but, either through the mismanagement of the cultivator, or more probably, the erroneous calculations of the hong merchant's risk and loss has, in some instances, attended the transaction.

The preparation of tea for the foreign market begins the laborers for cultivating and curing it, and porters and boatmen for transporting it, in the interior of the country, also employ thousands of people in this city. The carpenter finds occupation in making small boxes for the finer description of tea, and large chests for the coarser. The plumber is engaged in manufacturing leaden canisters of proper sizes for the more delicate sorts, and in lining the large chests with lead. In making the sheet lead, he exhibits a mode of manipulation truly Chinese: the portable furnace is placed on the ground in a convenient spot; near to it is imbedded a smooth tile about a foot and a half square, to which there is a mate of a similar size, both of them thickly wrapped with paper. The workman, holding the upper with its edge resting on the lower, pours a portion of liquid lead on the latter, and instantly drops the one in his hand, by which means a thin sheet is made. This he takes out and hands to another workman, who, with a pair of shears and a hot iron, fashions it into various canisters, boxes, &c.

After the carpenter has made, and the plumber has lined, and the packer has filled, the chest, the skill and taste of the painter are called in to adorn its exterior with grotesque flower- and fanciful devices, great numbers of persons are employed in this department, though only the small boxes containing the finest teas are painted. When painted, the chests are covered with paper, on which is printed in English the name of the ship, description of tea, &c., &c., and these two branches, the papering and printing employ not a few. When papered and labeled, is but still to be sewed up in a mat, and secured with rattan, and for convenience, another label is pasted upon the outside.

After all these operations are finished, and the chest is ready for shipment, there is still remaining the "chop-boat" or lighter to be engaged, and in these fine boats, it is at last brought alongside the ship at Whampoa.

Assam.

ASSAM—ITS AGRICULTURAL IMPORTANCE.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Englishman.

SIR,

I shall not in this sketch touch on the political consequence of Assam, but confine myself to its commercial value as an agricultural province, which I shall estimate by the standard of the pounds, shillings, and pence it is capable of producing.

At present Great Britain pays 3½ Chins for tea, and nearly in specie too, not less than £2,500,000 annually, which is so much yearly lost to the national wealth of our country, as the money thus carried with, goes into the treasury of a foreign state. Now it follows, that if any British colony or other portion of her dominions, supplied her with tea sufficient for her consumption, these two millions of pounds sterling in money would be saved to the general stock of the kingdom. It is true that we have only under British rule, at present, supply sufficient for her want; but *Assam*, with very little attention, is capable of doing so in ten years.

To that country the *tea plant* of China is indigenous. It is found existing in extensive jungles throughout the province and in the neighbouring regions, occupying a area of several thousand square miles. 'This beautiful country,' M. Cash observes in his *Topography of Assam* 'enjoys all the qualities requisite for rendering it one of the finest in the world. Its climate is cool, healthy, and congenial to European constitutions; its numerous crystal streams abound in gold dust and masses of the soil near its mountains are pregnant with precious stones and silver; its atmosphere is perfumed with tea growing wild and luxuriantly; and the soil is so well adapted to all kinds of agricultural purposes, that it might be converted into one continued garden of sugar and cotton, coffee, sugar, and tea, over an extent of many hundred miles.' It was from these wild tracts that the tea recently sent to England, as an experiment, was prepared, and not from the cultivated tea plant brought round from China by Mr. Gordon. That experiment, however, has satisfactorily established the genuine character of the Assam plant. See the report of the English tea brokers, as published in the 'Proceedings of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India,' for May last, on the samples of Assam teas sent home by Government to the Court of Directors in March 1838. In fact, it only requires the applications of capital and skill to produce from those, at present waste tracts, not only sufficient tea to make us independent of China but enough to supply the wants of the whole world, as long as tea shall be drank, and on as cheap terms too, as any other country, if not cheaper. The discovery of tea in Assam is truly more valuable than gold. It also [illegible] this test and wealthy country. As this discovery will doubtless be regarded hereafter, if not at present, as an epoch in the history of British commerce, let us take a view of the benefits likely to accrue from it to Great Britain and India.

Assam is a much cheaper provisioned country than China, and being surrounded by thickly peopled states, and easily accessible from all points, labour will soon become so too. It is not, therefore, too much to expect that we shall, at no distant period, after supplying Britain, at home and abroad, divide the foreign tea trade of China, and share it equally with her; for merchants, like all other people, will always lay in their stocks at the cheapest market. But to the point. The export of tea from Canton on British bottoms for the first two years after the commencement of the free trade amounted for the twelve months ending

	lbs.
31st March 1835	41,641,266
For the year closing 31st March 1838 to	56,477,403
And for that term ending 30th June 1838 to	54,921,466

Thus giving an annual average export of 43,013,377 lbs. This average amount, as I have stated before, would cost in China better than £2,500,000 and employ about 35,000 tons of shipping. The exports of tea from Canton on American vessels for the year ending 30th June 1838, amounted to 16,618,733 lbs., and cost in China Sp. drs. 3,973,140

Now, would the circulation of so large a sum as £2,500,000, or Co's. Rs. 2,80,00,000 yearly in this country not very greatly increase it? It would, in our opinion, indeed, at it were, new life and activity into the agricultural interests of Bengal, and open sources of wealth and employment yet unknown; but perhaps not to a great extent than the port of Calcutta could be benefited. The large yearly increase of tonnage that would be found requisite when the production of tea has reached the contemplated figure of supplying the home market only, would bring about seventy 500 ton ships more to this port yearly, than now frequent it. This Government too would incr it largely in a revenual point of view. Suppose they impose an export duty of one anna per lb. on all Assam tea shipped from Bengal to Great Britain and the Colonies; that rate on 60,00,000 of lbs. would produce an annual income of Co's. Rs. 3,50,000 or £30,000 without requiring any actual increase in their present establishment. Such would be the results had we the home trade only in our hands. With a fair proportion or share of that of foreign Europe and America too, they of course would be much greater; and it is not unreasonable to look for them, for as previously mentioned, traders will always buy at the cheapest, and sell at the dearest market they can find.

Coffee, which is also a native plant of Assam is next to tea in commercial importance to Great Britain, for till this moment she has no coffee colony adequate to her wants. According to M'Culloch, coffee grows abundantly on all the low land hills of Assam, and experience in Ceylon a great part of the year, owing to the hills the appearance of being covered with snow. Assam, in fact, as well as tea, is a coffee country, also naturally and although labour there (at this moment) is somewhat dearer than in most other parts of India, yet even *now*, I fancy it is fully as cheap as *slave labour* in the *West Indies*, and it doubtless soon will become more so. What then is to prevent Assam from becoming a *first rate coffee producing district*?

	lbs.
In 1821, when the duty was 1s. per lb. the home consumption amounted to only	7,993,941
In 1828, the duty being reduced to 6d. per lb. the consumption, reached	16,766,120

And it is now (1839) in consequence of reduced duties, which always extend consumption increased to, 23,000,000

The consumption in fact throughout Europe and America is increasing at a much greater rate than production. The supplies of all our coffee colonies amounted in 1836 to only 20,700,000 lbs. being less than our wants by about 2,300,000 lbs.; the difference is, no doubt, imported from some of the foreign West India Coffee-islands or Java. Here then is ample encouragement for the investment of capital in Assam in the cultivation of coffee. Every thing is favourable to success: consumption ever rising; land excellent, cheap, and well irrigated; good cheap; labor comparatively cheap; in a word, every country seems blessed with greater advantages than Assam.

Cotton-cloth, or the tree *Picea Indica*, which produces it, is likewise indigenous to Assam, and rather thrives in great abundance, and promises to become before long a leading article of commercial importance. The importations of this article into England in 1836 amounted barely to 52,000 lbs. whilst for the year ending 5th April, 1837, they amounted to 1,78,378 lbs.; and this article is now known to be so very useful in nearly all our domestic manufactures of cloth, that its consumption will only be limited by supply.

I [illegible] rice, rotton, the sugar cane, silk, wood oil, &c. &c. and [illegible] more or less [illegible] Assam. Rice and cotton are largely cultivated by the Cossyas chiefly for export to Sylhet, Cachar, Jynteea, and Bengal proper. Every great mountain and river in the province of Assam, generally called Kamporee ranges, is said to contain a little attention would be equal to the Lead Mines. Many valuable gems are also found [illegible] among it, the real gem excepted.

Nature has blessed this country with an [illegible] abundance, and she has also covered it with [illegible] of the noblest vegetable in its territory that surpass produce to the best forests and regions of the earth. Immense rivers, Assam is watered by the magnificent Burrampooter, and its numerous branches at every point, as it runs water carriage, the best of all modes of conveyance, from the remotest part of the country is available to Calcutta, to any part of the interior of India, of Tibet, of Burmah, and I might almost add to any part of the world. There is not a better tract in the country around its native [illegible] than that occupying it with the *Burrampooter* [illegible] Assam, and after a winding course of about 2000 miles, it joins the Ganges, about 40 miles from the Bay of Bengal. It is more navigable than either the Indus, or the Ganges, of any other large river in India, and offers a wide field for steam boat navigation. Its importance too will very soon be duly appreciated if it has been overlooked or neglected hitherto.

[illegible] From the foregoing then it would appear that the British Indian Government would, if it had only the home trade in our hands, derive a yearly benefit to the state of revenue of [illegible] Rs. 3,50,000, that the port of Calcutta would derive a yearly increase from the increase of 34,000 tons yearly in its shipping

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in the itinerary, of the cities [illegible] at Soochow foo, as the gabel of the empire is a subject but partially known to foreigners.

	T. m. c.	c.	Dolls. cts.
Lead, per pecul	0. 1. 1.	1.	0. 162
Tin, per pecul	0. 1. 4.	0.	0. 208
Raw silk, per pecul	3. 0. 0.	0.	4. 160
Pongee, per pecul	0. 7. 0.	0.	0. 972
Woolens, per pecul	3. 6. 3.	0.	5. 049
Shoes, per pair	0. 0. 0.	4.	0. 0054
Dried salted fish, per pecul	0. 1. 1.	7.	0. 162
Coarse cotton, per piece	0. 0. 0.	2.	0. 0014
Leaf fans, per hundred	0. 0. 1.	4.	0. 209
Birdsnests, per pecul	1. 8. 6.	0.	2. 583
Black tea, per pecul	0. 0. 7.	6.	2. 313
Bucho de-mar per pecul	0. 1. 1.	7.	0. 162
Raw cotton, per pecul	0. 0. 3.	8.	0. 031
[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
Red thread, per pecul	0. 1. 8.	4.	0. 253
Sugs, per pecul	0. 1. 1.	7.	0. 162
Sandalwood, per pecul	0. 3. 6.	0.	0. 370
Coarse grasscloth, per piece	0. 0. 1.	1.	0. 015
Cotton, per pecul	0. 0. 3.	8.	0. 031

* Although not exactly appertaining to the subject hand, we cannot avoid copying a brief tariff, inserted

trade; and that the British nation generally would save, yearly, the prime cost of the teas now annually paid into a foreign treasury in specie, amounting to £2,500,000 or Co's Rupees 25,000,000.

The other advantages we should derive from the successful cultivation of Assam, I can form no estimate of, being in possession of no data on which to base a calculation; but they would doubtless be very great, and add to the wealth of this Government and Britain generally.

A.

Calcutta, June 24, 1839.

P. S.—I understand the 'Assam Company' are at a loss for labourers; let them look to Yunnan, one of the western provinces of China. They will get plenty there, on giving an assurance of protection and kind treatment.—*Bombay Times.*

Egypt.

FEMALE EDUCATION IN EGYPT.—The Pacha of Egypt, so conspicuous for his liberality in advance of Eastern despots generally, has sanctioned the attemp to instruct the ladies of his harem. The example appears to have spread amongst the nobles of Egypt, although the kind of instruction coveted is not just such as we could desire—it is not to be despised as the prelude to better days. The lady on whom this great and good work has devolved, is every way qualified for her work, both by classical attainments and piety. We are sure the following extract from her journal and letters cannot fail to interest. When will our wealthy Belooe imitate so praiseworthy an example? How truly gratifying to see the warrior chieftain of

"Egypt's dark land"

endeavouring to introduce the blessings of western education into his domestic circles.

It is probably to the energetic effort on the part of an unprotected female, that Mehemet Ali has been induced to send to this country a Minister of Public Instruction. His Excellency has been here several days visiting our public institutions, and on Thursday spent some time at the Model Infant-school, Gray's-inn-road.

We are living in a busy world, and the schoolmaster is indeed abroad.

"Cairo, March 27, 1839.

"This day is among the most remarkable of my life: about 10 a. m., Mrs. Kruse, Mrs. Hekekyan, and myself, mounted on donkeys, set out for the harem. On our way we called for Capt. Lyons' janissary—Mr. Wahn, the Vice-consul, coming up at the time, said, 'You must take mine also for the honour of the dear old island.' Thus preceded by two janissaries in full dress, with their silver sticks of office, we went towards the Causa Dehara, my heart in prayer to the Lord the whole time that he would make his way plain before me. With many fears we arrived at the gate of a long avenue, which is the first strong door of the harem, we next came to another strong gate, where the janissaries and donkey-men were ordered to remain, while we were waited on by several eunuchs, who took us through another strong gate, and soon after ushered us into a long and stately saloon, where there were numerous ladies busily at work. We were then shown into an ante-room, and served with coffee, out of some of the most splendid cups, set with diamonds, I have ever beheld. Our attendants were young and beautiful slaves, evidently Greek, Georgian, and Circassian. One brought us coffee, another sherbet, and a third handed sugar, each waiter having numerous slaves to attend upon her below the dais; after this, a splendid pipe with a massive amber mouth-piece, set with large diamonds, was offered to Mrs Hekekyan but refused, that lady conforming more to European than Oriental usages. Two little girls were then brought in to us; they came up to me and lounged upon me with the greatest confidence, as if accustomed to such endearments; they were evidently some part of the Royal family, from their elaborate dress to the Persian. In about a quarter of an hour an old lady, evidently high in office, came to conduct us to her Highness. We followed her into another side apartment, where we were introduced to the Princess. We found Nazly Hanoun sitting on a high divan in the corner of the room. Mrs. Kruse and myself made our European salutation, but Mrs. Hekekyan had to prostrate herself at her feet, and kiss the hem of her garments. She condescendingly moved her hand in salutation, and then smilingly bid us to be seated on the divan nearest her Nazly Hanoun is a little woman, rather fat, apparently about forty years of age. Her countenance is striking in the extreme, particularly her eyes—indeed I never saw a more piercing eye in my life; she is said to be exceedingly like her father. Her dress was very simple, consisting of a black silk handkerchief round the head, secured at the side by a diamond pin, a shirt of white English net, which quite concealed the bosom, a robe of blue cloth, evidently English, and round her body wrapped a splendid Cashmere shawl, from which hung suspended a magnificent watch and chain. She almost immediately inquired which was the teacher, and on my being pointed out to her, asked me several questions in Turkish, which Mrs. Hekekyan translated. By this time, all my nervous fears had vanished. Her questions were pertinent, and showed that she had the improvement of her household at heart; she wished me much to come and live in the house, saying that every liberty should be allowed me; I of course declined this offer, but thanked her for the honour intended. It was at last agreed, that I should teach for the first few months four hours every day, i. e. from nine o'clock a. m. to one o'clock, p. m. I found that, owing to my very imperfect knowledge of the Turkish language (the Arabic not being spoken in the harems,) I could only devote myself to ornamental teaching at first, till time, patience, and application should open the door to a more useful labour. The Princess was evidently pleased with me, for she seldom took her eyes off me for a second. She was smoking the whole time, while a crowd of ladies stood below the dais, watching her every moment. We took our departure from her Highness about noon.

"April 2.

"Early this morning I rose and prepared for entering upon my sphere of labour. I took with me all I thought would interest her Highness, and set off, praying that the Lord would give me the strength I needed in this strange mode of teaching. I passed the soldiers at the first gate, and one of the state eunuchs whereof me into the harem, where I found the Princess engaged with her ladies in superintending the thorough cleansing of the grand saloon; she was standing on a small Turkish carpet, giving directions to the servants, who were all busily employed in obeying them. On seeing me enter she quitted her occupation, saying *Ta, laske je Ditter Semsem* (Come O lady!) beckoning me to follow her into her private apartment. On entering, I stood at a respectful distance from her, but she insisted on my taking a seat near her; she then in the name of God, the most merciful, the most high, &c. inquired after my health, and the usual morning salutations were given and returned. My letter of appointment in Arabic and more than a half dozen ladies were called in to inspect their contents. Every thing was examined with the greatest attention. I had taken with me several nice books with pictures, in order to see, from her manner, which she would have preferred if I had had the power of teaching: I soon found that with one accord they wanted no books, these were, therefore, dismissed. Nazly Hanoun wished to see some muslin work, which I instantly prepared, showing her how to execute it: she seemed much pleased with her labour, and really did it with considerable neatness. In a short time I had more than a dozen of my royal pupils at work, some with lace work, others with fancy work, and a few with muslin. At a little after eleven o'clock, her Highness' dinner was brought in by about thirty slaves; a silver basin and jug a richly embroidered napkin, was given to me, while a young Circassian slave poured the water on my hands, a still more beautiful girl doing the same office for the Princess. A small table, inlaid with pearl and silver, was placed before her, over which was thrown a cloth of velvet and gold: then came forward three slaves bearing a large silver tray, about four feet in diameter, which was placed on the table. I was then called to take my seat near her, when a slave covered my lap with an embroidered napkin, and another gave me a French cambric handkerchief for my mouth. The table was completely filled with silver plates, salts, peppers, and within the circle of these were of gold, of the finest description. Each plate was covered with a different dish: more than fifty dishes succeeded each other on the table, indeed in such quick succession that there was barely time to taste many of them. I was, however, so pressed, by looks and signs, and nods, and winks, first to have this: then to have that, I really felt at last afraid of seeing them. Although a knife and fork was by the Princess, yet she preferred using the meat and rice to pieces with her fingers, (the usual way of eating in this country,) but there was nothing unclean in the way she did it, and it was performed with the greatest dexterity. As a mark of particular honour, she broke two or three hard boiled eggs, and laid them on my plate, frequently placing on it also the choicest part of the dish before us. When she partook a second time of any dish, a little bell was rung. Towards the ante-room there were no fewer than three great silver trays, each filled with nine or ten dishes: and as they were emptied another took its place. Each tray was supported by three black slaves, richly dressed, who stood like three statues; at the foot of the divan, on each side of the room (the divan ran round the room, except the side where the entrance is) stood six young and beautiful girls, also splendidly dressed, with their eyes constantly fixed on their mistress, one holding a fly-chaser, another a censer, a third a cup with water, a fourth a basin and ewer, a fifth a towel worked with gold, and the sixth the little bell before mentioned. Dinner being finished, to my great relief, our hands were washed, her Highness received a cup, and I returned to my children.—*The Bombay Times, 6th July.*

Maulmain.

The week has passed without our having heard of any confirmation or otherwise of the reports that have so long been prevalent, of the King of Ava's sons being on their way down the country, with considerable armies under their command. We were always a most sceptical on this subject, and the longer the report continues to want confirmation, as it does at present, the less shall we be inclined to place credit in it. The more we think of the matter, the less can we bring our minds to imagine the King to be so demented, as actually to threaten us with an attack. He may talk and boast and bluster as much as he likes, but when it comes to the point of irrecoverably committing himself with us, we cannot but think, that prudence and reflection will step in, and stop him in such a course. He may, perhaps, consider our forbearance hitherto as a sign of weakness, he may imagine us to be hard pressed by enemies, all around us, but yet something may whisper to him, that we are not in reality quite so weak or so hard pressed, as to allow of his attacking us with impunity. We are, however, far from urging the improbability of the thing, and should be sorry to see a feeling of too great security and impunity to prevail: on the contrary, we think there is quite sufficient in the reports that prevail to arouse vigilance and prevention on our part, for, it may be, that in a very few days, we may hear of some formidable force approaching our neighbourhood. If the fabled intentions of the King are carried into effect, his sons may at the present time be on their way from the Capital, as it was said they were to quit some time middle of the present month. There are two reasons that induce us to doubt these reported intentions being carried into effect. The first is, that no intelligence has yet reached Maulmain (at least that we have heard of,) of any preparations going on in our neighbourhood for the assembly of troops, and secondly, that to collect any such large bodies of men, at this season of the year, would be almost tantamount to producing a famine in the country. Thatwahdin has nothing in the shape of a standing army, and the men whom he can collect together, and arm, must be withdrawn from the fields, which will consequently be left uncultivated. It may be that these Princes will assume their respective Governments, without bringing with them more troops than will suffice for the body guard of men of their high rank, and to such a proceeding, though unusual in Burmese domestic policy, we can take no exception, and must content ourselves with watching their proceedings. However, all is doubt and speculation just now, and we must wait patiently, until later and more decisive intelligence reaches us from the interior of the country.

If it could be supposed that the King would place confidence in the late intelligence of the successful operations of the army of the Indus, we might calculate on its having a good effect on his mind, but there are too many around him ready to prove by the most cogent arguments, that the reports published in our papers are got up for the purpose, and as usual, there will be abundance of letters from Persia to residents at Amarapoora to announce the defeat and annihilation of our armies. The China news too, exaggerated as it will be, ere it reaches the golden ears, will go far to increase his presumptuous hopes of success against us. China is looked up to by all Ultra-Gangetic nations, as the most powerful kingdom on earth, and to see her arrayed in hostility against us and herself first striking the blow (for the late news will be construed into hundreds of Spies burnt, and thousands of Englishmen put to death) may strongly encourage others to follow so laudable an example.

In this article we have stated as much for as against the probability of an attack being meditated against us by the Burmese. This only shews the impossibility of calculating on the designs of a conceited and ignorant people, with whom the arguments and reasoning that have weight with civilized nations, become utterly nugatory, while their hopes and passions are aroused by circumstances that with the others would be altogether disregarded.

Maulmain Chronicle, 22d June

"NEITHER SHIP-SHAPE NOR BRISTOL FASHION."

The renowned city of Briggstowe, the "Place of the Passage," having recently plashed a feather from the wing of Fame, her hardy sons may be alluded to with a better grace.

The above "saying" current among all British seamen, when they would speak contemptuously of any thing ill put out of hand, evidently implies that, in Bristol things are well done, and by inference that those things appertain to shipping. Commentators appear to have been puzzled in their endeavours to unstrand the lays of this very popular adage. Let us try our hand.

Time out of mind the people of Bristol have been celebrated for their maritime exploits. Cabot, Rodgers, Dampier, Cook, Davis, and other seamen are recorded in the maritime annals, as having sailed out of this port; and her seamen generally were noted for their hardihood, daring, and professional qualifications. During my own experience, I can vouch for those whom I have met with, upholding those qualities; one and all were, what in the service are emphatically styled "prime seamen."

It is well known that the mariners of this port, were among the foremost to undertake long and perilous voyages, which must have had their influence in perfecting them in the art of seamanship; and hence excelling. Is it to be wondered at that they should have obtained by universal consent, a title to the merit of being, if not the first, second to none among their countrymen as excellent seamen? Perhaps, too, self-love may have prompted their own voice in sounding the praise this sweetest theme: a compliment, which, whether that be admitted or not, holds good at the present day in the fleet just as the northern seamen of the east coast of England are, universally, esteemed the best leadsmen.

The point of the compliment thus paid to the tars of Bristol has been used as a sort of oral goad to emulation, the effect of which, however, as a stimulant to exertion, may be supposed to have a different action on the mind of those to whom it is applied, according to their temperament and idiosyncracy. The present race hold their claim to the character of good seamen and equally to the local *distinction* of pugilistic combatancy!

The order, be it remarked, from which the seamen, natives of this Port, spring, and those of the present day are said generally to retain the character of their progenitors, have always been noted as "Hickyards" which is rather an alloy to their more sterling one of "True Blues:" indeed it may be added that the Bristolians as citizens generally have, time out of date, been reproached with a coarseness of manners, and to this day, the soubriquet of "Bristol hog" rests with them, merited or not! The blunt bearing of John Bull is pretty much the same everywhere; with the view, however of ascertaining the origin of such a character, the question was put to a native cit, who very good-naturedly repeated the following lines as an explanation.

"King Bladud once espied some hogs,
That lay wallowing in the teeming bogs *
Whence issued forth those healing springs
Since honoured by still more potent kings.
Vexed at the brutes possessing
What ought to have been a common blessing,
He banished them in mighty wrath,
And forthwith built the stately town of Bath.
The hogs thus banished by their prince,
Have lived in Bristol ever since!

An ancient Mariner.

THE SCIENCES CONNECTED WITH NATURAL THEOLOGY. *Lord Brougham's Natural Theology elucidated.*

Among the innumerable examples of design in the animal economy, there is none in which the "goodness and loving-kindness" of the Author of our being are more conspicuously shewn than in the phenomena which are developed when accidental derangements of our animal structure are produced. A class of effects are then unfolded, which are the more interesting, as they do not belong properly to the common order of natural phenomena, but are called into operation only occasionally, when some violence is done to functions which would naturally proceed unattended by the effects to which we now advert. One of the most striking examples of this class of phenomena is the *vis medicatrix*, or those healing provisions which have been supplied as the natural cure of disease or injury.

We certainly do surgeons rely on the operation of these remedial processes, that they not unfrequently use a phraseology in which a certain volition and intention is actually ascribed to the different parts of the system, as if there were sentient and intelligent beings, entertaining a purpose to the accomplishment of which they actively address themselves. The celebrated John Hunter is mentioned as an example of this, who constantly speaks of the limbs and bones *acting* in disease or when suffering from injury, as if they had an *intention* of influencing, and *knew* how to execute the process. "This habit of expressing himself," says Lord Brougham, "could only have resulted from constantly observing the exact adaptation of natural operations to the uses and wants of the system on each occasion, and the exact coincidence in point of *time*, as well as *proportion* of the supply with the demand."

"The formation of bony matter when a fracture has taken place, and the pieces of the broken bone are required to be knit together again, has been mentioned before, and the whole process is striking and instructive. First, blood is poured out into the fracture—it coagulates; soon after very small or capillary blood-vessels shoot into the coagulated blood; the blood disappears, gelatinous matter alone remains; this gradually hardens, and bony particles are deposited, which fill up the break and knit the bone. Where a dislocation has taken place there is no similar process; but as soon as the luxation is reduced and the bones are replaced, in a very little while all the fine apparatus of the joints is restored with wonderful perfection, so as speedily to obliterate the traces of the mischief. Even where the restorative process has proved inadequate, and a distortion takes place, as when by some natural defect in the firmness of some bones, they sink under the pressure of the body, a new weight being thrown upon other bones, those are strengthened additionally for the purpose of enabling them to meet the new demand upon their powers. Thus the leg and thigh bones are fortified by additional secretions of bony matter, and these are thrown upon the yielding side, and perpendicularly to the line of pressure, with as manifest a design of strengthening as is shown by those who shore or prop an old wall. Again, when after a fracture the bone of the limb is set, the ends may overlap, and thus the limb be shortened. What then shall become of the muscles, which had been of a length to fit the former size of the bone? Those muscles immediately begin to shorten much beyond their original natural contraction, and they acquire a power of further contraction, to suit the altered length of the bone. *It is as if upon any accident happening to one part of a steam-engine, whereby it had changed its dimensions, the neighbouring parts, wholly unaffected by the accident, were of themselves to change their dimensions or their position, so that their action should also be varied, and varied exactly to suit the alteration in the part affected, thus continuing the movement of the machine, but in a different adjustment, and all without any interference of the engineer.*" pp. 107—109

This is admirable. Nothing can be more felicitous than the illustration of the comparative imperfection of the most perfect work of human art. The mechanism of the animal *repairs itself.*

Aneurism furnishes another striking example of provisions of this kind. In this case new vessels are formed, or small ones enlarged, to supply the defect of circulation produced by an accidental impediment in an injured vessel.

"This, as is well known, is a tumour formed by the partial bursting or giving way of an artery; and if the vessel be of considerable size, death must immediately take place. The blood which escapes on the rupture of the vessel coagulates and becomes a lid. A kind of *temporary plug* is thus afforded, and time gained for a more durable repair being supplied by a more solid work being executed. Coagulable lymph is formed and thrown out, and it soon becomes firm membrane. Layer after layer of this is deposited so that a bandage or coating is provided sufficiently strong to resist the continual pressure from the impulse of the blood. Thus the inflammatory action which ensued upon the rupture, produces a new substance required for counteracting the effects of that rupture, and enabling the artery to continue performing its functions as a conduit for carrying the blood to its destination; and this fluid itself supplies the materials with which the breach in the conduit used for carrying and distributing it is first temporarily plugged and then repaired, as if the water in a pipe were to secrete, first a ciment or lute to make the channel watertight and then different plates of metal and braces to mend the pipes wherever its own pressure had burst them." pp. 109, 110.

There is, however, another provision still more remarkable, which is developed in the progress of aneurism.

"The pressure must be relieved of the mass of blood upon the channel, which is no longer of sufficient strength to resist it. Accordingly, blood-vessels, which before had hardly been discernible, begin to work with new energy, and are enlarged in their capacity. These run parallel to the artery injured, and convey the blood, so that the requisite supply continues to be afforded, but by a new system, formed and in operation for the relief of the injured channel, as soon as its damage has by the first natural operation been repaired." p. 111.

Having explained this exquisite arrangement, Lord Brougham, with his wonted eloquence, proceeds:—

"What engineer—what Smeaton, or even Watt himself, ever constructed a pipe, such that, when it was fractured, it could not only provide itself with a plug to stay immediate mischief, and enable the machine to go on, but could also provide splices for a permanent repair; and not only that, but could of itself, immediately after the accident, form new conduits and other parts exactly fitted to continue the general movement, and also to afford such relief as the injured part required,—relief exactly proportioned at once to the amount of the weakness sustained, and to the extent of the service required? And all this without the necessity of the engineer himself being at once appealed to, or any extraneous aid called in. Is there any thing like this in all the works of these great men? Is there any thing more marvellous even in the works of the grand Artist himself? Yes—for He, too, made the minds as well as the bodies of those men; and the wondrous mechanism of such minds as theirs, and those of the Newtons and La Places, which proceeded from the same hand, incomparably surpasses all the marvels of their bodily structure." pp. 111, 112.

Bombay Times.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

SIR,

In your Paper of 31st August last I was much surprised to find a statement of my unfortunate affair on board the Black Joke somewhat wrong. The Boat was not anchored on account of contrary winds but was *becalmed*. I was not conveyed to the Hospital, but to Mr. Just's house where I was living. The Schooner was not chartered or belonged to Mr. Just, and further I beg to request of you, your informant of me being in Mr. Just's employ: I have been in China one year for the sole purpose of trade between this and England, and I am not in the employment of any one in China, nor do I wish to be.

I beg to state that six unfortunate lascars have lost their lives, and happy to say the rest are

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The mineral springs at Bath in Somersetshire.

ger and do not expect to lose my arm for any further information you may require please address

Your most obst Servant.

MARK MOSS.

on board the Isabella, Hong kong.

September 8th, 1839.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Dear Sir,

A short time ago you published in your paper an account of a scientific Parisian who proposed undertaking the manufacture of Sunshine; and as a counterpart to this I herewith beg to send you a notice of an individual who says he can make Rain, and he seeks aid of the United States Government to enable him to accomplish his object. Should these gentlemen succeed in their undertakings, of which both appear to entertain no doubts whatever, the former could probably soon realize a fortune in Spitzbergen, and the latter be no less fortunate among the Egyptians.

I extract the following from the Journal of the last Congress of the United States.

Your's &c.

S.

"Tuesday Dec. 18.—A petition was presented by Mr. Buchanan from John P. Esby, stating that he had discovered the means of making rain in tracts of country, and proposing to make the experiment at his own expense, provided, if he could succeed, that Congress would give him a premium of so much for five miles, and at a like ratio for any greater extent of surface. The petioner professed still higher powers, viz. to raise, at his pleasure, the Ohio River."

"Mr. Buchanan admitted that all these things were strange, passing strange, and though he did not profess to have full faith in the powers of the petitioner, yet there were more things in philosophy than were usually dreamed of. This he would say, that he was personally acquainted with the gentleman, and that he was not only very respectable, but highly intelligent; and besides the petition was signed by some of the most scientific and literary gentleman in Philadelphia, who state that his views were founded on strictly philosophical principles, and that it was highly probable he would succeed. Mr. B. did not believe, however, that he could make it rain; but, at the same time the probability of his success in the attempt had been attested by some of the most learned and respectable men in Philadelphia. Mr. B. therefore wished that the memorial might be referred to the Committee on Agriculture, and he hoped no other motion would prevail, or, if any, that the memorial would be laid on the table; though he greatly preferred that it would go to the committee."

"Mr. Crittenden was understood to say that he was particularly alarmed at the suggestion that the Ohio River was about to be put under the peculiar care of the petitioner, though on what principles he could succeed Mr. C. did not know. But if he should succeed, he might in some fit of misanthropy, involve us all in eternal clouds, and might even bring another flood to desolate the earth; so that, unless the petitioner could show that he could also remedy these evils, and manufacture Sunshine as well as Rain, Mr. C. would rather he would not go on in these experiments, and he was unwilling to encourage any one in the attempt merely to produce rain unless he could also make sunshine. This latter exploit Mr. C. believed had been attempted by a Frenchman, who professed that he was able to make sunshine enough for the King's garden. But this would not be sufficient to scatter the clouds from the whole face of the United States, and check the swelling of the Ohio."

"The petition was laid on the table."

Macao, September 17, 1839.

CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 21st Sept. 1839.

We published last week the Notice from the Commander of H. M. S. Volage that the river and port of Canton was to be blockaded, and that such blockade was to take effect six days after that Notice. It will be seen from another Notice dated the 16th from Hong kong, that owing to the safety of certain of Her Majesty's subjects supposed to have been cut off by the officers of the Chinese Government having been ascertained, and negotiations having been opened upon the basis of the withdrawal of the proclamations against the lives and liberty of her said Majesty's subjects" the blockade notified on the 11th, will not be established. We know not what the nature of those negotiations may be, but it appears strange that, two days after, the Chinese authorities should have published the proclamation of which our readers will find a translation below, in which Captain Elliot is threatened to be seized and severely punished wherever he be found. It would appear from this proclamation that the negotiations towards a withdrawal of the proclamations against the liberty of British subjects could not have been far advanced, since the Chinese continue to issue new documents of the same nature. We still hope that this paper may have been sent from the Bogue at a date previous to the opening of the negotiations; if subsequent we suppose them to have been broken off. There are, however, rumours afloat of more pacific intentions of the Chinese, and we hope to see them confirmed, that the British now at Hongkong may be enabled to return to Macao, until the question at issue can be settled by the two respective Supreme governments.

We translate the following Edict issued by the Portuguese authorities from "*O Portuguez no Chi-na*", the *Gazeta de Macao* having thus changed its name, and its first number under the new designation having been published on the 19th of this month.

Edict.—"The lamentable occurrence having happened that the Chinese Cruizers have, early on the morning of the 18th inst., unjustly burned the Spanish Brig *Bilbaina*, then anchored in the Typa, on suspicion of the vessel having Opium on board; the loyal Senate do consider it their duty to fit out an armed vessel to cruize in that anchorage as fast as the roads, and by this means to procure. 1st. That vessels of any nation whatsoever anchoring there with Opium on board may be taken and confiscated.—2nd. That no other fatal mistake like that of the Spanish brig may happen. It is therefore published that all vessels of whatever nation that may anchor in the above named anchorages on or after the first day of October next with Opium on board shall be confiscated." Dated Macao, 14th September, 1839.—Signed, Silveira Pinto, Braga, Silva, Barretto, Lemos, Lima.

We hear that the answer given by the Chinese on reclamation made to them for the value of the brig burnt, was to the effect that the Chinese were convinced that the vessel burnt was English, that she had Opium on board, that she had visited, to sell this opium, several places on the coast lately; that therefore the representations made to them were false and scandalous, etc. etc. The affair is still pending, and it is probable that after the depositions of the mate and four sailors who have not yet been given up, shall have been taken, the Chinese will be obliged to make restitution.

The Revd. Mr Bridgman, at the invitation of the Chinese authorities, accompanied by three linguists, deputed for the purpose, went to the Bogue on the 10th, when he had an interview with a wei yune, an officer deputed by the Imperial Commissioner, which, we believe, had reference to the present difficulties between the Chinese and English. Mr. Bridgman returned to Macao two days after.

It will be seen from the letter Mr. Moss has favored us with, that we were led into error, in giving an account of the attack on the *Black Joke*, on some points not materially affecting the correctness of our statement. The letter would have appeared in our last had we received it in time; our readers will no doubt be glad to see that Mr. Moss is fast recovering from his wounds.

We are obliged to our correspondent S. for the interesting extract which accompanies his communication, relative to Mr. Esby's invention of producing rain at *Hottom*. Physical science is making such immense progress, and discoveries have lately been made, the possibility of which would fifty years ago have been treated with contempt and ridicule, that it would be very presumptuous in us to pronounce Mr. Esby's scheme to be visionary; supposing it to be really what it's inventor or discoverer professes it to be, it cannot fail to become one of the most beneficial discoveries ever made, in case it can be rendered available in countries that now, owing to their drought, are inaccessible to cultivation. Our correspondent in alluding to the discovery of making Sunshine by a Frenchman, if he means Mr. Gaudin's invention, will allow us to observe that this invention professes only to produce a light as strong as that of the sun, but by no means to produce its heat also.

We have last week but briefly alluded to it, but a serious affray too place we understand, on Thursday the 6th instant at Kow loon, a large town in the immediate neighbourhood of Hongkong, in an attempt to get provisions for the fleet. Supplies of every kind having been stopped for several days, the cutter *Louisa* and a small schooner the *Pearl* proceeded to Kow loon, and it was intimated to the people that troubles must ensue if the prohibitions against supplying the large fleet now in Hongkong bay, (consisting of upwards of 30 sail) were not removed. The tradespeople consequently brought a large quantity of pigs, ducks, fowls, etc. to the beach for sale, but were prevented from sending them on board the boats by the Mandarins. A collision consequently took place between the cutter and Schooner and the Mandarin junks, and which led to a regular engagement during which several broadsides were exchanged, and in the end three man of war junks were driven on shore after being somewhat roughly handled, and were then abandoned. The junks were assisted by a fort mounting several guns. Towards sunset, we understand, H. M. S. *Volage*, having heard of the disturbance, got under weigh and proceeded to Kowloon, but finding the Junks on shore and the fort silent, she returned in the morning to Hong kong, without firing a gun. The boats have, after this, again begun to supply the shipping, but not in large quantities.

Proclamation.*

Tseang, acting Keun min foo of Macao, raised ten steps and recorded ten times, issues this clear proclamation—

It appears that the American merchants Sturgis and others have petitioned, "that because Elliot wishes to prohibit their entering the port to trade, they request that such of their ships as shall presently arrive may proceed directly up to the Bogue, and there wait to be examined, and then enter the port, &c &c." Now this coming before me the Keun min foo, I have accordingly handed it up to His Excellency Lin the High Imperial Commissioner, and have received the following in reply:

"I find that whenever a ship arrives at Canton the most wait until the high officers have ascertained by examination that she brings no prohibited articles, when she is permitted to enter the port. Now who is this Elliot that so presumptuously dares to prohibit the vessels of other countries from entering the port! Such conduct as this is outrageously obstinate, and it will be impossible for me again to excuse his offences. Besides strictly considering the military officers in every part to seize Elliot and restrain (his actions), and transmitting this to the said Keun min foo, that, in answer to the petition of Sturgis and others, that their ships might proceed directly to the Bogue and there anchor, he sends them an answer, permitting it to be as they request; moreover, lest among the outside foreigners there should be some scheming persons, it is necessary that there be the greatest watchfulness kept up among the many ships of war stationed at the Bogue, daily exercising themselves and maintaining the strictest vigilance:—we also instruct the admiral of the station, that when an American ship reaches the Bogue, he direct two vessels to go alongside her, and ascertain that she has no contraband goods or any war like weapons on board, after which he will order the pilot to carry her directly up to Whampoa; they need not anchor within the chain passage. It is thus that I exhibit my sincere compassion, and enable them quickly to return home. You will transmit this in answer to the petition (of the Americans). You will also issue a proclamation to the merchantmen of all nations that they may know that our ships of war will protect them if they speedily enter the port, they need not delay their entrance, looking about them and loitering. (When at Whampoa), they will as usual wait until the governor, the footmen and admiral have granted the papers, and in leaving, they will receive the chop. &c. &c."

Having received this, besides taking and proclaiming it to the American merchants Sturgis and others for their obedience, I also, combining all the particulars, issue a clear proclamation, that whenever comes to Canton from foreign countries to trade may fully know them. You will accordingly comply with these; and hereafter, when your merchantmen reach Canton and have arrived at the Bogue, you will wait there until the governmental cruisers have ascertained that there is no contraband commodity or any warlike weapons on board, when the pilot will carry the ship directly up to Whampoa; the ship need not anchor within the chain passage. The said foreigners need not delay and look about them, watching what takes place, but it is right that they be obedient and not oppose. A special edict.

Tsoukwang. 19th year, 8th month, 11th day. (September 10th, 1839.)

* The following translation made from a Portuguese version of the proclamation was in type, when we were kindly furnished with the above; it will be seen that they are substantially the same.

Tsiang, Keun-min-foo (Subprefect) of Macao, &c.

Be it known, that the American merchants Sturgis and others, having addressed to me a representation, in which they request that their ships be allowed immediately to proceed to the Bogue, there to await the competent inspection in order to be able to proceed to Whampoa, seeing that Elliot pretends to prevent the entrance of these ships to trade; I, the Sub-prefect made known this representation to H. E. the High Commissioner, and have just received, in answer, a despatch from H. E. which says as follows:

"It is the practice for all merchant-ships that come to Canton to trade, to wait for the visitation of a Magistrate from this empire, and, if no prohibited articles are found on boar'd, they are immediately permitted to proceed to Whampoa; how then has Elliot dared to prevent the entrance into Port of the ships of different nations arriving in China! Such deportment proves only how great is his folly and rebellion! It is impossible any longer to suffer this, and I give therefore to the magistrates and military of the various stations, orders that Elliot may be taken and severly punished. I likewise direct the subperfect that he must always, in like circumstances, give all necessary sustenance to the American merchant, Sturgis and others, who requested that their ships might immediately proceed to anchor in the Bogue; and which has already been afforded; and I moreover direct him to take due precautions on all occasions to discover whether these foreigners come perhaps with any sinister views.

"As there are in the neighbourhood of the Bogue several dozens of His Imperial Majesty's cruizers, which having been daily exercised, must now be sufficiently well disciplined, I have addressed the Admiral of the station, ordering him positively, to send, whenever an American vessel arrives at the port, two of these cruizers to board such vessel and to examine it. If it has truly no arms or no prohibited articles on board, then the Pilot is to be ordered to take the vessel immediately up to Canton, without its being necessary that the said vessel be anchored at *Lien kia*: thus may the foreigners duly appreciate our favor, and may without loss of time return to their own country; the subprefect will as soon as he receives these our orders make them known without the slightest loss of time, that foreign ships of all nations may know that there are cruizers to protect them and to take them into port, thus avoiding unnecessary detention. The Subprefect will also await the orders from the Governor of Canton, the Foo-yuen and the Admiral; his representation to me is herewith returned."

The above orders from the High Commissioner having been communicated to the American merchants for their information, it becomes me to order that public proclamation be made, that all ships of the various nations coming to Canton may know and obey. When, therefore, your ships arrive you must demand a pilot to take you to the Bogue, where the cruizers must make the necessary visit, and if you really have no prohibited arms or contraband articles on board, then the Pilots may immediately take you to Whampoa, without your first anchoring at *Lien kia*; thus our clemency towards you will be made more manifest, and you foreigners will not be obliged unnecessarily to lose your time. Respect this and obey! a special proclamation.

Macao 14th day 8th moon of the 19th year of Tsoukwang (19th Sept. 1839.

Memorial.

To The Right Honorable,

LORD VISCOUNT PALMERSTON.

My Lord,

1st. We the undersigned British Merchants lately residing in Canton, several of whom had the honor of addressing your Lordship on the 24th May on the subject of the outrageous proceedings of the Chinese Government in March last; are once more compelled respectfully but most earnestly to address your Lordship, in consequence of having been again subjected to further acts of arbitrary violence from the same source.

2nd. On completion of the delivery of the Opium surrendered by Her Majesty's Superintendent to the Imperial Commissioner, on behalf of Her Majesty's Government (particulars of which have been laid before your Lordship) your Memorialists retired from Canton to Macao, in obedience to the injunctions of Her Majesty's Superintendent, in the hope of being allowed to remain peaceably in that settlement, under protection of the Portuguese Flag until otherwise arranged by the authority of Her Majesty's Government.

3. After a residence of three Months in Macao, your Memorialists have been compelled suddenly to abandon that place, and seek refuge on board their Ships, in consequence of menacing preparations of the Imperial Commissioner, and Edicts ordering the departure of all British Subjects on pain of severe punishment: at the same time holding us responsible with our lives for the surrender of an individual to suffer death, in satisfaction of the alleged murder of a native, in an accidental affray with some British and American Seamen, a few weeks since at the anchorage of Hongkong.

4th. Her Majesty's Superintendent has been unable after a careful investigation, according to the forms of British Law, to fix such charge of murder on any British Subject.

5th. Without any charge whatever against your Memorialists, individually or collectively, from the High Commissioner, in connexion with the ostensible cause of our actual expulsion from Macao, we were first deprived of our Servants, and supplies of food; and then compelled to abandon our dwellings, without previous preparation, and in the possession of means barely adequate for the removal of our Books, Papers and Articles of immediate use and necessity; under circumstances involving much cruel privation of families and invalids.

6th. The Governor of Macao was pleased to express his anxiety to afford all aid in his power to the British Community; but his Excellency did not attempt to combat those your Memorialists the fact of his total inability to give them efficient protection; and they quitted that settlement under a perfect conviction that such a course was imperatively necessary for the general safety.

7th. Your Memorialists further beg leave to call to your Lordship's serious notice, a case of aggravated outrage committed by some Chinese boats full of armed men, and bearing the flags of Mandarins, upon a British owned Pinnace Boat, consisting of seven Lascars and an English Trader (then in the act of removing with his personal effects from Macao to Hongkong), whom they cruelly murdered; and after murdering five of the Lascars, and robbing the vessel of much valuable property, set on fire, and then abandoned it: an event, which although your Memorialists cannot consider it to have been committed with the knowledge of the Imperial Commissioner, yet they can entertain little doubt, that it is mainly attributable to the highly menacing character of some of his late edicts, and to his generally violent bearing towards Foreigners, especially British, thus leading the inferior officers to conceive that any acts of brutal outrage might be perpetrated with impunity.

8th. In the former Memorial an opinion was expressed, that after the violent act of the High Commissioner in March last, the return of British Subjects to Canton would be alike dangerous to themselves, to the property of their Constituents, and derogatory to the honor of their Country; until such time as the power of the British Government might convince the Chinese authorities that such outrages would not be endured.

9th. And it was further stated that such powerful interference could alone prevent the recurrence of similar or more violent proceedings. Your Memorialists may respectfully refer your Lordship to the facts now detailed in illustration of the Justice of that Opinion.

10th. It appears unnecessary to add that the circumstance of the British being outside the Port instead of in Canton, has merely changed, the scene, not the nature, of the Connmissioner's persecutions: there being every reason to believe that, had we remained in Canton, the plan by which the Commissioner succeeded in extorting property to the value of between 6 and 9 millions sterling, would again have been resorted to, for the purpose of endeavoring to enforce the surrender of an innocent man for capital punishment.

Signed.	Signed.
Dent & Co	Bell & Co.
D. & M. Rustomjee.	Fox Rawson & Co.
Lindsay & Co.	Dixon & Co.
Gribble Hughes & Co.	R. Wise Holliday & Co.
Macvicar & Co.	Jardine Matheson & Co.
Bomanjee Manockjee.	Framjee Jamsetjee.
Cowasjee Shapoorjee Tabac	Jamieson & How.
Burjorjee Sorabjee.	Harmusjee Framjee.
Cowasjee Sapoorjee.	Burjorjee Manockjee.
Nesserwanjee Bomanjee.	Pestonjee Cowasjee.
Cowasjee Pallanjee	Eglinton Maclean & Co.
W. & T. Gemmell & Co.	Turner & Co.
Cox & Anderson.	A. & D. Purdon jee.
Daniell & Co.	

Official Public Notice.

The safety of certain of Her Britannic Majesty's Subjects supposed to have been cut off by the Officers of the Chinese Government having been ascertained, and negociations being opened upon the basis of the withdrawal of the Proclamations against the lives and liberty of Her said Majesty's Subjects;

It is hereby declared that till further Notice be given (founded upon the result of such negociations) the Blockade notified by me on the 11th Instant will not be established, and Vessels continuing to enter will be permitted to pass out unobstructed.

Given under my hand on board

Her Majesty's Ship "Volage"

at anchor in Hong kong Bay

off the Port of Canton this sixteenth day of September, 1839.

(Signed) H. SMITH,

Captain of Her Britannic Majesty's Ship "Volage."

A. S. Certified True Copy,

EDWARD ELMSLIE,

Secretary and Treasurer to the Superintendents of the Trade of British Subject in China.

GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Statement of the Quantities of Teas and Raw Silk Exported to the United Kingdom. Season 1838-39 to this date.

Date	Ships	Destination	Tonnage	Tea Black. Pecuis. Pekoes	Tea Black. Pecuis. Canton Bohea	Congou	Caper.	Souchong	Campoi	Ankoi.	Hong-kay.	Pekoe.	Orange Pekoe.	Tea Green. Pecuis. Hyson	Young Hyson	Hyson Skin.	Twankay	Gun-powder.	Imperial	Ps. Raw Silk
1839 July. 18	William Jardine	London	691	.. ..	..	2521	21	67	36	..	..	15	493	774	..	..	..	1616	7	7	..
21	Alexander Baring	,,	505	.. ..	..	3976	77	167	..	..	..	23	90	213	..	..	..	1965	67	..	61
26	Westminster	,,	513	.. ..	..	3012	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	..	88	..	..	..	..	7
26	Imogen	,,	331	.. ..	..	2624	..	33	..	..	..	93	..	63	..	..	124	..	..	..	..
23	John O'Gaunt	Liverpool	449	.. ..	..	2799	77	96	..	..	..	40	16	284	..	..	74	..	18	7	..
26	Euphrates	London	617	.. ..	..	4945	61	140	..	..	..	..	469	96	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Feby. 1	Mary	,,	..	.. ..	..	5553	..	147	..	..	..	..	218	221	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	Orestes	Bristol	529	.. ..	..	5427	67	163	..	..	..	..	78	130	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	Patriot Queen	Liverpool	541	.. ..	..	4286	103	79	..	..	..	..	69	127	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	Bengal	London	..	.. ..	..	7134	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	John Bull	,,	398	.. ..	..	639	130	149	..	..	..	..	..	130	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	Penang	Liverpool	347	.. ..	..	3 03	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	..	..	..	26	..	..
3	La Belle Alliance	London	..	.. ..	..	5003	..	134	..	41	..	..	163	178	..	..	..	20	..	..	..
6	Duke of Lancaster	,,	..	.. ..	..	4245	13	198	..	..	..	19	64	164	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Oriental	Cowes for Order	867	.. ..	..	3653	..	458	234	..	..	..	154	..	5	112	..	715	22	114	..
8	Moffat	London	822	.. ..	..	8074	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Inglis	,,	1372	.. ..	..	10169	75	633	..	98	..	70	306	306	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
8	Chelydra	Bristol	449	.. ..	..	2974	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Jamaica	Glasgow	369	369 ..	..	3015	100	..	..	31	..	..	29	34	45	..	13	49	22	13	..
9	Jane Brown	,,	280	.. ..	..	2599	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	30	..	..
11	Eliza Stewart	London	423	.. ..	..	4202	..	130	..	..	..	..	196	256	..	..	..	49	..	..	40
12	Crescent	,,	574	.. ..	..	5291	..	61	..	..	..	..	..	35	..	..	..	..	49	1	92
March 10	Hindostan	,,	501	.. ..	..	832	384	294	..	..	..	478	346	173	16	..	..	797	..	..	673
18	Viscount Melbourne	,,	650	.. ..	..	5827	42	117	..	..	..	150	106	29	..	..	..	221	..	..	141
May	Isabella	Leith	422	.. ..	..	4355	..	202	29	..	..	..	10	203	..	21	..	34	6	8	..
	Parrock Hall	London	420	.. ..	..	2303	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	910	..	..	17
	Rosalind	,,	271	.. ..	..	2079	102	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	577	..	..	..
	Ingleborough	,,	401	.. ..	..	3561	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	151	..	..	..	344	71	..	..
	Premier	,,	420	.. ..	..	3259	..	246	..	..	..	..	55	69	..	..	15	491	77	6	190
	Tigris	Liverpool	422	.. ..	..	2764	..	63	..	..	..	..	145	29	90	..	..	1084	48	3	..
	Orixa	Cork for Orders	365	.. ..	..	2173	..	3	..	..	..	..	97	..	48	..	98	1366	34	..	..
	Orwell	London	1436	.. ..	..	7331	33	205	..	..	..	..	..	139	890	100	82	354	311	184	..
	Lord Wm. Bentinck	,,	568	.. ..	..	4892	..	..	..	..	..	..	83	..	54	..	..	1026	169	11	26
	St. Vincent	,,	410	.. ..	..	2773	..	..	..	..	..	..	51	..	298	..	..	..	..	18	13
	Eliza	,,	..	.. ..	..	3512	..	22	..	..	..	70	..	65	2	26	1609	13	10	..	..
	George IV.	,,	..	.. ..	..	7123	..	13	..	79	..	..	33	11	29	273	37	5018	50	121	74
	David Scott	,,	..	.. ..	..	4218	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	216	32	752	120	1.0	612	236	236
	Reliance	,,	..	.. ..	..	7126	14	..	..	23	..	..	136	86	706	27	..	4140	491	331	..
	Anne Jane	,,	..	.. ..	..	1600	..	..	..	..	335	..	5	..	139	..	..	1049	65	75	160
	Hackney	,,	..	.. ..	..	2263	..	26	8	..	..	..	4	..	546	162	..	367	169	80	267
	Emily Jane	,,	..	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69	79	117	..	43	353	120	84	356
			369			166713	1461	4147	3 6	27	1 99	40 08	4175	4925	1573	631	8700	4 8	1490	2436
Shipped from 1st July to end of December 1838.			135	355		52964	797	2056	122	523	11 58	548	25 2 52	8 3373	3262	4 6	2221	1647	1060
			504	355		219677	2258	6203	4 28	793	1147	4568	6687	8298	4835	635	10921	6137	3496

Black Teas Pecls. 244 118 Lbs. 3 549 666
Green Teas ,, 60,972 ,, 8,129 800

Total Pecuis 305,090 Lbs. 40.678,666

Macao, 6th July, 1839.

GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Statement of Tea exported to the United States, Season 1838-39.

Despatch	Ships	Destination	Tea Black. Pecuis. Congo	Souchong	Pow-chong	Pecco	Orange Pecco	Hyson	Young Hyson	Hyson Skin	Twankay	Gunpow	Imperial
1838 July 4	Mandarin	New York		315				928	1912	15		468	618
,, 24	Splendid	do.		251	257			57	992	57		238	147
,, 24	Baptiste Mesick	do.		252	218			141	2010	245		187	188
,, 6	Hindoo	New York via Manila						112	187			119	87
August 8	Philippe Int.	New York			196			49	1951	174		385	218
,, 19	Levant	New York via Manila		169				77	1150	45		81	131
September 20	Commerce	Philadelphia		201	180	6		328	1704	497		116	155
November 19	Albion	New York		196	230	60	127	965	1465	96		58	311
,, 20	Mary Chilton	do.							1197			245	168
1839 January 12	York	do.		38	86			180	964	855		412	262
,, 21	Ceylon	Manila and New York										215	87
,, 30	Trenton	New York		155				610	2186	156		95	140
February 1	Asia	Manila and New York		497					2175			249	125
,, 5	J. N. Gossler	New York		208	278			582	1135	360		88	826
March 7	London	do.		561					3491	597		111	117
,, 20	Omeva	do.			22				371	137	35	18	42
	Francis Stanton	New York		642	296		64		2516	234	21	328	222
	Vancouver	Boston	1896	227				300	634				
	Niantic	New York		344	194			230	2062		165	103	38
	Girard	do.		184	308		4	397	1401	174	6	45	432
May 9	Roman	do.		409	360	95		60	1060	125	35	90	60
14	Canada	do.		235	417			34	3532			286	215
27	Covington	do.			134			191	2540			251	246
30	Panama	do.		103	163			437	3810	573	169	393	128
		Pecuis	1896	6779	3301	71	195	4159	41567	4062	475	6278	4708
		Chests	7898	11113	7014	149	187	8318	61178	7837	778	7564	6651

Black Teas Pecuis 11,969 Chests 21.634
Green ,, ,, 61.190 ,, 92.956

Total Pecuis 73,158 Chests 114.910

Canton, 1st June, 1839.

NOTICE.—The undersigned intending to leave China for Europe in the course of next month, requests any one having claims against him to send in such to him on board the 'PEANTER' without delay.

JAMES STARKEY.

PEANTER, HONGKONG, 4th September, 1839.

NOTICE.—WILLIAM HENRY SHERLOCK, residing at Manila, and RICHARD BERNARD, residing at Singapore, are partners in our firms of PITCAIRNE, SYME & Co. at Batavia, SYME & Co. at Singapore, and KER, MURRAY & Co. at Manila, from and since the 1st October, 1838.

Manila, 22d July, 1839. KER, MURRAY & Co.

NOTICE.—All persons who have claims against the late WILLIAM AMERAGE, sailmaker of this place, will please to present them to the Subscriber for adjustment; and all who are indebted to the said deceased, are requested to make payment of said debts to

JAMES P. STURGIS.

Macao, 30th July 1839.

NOTICE.—MR. MERWANJEE JEEJEEBHOY, is admitted a partner in our establishment, and the business will be conducted in future under the firm of DADABHOY and MANICKJEE RUSTOMJEE & Co.

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.

Macao, 25th June, 1839.

NOTICE.—MR. CORMACK is admitted a partner in our firm from this date.

Bombay, 1st April, 1839. LECKIE & Co.

NOTICE.—As the British now residing at Macao, may be desirous of availing themselves of their leisure hours to acquire the Portuguese language, a Portuguese gentleman proposes to give lessons therein, either at his own house or at any gentleman's residence, either morning or evening, as it may best suit the parties. For reference apply at the Canton Press Office.

Macao, 5th July, 1839.

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Canton, 9th November, 1838.

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Canton, January 4th 1836. WETMORE & Co.

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Singapore 29th October 1838. J. H. MOOR.

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SAILED OR DESPATCHED.—Amer. *Robert Fulton*, MacMichael, for Newyork; Brit. *Mermaid*, for London.

PASSENGER.—per *Robert Fulton*, Mr. W. S. Wetmore.

Our shipping reports are at present necessarily incomplete, the communication between this and Hongkong being very irregular.

The *Eagles* is under dispatch for England.

VESSELS AT HONGKONG etc., Brit. *Jane, Lord Amherst, Harrier, Psyche, Hercules, Andes, Jardine, Mermaid, Isabella, Anna, Milton, Rose, Governor Findlay, Maria, Pearl, Thistle, Lady Hayes, Syed Khan Hannah, Carnatic, Mangalore, Copeland, Lory, Edmonstone, John Marsh, John Horton, Lame, Fort William, Cornwallis, Eagles, Cambridge, General Wood, Charlotte, Charles Forbes, Belhaven, Hannah, Stains Castle, Sir. C. Malcolm, Fanniltort, Sultana, Pekoe, Scaleby Castle, Herald, Harlequin, Mysoun Dyaroun, Celedonia, Singapore Packet, Planter, Lawston, Sheh Allum, Atlantic, Manly, Cordelia, H M. S. Volage, Good Success, Castle Huntly, Earl Balcarres, Charles Grant Lady Nugent, Frederick Huth, Black Jake.*

Bremen. *George Washington.*

LATEST DATES, from ENGLAND, 18th May, via Bombay UNITED STATES, 5th April, ✠ *Morea*. CALCUTTA, 13th July, ✠ *Poppy*. BOMBAY, 17th July, ✠ *Ballarrat* SINGAPORE, 9th August, ✠ *Poppy*. JAVA, 4th August, ✠ *Canton Packet*. MANILA, ✠ *Manly*.

SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

Vessel's Name.	Flag.	Commander.	Tons	Where from.	Consignees.
Cynthia	Ameri.	Johnson		United States	Gordon & Talbot.
Osage	,,	Perit		,, ...	J. D. Sword.
L'Esperance	Danish	———		———	Gordon & Talbot.
Oneida	Ameri.	Barrell		United States	G. Nye jr.
Providence	,,	Peirce		,, ...	J. M. Bull.
Canton Packet ..	,,	———		,, ...	Russell & Co.
Lintin	,,	Endicott		———	,,
Oscar	,,	Carter		———	Wetmore & Co.
Aptherpe	,,	Gay		United States	Russell & Co.
Morea	,,	Wetmore		———	Wetmore & Co.
Talbot	Brem.	Storey		———	Gordon & Co.
Wilhelm Ludwing	Brem.	Kohe		Singapore	Russell & Co.

Printed and published by BENJAMIN MORRISON, at the Canton Press Office, Pu de Hong.

THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 4. No. 52. Macao, Saturday, 28th September, 1839. No. 208.

ART. V. *Description of the tea plant; its usual cultivation; mode of curing the leaves; transportation to Canton; sale and foreign consumption; endeavors to raise the shrub in other countries.—From the Chinese Repository.* [continued from last week's paper]

The usual nett weight and measurement of a chest of the different descriptions of tea are as follows, taken from Macculloch's Dictionary.

Teas are at present put up in much smaller boxes than formerly, very few of the largest sized chests being made. The fine, and middling, qualities are often packed in boxes containing ten and five catties, and even less.

		Weight.	Sol. mrss.
Bohea, whole chests	catties	138	feet 2.956
" half "	"	84	" 5 416
" quarter "	"	44	" 3 376
Congo "	"	63 to 66	" 4 045
Souchong "	"	60 to 62	" 4 075
Pekoe "	"	49 to 50	" 4 313
Hyson "	"	58 to 59	" 4 000
Hyson-skin "	"	48 to 50	" 4 175
Twankay, long "	"	62 to 65	" 4 884
Gunpowder "	"	80 to 84	" 4.100
Imperial "	"	70 to 72	" 4 074
Young Hyson "	"	70 to 72	" 4 220

The Chinese have a great number of terms for most of them descriptive, to designate the varieties of tea in part of these are merely the names of celebrated trees, or small plantations, and do not denote prominent qualities; their origin is in many cases similar to the particular brand by which some sorts of wine are designated. It is difficult to describe the nice shades of distinction between the several kinds, for long experience is necessary to distinguish them; moreover, the Chinese mix them to some extent, and traders in London and elsewhere compound them still further, so that, a long course of instruction and experience are necessary before one can become skilful in tasting tea. A general outline, therefore, of all the principal sorts must suffice for this paper. They may be considered in the ascending scale of their value.

Black teas are sometimes known by the general term of *hih cha* or 'black tea;' a more common designation, however, is (or) *E cha*, which is a contraction of Woong, the name of the hills. *Bohea*, as we have already seen, is a corruption of the name of the Woo hills, derived through the local dialect, and is not known to the Chinese as a term for a quality. They call it *to cha* or 'large tea,' which may also be rendered 'largesized,' or perhaps 'coarse tea.' It is distinguished by containing a larger proportion of woody fibre than other teas; its infusion is of a darker color, and, as it has been more subjected to the action of fire, it keeps a longer time without becoming musty, and almost any other sort. There are two kinds of bohea, the coarsest of which is manufactured in this city, and other parts of the province, and therefore called *Canton bohea*. Much of it comes from the district of Hoping in Hwuychow foo in the northern part of the province, a part is raised in the vicinity of Canton. It is frequently mixed with the refuse of congo, and the leaves are much broken in consequence of the mode of packing by stamping them into the chest, and the thorough curing rendering them very crisp and brittle. It is used by the poor to a great extent from its cheapness, and was formerly largely exported. There is still more inferior sort, seldom or never brought down to Canton, called *tow tow* or 'autumn dew' tea from the term in which it is picked; it is composed solely of the leaves obtained at the last gleaning, and is very coarse.

Congo, the next higher kind, derives its name from *kung foo* or 'labor,' meaning that its preparation is attended with care, it constitutes the great bulk of the cargoes to England. The leaf is not so much broken as the common bohea, and the infusion is not so dark colored, but its quality has of late years deteriorated, and at present, it is more correct to say, nearly or quite all the common sorts of black tea go under the general name of congo. *Campoi* is a corruption of *kan pei* (or *kom pooy* in the Canton dialect,) meaning 'selected [for] firing;' it is a particular variety of congo, and has a more delicate flavor than the common congo, but is not so strong, and but little of it is exported. There is a sort of black tea called *Anke* from the name of the hills where it is grown; its taste and appearance are peculiar, by which it is easily to be distinguished from the tea raised in the Bohea hills, and it is usually inferior in all respects, it is also adulterated to some some extent. The Anke hills being, like the Bohea, of great extent, produce many kinds of tea, which are collectively called *Ankoy* teas by foreigners. The various descriptions of tea enumerated above are chiefly made of leaves obtained at the third picking, and constitute the largest proportion of the cargoes exported.

Souchong is the finest of the stronger black teas, with a leaf that is generally entire and curly, but more young than in the coarser kinds; it is made from the leaves of the second picking. The name is a corruption, through the Canton dialect, of *seaou chung* or 'small sort.' A variety called at Canton, *padre souchong*, derives its name from being frequently raised by Buddhist priests living in the hills, and cured by them in a very careful manner, for their own use and to give away. It is done up in small packages containing about half a pound each. *Pouchong* (or *poon chung*, [illegible] a yellowish hue, and not very strongly twisted. There are a great number of native names for varieties of souchong, pouchong and pekoe, which have never been Anglicized. Among these may be mentioned the *lanshaw tea*, or 'solumbium-seed kernel,' from the resemblance of the curled leaf to the embryo of that plant. The *woo lung*, or 'black dragon,' from a celebrated tree where this kind was first obtained; it is a kind of black tea which nearest resembles green, the leaf is thin and roughish, and the flavor somewhat peculiar. It comes from both the Bohea and Anke hills. The *taou shé* or 'sparrow's tongue,' and *lung sew* or 'dragon's whiskers,' are fanciful names, from the cylindrical appearance of the cured leaf; these two are varieties of pekoe. The *lung tsuen* or 'dragon's pellet,' is in rounder grains, and is also a sort of pekoe. The *hwa hëang* or 'flowery fragrance,' and *soung pei* or 'careful firing,' are varieties of pouchong and are cured by the process with much care; the two last sometimes find their way to Canton. The *tung che* or 'Dunglo [imitation] cured,' is a variety of souchong, that is cured in a particular manner to make it resemble a variety from Ngan hwuy; it is remarkably heavy, and has lately fallen into disrepute from being often found to contain a ferruginous dust, that is detected by passing a magnet among the leaves; it is called *soo tsé* or *super sweeping*, by foreigners; the leaf is much crisped and curled, and has a fine black glost.

Pekoe being composed mainly of the young leaf buds, the gathering of them must of course be injurious to the future produce of the plant, and this kind of tea is both expensive and scarce compared with souchong. Some have supposed that the flower buds were picked to make the finest kinds of pekoe, but we believe this idea is erroneous, and that it is wholly made from the leaf buds. The name is a corruption of *pih haou* or 'white hairs,' from the white down that covers the leaf when picked, and which is in a manner preserved in the cured leaf. A variety called *chang heang* or 'very fragrant,' or *orange pekoe*, and another *lean mei* or 'old man's eyebrow,' both differ slightly in color and taste from common pekoe. The *hung mei*, 'red plum' blossom, or *hungmey*, is so called from the color of the infusion resembling the tint of the flower. *Tan haou* or 'carnation hair,' is an inferior kind, sometimes called *flowery pekoe*, and is but seldom seen in this market. There is a sort of pekoe made in Kwangsee from the leaf buds, which is so delicate, and fired so little, that the least damp spoils it, and it is seldom if ever exported; this hyson pekoe, as some call it, is used by persons of rank as presents under the name of *lung tung*, which is perhaps the name of the district where it is raised. There is a sort which is rolled up into little round pellets, and hence called *chow tan* or 'pearl flower,' it is scented with the flowers of the Chloranthus, and cannot be obtained, even among the Chinese, except at high prices. The finest sorts of teas, and sometimes even the cheaper, both of black and green, are scented with odoriferous flowers, of which the *Olea fragrans* and *Chloranthus inconspicuus* are cultivated for the purpose near Canton; the *Gardenia florida* is also employed in the same way. The mode of scenting *chulan* and other teas is to put an open basket of the leaves just after firing over a coal fire, and cover them with fresh flowers; another similar basket is placed upon the top of this, and the leaves also covered with flowers, and a catch over the whole; the two are then left to the influence of the fire, until the tea is thoroughly scented. If this operation is done, as is sometimes the case at Canton, when the tea is dry and has been cured for some time, this peculiar scent is evanescent, and the flavor imparted by the flowers is soon dissipated. In all the finest sorts of tea, with a view to preserve the delicacy of their flavor, the application of heat is very limited in drying the leaves, and hence it is that they are more liable to injury from keeping than the common kinds.

Green Teas are collectively called *luh cha* by the Chinese, which means teas of a green color; they are so seldom also called *sunglo*, or *Sung tea* from the hills where they are cultivated. Teas are not as many varieties of green as of black tea. *Twankay* is rather the most inferior sort, affording a infusion of a pale brown colour; it is the produce of the third picking, and the leaf is not twisted very hard. The name is derived from *Tun ke* or 'the valley-rivulet of Tun' in Chehkeang, near Kwuh-chow, where it is chiefly. There are two sorts. *Superior twankay* or hyson kind, which term describes it in its original state, when freshly gathered, previous to the leaves being assorted, in which state the flavor is superior. After assortment, the inferior or coarse leaves are denominated *twankay*, the taste of which coarse and raw. It is much employed by the dealers in England to mix with finer teas, but the greatest part is consumed by itself, just as it is imported; it constitutes about one half of all the green tea exported from this country. *Hyson-skin*, called *pe cha* or 'skin tea,' is a leaf-loosing sort, made from the coarse, yellow, and half-twisted leaves of hyson and is rather an inferior kind; its name implies the *refuse* of a better sort, the word *skin* meaning the inferior portion, alluding perhaps to the rind of fruit. It has a fresh smell, and the infusion is somewhat yellowish. The qualities comprised under this name vary a good deal in color and values; from its being the inferior assortings of hyson and young hyson, the quantity brought to market depends upon, and bears some proportion to, the whole amount of hyson manufactured. The best skin tea is those [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

short while since coveted and solicited our alliance as their best safeguard, disappointed in their hopes of assistance from England against either Sikhs or Persians, dismissing the recently hailed English envoys, and facilitating those of Russia, who lavish the promises of aid and protection which England withholds; and entering into treaties with the Persian monarch, under guarantee of the Russian agent; probably too, with the Emperor, himself, against their own brethren of Herat. We hear of the Russian Envoy intimating the intention of the Emperor his master, to send an army of 10,000 Russians to subjugate the rulers of Kurrah and Bockara, and, that done, to fix with Persia the limits of their eastern frontiers. In short, we see Russian influence, instead of being limited as formerly to the line of the Arras, prevailing now, not at Herat alone, but at Caubul —nay, even to the banks of the Indus.

Nor is the rapidity of this progress less alarming and astounding than its onerring certainty. Sixty four years, that is, from 1772 till 1836 A. D. were required to advance the southern frontier of the Czars a distance of 700 miles, namely, from the line of posts established by Peter the Great, between the Don and the Volga (*vide* page 1 of Pamphlet), to the Arras; within these two last years the Emperor Nicholas has advanced his influence, if not his troops, from the Arras to Caubul, a stride of more than 2000 miles. In signifies little to object that the Russian troops are not yet on at Herat: the time may not be ripe for the last decided step of military occupation; but it is fast approaching, and all is prepared to take advantage of the proper moment; and, if England remains as indifferent to the present and the future as she has been to the past, that consummation will speedily be witnessed. The English mission and detachment once got rid of, a popular tumult, the revolt of a province or a chief, events which the ingenuity of a Russian agent can at any time readily bring about, may form a pretext for introducing a force that shall hurl the north throne, and whose first posts may be at Herat, or yet further east; for the moral courage and independence of the Shah once thoroughly subdued by a sense of his own helplessness, no obstacle whatever will exist to the military occupation of the country, and its resources will amply maintain the requisite troops which have of late been mustering to the north of the Caucasus.

Persia once prostrated, and Affghanistan overawed, or *prostrated*, who will again venture to smile or to sneer at the once supposed impracticability of a Russian invasion of India? With troops before the Indus would be convincing of the superior power of Russia to that of England, in the rapid approach of the former in despite of the latter, towards her Indian frontier, what it would be cause of that talisman of opinion which is so long sustained our Asiatic empire, or of the revenues and resources we derive from it? Will Runjeet Sing then continue our faithful ally, with the promises of Russia in his ear, and the fear of her bayonets before his eyes?

It is asked what has brought on this alarming condition of things—the rapid decay of British influence and power? The question is easily and simply answered,—it is the irresolution, the timidity, or the false economy, of English policy and measures, which, losing sight of the national best interests and power, and enamoured of peace—peace, at any rate—have paralysed the vigour of her councils, and induced her government rather to concede and conciliate than to stand firm and resent the smallest aggression on her interests; which has stripped of its foreign influence of power and means, when the hostile rather have been increased, to match the agents of a power that never spares money, or scruples at measures which are to forther her ultimate ends. How could the Shah of Persia, or the Chiefs of Affghanistan, set at the promises, or waive the threats of Russia, which experience had proved to be no empty words, in order to cling to England, the Envoys of which could neither promise efficient protection nor threaten with effectual punishment?

But again, it may be asked. "Is the case, then, desperate? is the game so totally lost as to preclude hope?" God forbid. The statement of facts and anticipations here set forth are merely those of others, not of ours, but, indeed, are certain; the condition of affairs in those countries is exactly stated; nor is it particularly cheering to reflect that the mischief is entirely owing to our own supineness or timidity—that a fitting support of our agents, and duly redeeming the pledges they felt it expedient to give, and an earlier and more efficient demonstration of resolution in the proper quarters, would have saved the whole loss. But the remedy is fortunately still, even at the eleventh hour, in our hands; better and decisive will yet retrieve the game. The attitude assumed in Persia by Russia, or at least by her agents, is unquestionably hostile; but, with the art which governs all her policy, a loop hole has been left in case of need. She may disavow the acts of her Envoy; and if need be she will do so. Already, if report deserves credit, she has taken the first precautionary step; her Ambassador at the Shah's Court has been removed, it is said, and is to be replaced by another, well known in Egyptian politics.

Should England assume a tone inconveniently high, this step can at once be appealed to as a proof of her conciliatory dispositions and innocence of intention. If not, the former able agent at the Court of Mahommed Ali will not be a less efficient instrument at that of the Shah, while the ex-Ambassador, who volunteered to lead a regiment to the attack of Herat, will make an admirable commander to replace, with other Russian officers, the British detachment discarded through Russian influence—perhaps His Excellency may be sent to organise the troops of Dost Mahommed Khan at Caubul.

But *is* Russia yet in circumstances to brave and to wage a war with England;—that is the question. We think not, even were she to have England single-handed for her antagonist. The proof of this may be found in the conduct of Russia herself. The day is gone by when doubts might have been entertained of her projects of conquest and territorial aggrandisement; every assertion she has made of moderation and self-denial has been belied by her acts. But she knows when, where, and how to make her approaches and carefully avoids all attempts at encroachment, whether political or territorial, where there is danger of coming too fully under the public eye. To England she has been especially lavish of conciliatory assurances and pacific declarations: were she prepared for a rupture, would this be the case? Would she, but for dread of consequences, so long defer seizing on the prizes which otherwise are within her grasp, and which have been the object of her solicitude for years? Not England may be assured that Russia dreads her; but presuming on the obvious reluctance of the English nation to risk disturbance of the peace of Europe, admirably skilled in judging how far she may press upon that reluctance, she does and will continue to advance, step by step, until patience is worn out, and indignation is roused. Then, and not till then, will Russia [illegible] the common voice of Europe may warrant her in maintaining.

In the concluding words of the pamphlet, "*The integrity and independence of Persia is necessary to the security of India and of Europe; and any attempt to subvert the one is a blow struck at the other—an unequivocal act of hostility to England.*" This act has now been perpetrated, and that point in the progress of Russia, when resistance to her dangerous ambition become imperative, has surely been reached. The moment for firmness in language and decision in act has arrived; and let it not be forgotten that a neglect of such juncture is a constant sacrifice of opportunities in dealing with a powerful and encroaching adversary—must a length place us in a position where to struggle may be vain, and we may awake from our lethargy too late for safety.

Hurricanes.

The following directions, given by Mr. Redfield of New York, how to avoid the utmost violence of Hurricanes, when caught in them, well deserve the attention of our nautical readers.

"1. A vessel bound to the eastward between the latitudes of 32° and 45° in the western part of the Atlantic, on being overtaken by a gale which commences blowing from any point to the eastward of SE. or E×E., may avoid some portion of its violence, by putting her head to the northward, and when the gale has veered sufficiently in the same direction, may safely resume her course. But by standing to the southward, under like circumstances, she will probably fall into the heart of the storm.

"2. In the same region, vessels on taking a gale from SE.; or points near thereto, will probably soon find themselves in the heart of the storm, and after its first fury is spent, may expect its recurrence from the opposite quarter. The most promising mode of mitigating its violence, and at the same time shortening its duration is, to stand to the southward upon the wind, as long as may be necessary or possible; and if the movement succeeds, the wind will gradually head you off in the same direction. If it becomes necessary to heave-to, put your head to the southward, and if the wind does not veer, be prepared for a blast from the north-west.

"3. In the same latitudes, a vessel scudding in a gale with the wind at east or north-east, shortens its duration. On the contrary a vessel scudding before a south-wester, or westerly gale, will thereby increase its duration.

"4. A vessel which is pursuing her course to the westward or southwestward, in this part of the Atlantic, meets the storms in their course, and there by shortens the periods of their occurrence; and will encounter more gales in an equal number of days than if stationary, or sailing in a different direction.

"5. On the other hand, vessels while sailing to the eastward, or northeastward, or in the course of the storms, will lengthen the periods between their occurrence, and consequently experience them less frequently than vessels sailing on a different route. The difference of exposure which results from these opposite courses, on the American coast, may in most cases be estimated as nearly two to one.

"6. The hazard from casualties, and of consequence the value of insurance is enhanced or diminished by the direction of the passage, as shown under the last two heads.

"7. As the ordinary routine of the winds and weather in these latitudes often corresponds to the phases which are exhibited by the storms as before described, a correct opinion, founded upon this resemblance can often be formed of the approaching changes of wind and weather, which may be highly useful to the observing navigator.

"8. A due consideration of the facts which have been stated will inspire additional confidence in the indications of the *barometer*, and these ought not to be neglected, even should the fal of the mercury be unattended by any appearances of violence in the weather, as the other side of the gale will be pretty sure to take effect, and often in a manner so sudden and violent as to more than compensate for its previous forbearance. Not the least reliance however, should be placed upon the prognostics which are usually attached to the scale of the barometer, such as *set-fair, fair, change, rain, &c.* as in this region, at least, they serve no other purpose than to bring this valuable instrument into di-credit. It is the mere rising and falling of the mercury which chiefly deserves attention, and not its conformity to a particular point in the scale of elevation.

"9. These practical inferences apply in terms, chiefly to storms which have passed to the northward of the 30th degree of latitude on the American coast, but with the necessary modification as to the point of the compass which results from the westerly course pursued by the storm while in the lower latitudes, are for the most part equally applicable to the storms and hurricanes which occur in the West Indies and south of the parallel of 30°. As the marked occurrence of tempestuous weather is here less frequent, it may be sufficient to note the that the point of direction in cases which are otherwise analagous, is, in the West Indian seas, about ten or twelve points of the compass *more to the left* than on the coast of the United States in the latitude of New York.

"Vicissitudes of winds and weather on this coast, which do not conform to the foregoing specifications, are more frequent in April, May, and June, than in other months.

Russia.

Populations of the Empire.—The eighth Census, in which special details of the population of Esthonia, Livonia, Courish, Lowitia, Minscrelia, &c., are comprised, having been completed, the Finance Department at St. Petersburg have taken much pains to procure accurate information with regard to the entire population of the Russians. This amounted, in the year 1816, to 28,896,723 males and 30,237,351 females, making a total of 59,133,583 individuals. In this amount no account is taken of the subjugated and independent mountain tribes between the Caspian and Black Seas, which Baron Rosen estimates at 1,45,000 souls, nor of the Kirgishes or double tributary races, who dwell beyond the lines of the Ukrainburg and Siberian governments. The same remark applies to the soldiery of inferior grade as well as those of a like description who are charged to capitulate for themselves. We may therefore assume that the whole population is not certainly under twenty-nine millions. The male population is less than the female, in consequence of the greater degree of mortality to which a military life subjects the male, and likewise, of the omission of the military of inferior grades in the returns.

St. Petersburg, 1838.—The statement recently published by the Chief of the Police, with reference to the state of the Capital during the past year, enables us to communicate the following data on this subject:—At the close of the year 1838 the whole population of St. Petersburg amounted to 469,720, of whom 333,669 were males and 136,051 females. The classification according to rank and occupations, and with reference to either sex, affords the subsequent result:—Greek ecclesiastics 1967;—nobility 40,000;—the mercantile body, including both natives and foreigners, 18,004;—citizens of honour 162, and of various professions, 23 800;—citizens and mechanics of various descriptions, 98,714;—military 70,629;—servants of the court and others, partly serfs, and partly free-born, and individuals privileged with passports of service, 67,011;—and peasants, in part belonging to the crown, and in part to individuals, 126,313. (There must be some error or omission here, as the total of these several classes does not amount to more than 435,720, instead of 469,720.) The number of births in 1838 was 10,427, of whom 5,589 were males and 4,838 females; and of deaths, 7 795, of which 7,275 were by the usual causes of natural death, 347 by apoplexy, 164 from accidents, 5 by violence, and 34 by suicide. There were no burglaries; and the majority of the the to committed were by servants; the value of the goods stolen amounted to 195, 500 roubles (about £9,000), of which amount proper y to the value of 103,750 roubles (about £1,750), was recovered by the vigilance of the police. The number of Greek churches is 147, and those belonging to other religious persuasions 21; besides a number of domestic chapels. The sect of the Ancient Faith (Russian) has 5 churches. There are 10 palaces, and 8,061 buildings and tenements, 3,243 of which are of stone, and 8,418 of wood; of these there belong to the Crown 467, to public societies and institutions 107, and to private persons 8,067. The town-markets were supplied, in 1838, with 103,816 oxen, 5,616 cows, and 30,965 sheep. *United Service Journal.*

Trade with China.

We copy the following from a pamphlet an "Address to the People of Great Britain" ascribed to the pen of Mr. Gordon, as a corollary to our leading remarks.

"Unlike the climate of Hindostan, that of China is subject to extreme vicissitudes of cold and heat. In the northern half of the empire indeed, the rigour of winter is a-intense as in most parts of Europe, rendering similar precautions necessary to guard against its severity. But while necessary to guard against its severity. But while warm clothing could be insupportable under the burning sun of the summer months, the Chinese burning sun of the summer months, the Chinese does not, on that account, like the Hindoo, discard all covering from his body, but is content to wear fewer or light er garments.

"In a commercial point of view the political situation of China is more advantageous than that of Hindostan, inasmuch as the country is self-governed. Its produce is not sent abroad and drawn from the expense of a foreign government, but to be given in exchange for commodities which may administer to the wants or comforts of its own population, or to be turned with profits that increase the capital of its merchants.

"With reference therefore to the impor ance of the trade with China to manufacturing interests we cannot but feel regret as well as astonishment, that the apathy or indecision of our statesmen should have left our commercial relations with that nation in the deplorable state in which they are found at the present moment.

"The British cotton manufacturer cannot forget that even the once far famed fabrics of Bengal have given place to his superior skill, not only in the general market of the world, but in the very field of its production. Already have the rankins of China itself almost ceased to be numbered amongst its staple exports, unable to compete with the nankins of England. It seems, indeed, impossible that, drawing a part of his raw material from India at a very enhanced price, while the cost of his labour is more than double that of the Hindoo weavers, the Chinese could, any more than his Indian neighbours, clothe himself so cheaply or so well, in articles of his own manufacture as in those from the British looms, were the latter fairly placed within his reach. A population far exceeding that of all Europe is ready and able to purchase the productions of the British weavers. Our Monarch has been induced to say they shall not, and England has kissed the dust from his feet and acquiesced in humble silence.

"Should a brighter day arrive, and the ports of China be freely opened to our woollens, it must be the fault of our manufacturers if they do not obtain possession of the most extensive market that has been ever presented to them; for China possesses neither the materials nor the skill that would enable it to compete with us. Unless, however, great exertions are made, continental Europe, by supplying our many fabrics at a lower price, is not unlikely to occupy the better part of this vast field. Of glassware in any shape there is no manufactory in China that deserves the name, so that in this branch also an almost boundless field is unoccupied. It is to be hoped that when the paralysing touch of the excise is withdrawn from our glasworks, we shall cease to be, as hitherto, undersold by competitors of other countries far less skilful than our own manufacturers.

"The Chinese employed in our Indian foundries and dockyards have proved to be excellent workmen; but mere manual labour cannot compete with the powers of the steam-engine. The hardwares of Sheffield and Birmingham must therefore one day supersede the native tools and cutlery of China. Surpassing, in short, the Chinese in every branch of art and science, as well as in capital and machinery, there is scarcely an article, food excepted, that can administer to the wants or tastes of man, that the manufacturers of England may not supply to them of a quality and at a price that will ensure an almost unlimited demand. It does not, indeed, seem too much to expect that even the porcelain of Keang-Se may, at last, in China as in Europe, give place to the stone-ware of Worcestershire or Staffordshire; or that, [illegible] silk stuffs now at one distant

* The Emperor of China.

period, be bartered for the raw silk of Young Nan.

"Against the reality of such brilliant prospects it may perhaps be urged, that experience shows them to be illusory. The East India Company say they made the most patriotic efforts to introduce British goods into China, but were unable, even at the willing sacrifice of large sums in the experiment, to force any considerable quantity on that market. Nor is it a sufficient answer to this fact, to allege, in explanation, the want of skill and economy that pervaded every part of the trading system pursued by those merchant-sovereigns. The enterprising traders of the United States have also failed in the object, though neither prudence nor judgment was wanting in the attempt.

"To this argument, there is an obvious and conclusive reply. Neither the East India Company, nor any other merchants, have as yet been permitted, correctly speaking, to trade with China. Their dealings have been conducted with about a dozen individuals, whose residence, indeed, is in that country, but who ought to be considered rather in the light of slaves to the officers of the local government, than as merchants. The experiment cannot be regarded as fairly made, till the freetrader can legitimately pursue the natural liberty of trafficking where, with whom, and in what objects of commerce may best suit his interest; secure from all molestation so long as he offends against no rational law of the country, and sure of redress should wrong be offered to him.

"How different from such conditions are those under which commerce with China has hitherto been conducted! Obliged to limit their resort to a single port, lying at a distance of fifteen hundred miles from the capital, foreigners are even there prohibited from dealing with any native who is not of the privileged number of hong merchants, half of whom are believed to be in insolvent circumstances."

(*From the Bengal Hurkaru Extra, July* 12.)

April 23.—The following is the most interesting item of Domestic Intelligence in the Times of Monday.

Awful Judgement: a Man condemned to Sleep, Resting on a Spade, to the end of Time.

A report has in general gone abroad among the people, that a man called Henry Farland has in consequence of his dishonesty, been struck into a sound sleep in the middle of a field near Largan in November last; and still remains resting to the spade with which he was digging when the occurrence took place.

The following is the account of this affair:

Some time last harvest Farland was on his way to pay his rent (he occupied a small farm jointly with a woman named Harret Guthrie) and called to know if she was ready. She had the money, but said that as she could not go, he might take it for her, so he took the widow's rent. He proceeded in his way, and no more was heard of the matter for several days when Mrs Guthrie saw the agent approach her door, and ask her for her rent; she said it was already paid, that she had given it to Harry Farland, and mentioned the day on which he paid his own. The agent said he had received no money but Farland's "Well" said she, "there is Harry in the field, and you can satisfy yourself regarding it." "No." said the gentleman, "I cannot leave my horse, but go to him and tell him to give you the receipt;" she went and asked him what he had done with her money; he did not deny he had got the money, but said, coolly, where was her witness? she replied there was no one present but God and herself; "Your God, then Madam, said he, "was asleep at the time, and therefore could not see." "Then," said the poor widow, I suppose you have not paid the money; you cheated me but you cannot cheat God" So she left him. He was seen by a man standing on his spade, who observed him to continue in that posture without moving; he was surprised.

On approaching, inquiry was made, but to answer He attempted to waken him; but could not. The man then gave the alarm; as the neighbours flocked round Farland, but no means could be found to waken him. At last they sent for the clergy, the church minister, the Presbyterian minister, and the priest successively, to make him speak. The first two had no influence on him. When he spoke, he said, "I am to stand here to the day of judgment." The people then thought to move him by force, but could not stir him. They got a saw to cut the spade on which he was leaning, that he might fall, but the saw broke into pieces. Then they got blankets to cover him from the cold, but they were blown away; so he, it seems by fair, must bear all weather.

Rev. J. Bollard.
H. Kane.
G. Murray, *Parish Priest.*

Belfast, 1839.

Having published addresses to the British Government on behalf of those interested in the Opium trade from China as well as from India, we add to them the following, from Parsee merchants of Bombay.

THE OPIUM QUESTION.

To the Right Hon'ble Lord Auckland, *Governor General of India.*

My Lord.—Convinced of the anxiety your Lordship entertains for the prosperity of the Commerce of all India, we beg respectfully to lay before your Lordship a Copy of a Petition signed by us and other Holders of Opium in Caina, intended for H. M's. Ministers relative to the late Surrender of all the Opium in China to H. M's. Chief Superintendent, in obedience to an order issued by him and on a guarantee on his part, acting in the name and on behalf of Her Majesty, of being indemnified for the same by the British Government.

Well acquainted as your Lordship is with all the bearings of this trade, the connection of the Indian Government with it, under the sanction of the British Legislature, the important revenue derived from it by means of the Capital and exertions of those who had traded in it, and whom the Government had encouraged by facilities and assurances repeatedly affirmed, as the case required, it would be an unnecessary occupation of your Lordship's valuable time to enter into any details of such.

It is, however, because we feel that much weight and regard will be paid at home to your Lordship's opinions on the subject, that we now take leave respectfully and earnestly, to solicit your Lordship's powerful aid and influence to the prayer of that Petition, and to beg the favor of your Lordship's transmitting to H. M. Government these opinions at your Lordship's earliest convenience.

Your Lordship must be well aware that though the subject is a deeply important one, as affecting the revenue of this Country and the Commerce of both England and India with China, it is now rendered by its present position not only of particular and most vital importance to the properties and credit of those merchants immediately interested and directly engaged in the trade, but concerns intimately every person employed in Mercantile pursuits at all the Presidencies, and in this view it becomes a question of doubly greater moment to your Lordship, appointed to preside over the mighty interests of this valuable portion of Her Majesty's Dominions.

Every one engaged in trade at the different Presidencies is more or less mixed up with the Opium trade from the Magnitude of the Capital required in it. The direct shipper of the Drug must lose immensely and must then find the greatest difficulty in repaying the party through whose funds, lent to him, he was enabled to trade to greater extent, who again will claim from others, engaged in other Branches of trade, the money he may have lent to them, and so on will general distress and discredit for a time thus prevail to the great injury of all individually, and of commerce generally, as well as the Government who benefit by its prosperity

All these evils would be greatly increased to this Country by the British Government delaying to declare the course they mean to pursue and be still more aggravated by a reluctance to fulfil the guarantee of H. M's. Chief Superintendent, which from the confidence we have been ever made to place in the British Government, for the Honour and Justice and liberal beneficence to those under its protection which have ever distinguished it, we however never can believe possible, as all faith would then be for ever destroyed or much weakened in the acts of those whom the British Government appoints to High and important trusts in this Country, and every where else.

We feel that what we have thus ventured briefly to revert to is so well known to your Lordship, that it is in your Lordship's power to be of essential service in representing the vast and great variety of interests affected by these late occurrences in China, and that great weight would be attached by H. M's. Government to your Lordship's representation.

We would therefore most respectfully and earnestly entreat that your Lordship would be pleased to transmit at your earliest leisure your strong recommendation for a speedy declaration of their intentions by H. M's. Government. We also feel confident, on giving your serious consideration to the various interests affected, that the Government of India will not abandon those, by whose Capital and exertions India and England have reaped so many and great benefits, to the ruin that must ensue to thousands, should the British Government not recognise in the fullest and most liberal manner the acts of their own High Functionary in China, to say nothing of the degrading effects that would result politically to all holding High appointments, from a course which however, we repeat, we never expect the Government of such a nation as Great Britain could adopt, and we would thus further trust to your Lordship's recommending that some means be devised, for the speedy payment of the loss sustained, or if this be not practicable, of some portion being advanced to the parties interested for their immediate relief.

We have the honor to remain

Your Lordship's Obedient Humble Servants,

(Sd.) Framjee Cowasjee. Romanjee Hormusjee.
" Juggonath Sunkersett. Khaneehund Motichund.
" Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy. Mahomed Ally Rogay.
" Dhackjee Dadajee. Dadabhoy Pestonjee.
" Cursetjee Cawajee. Cursetjee Ardancer.

Bombay 10th June 1839

IRON STEAMERS — *The Rainbow.*

In several of our former numbers, we have alluded to the progress of steam boats constructed of iron; and we now lay before our readers, a drawing of the Rainbow, one of this class of vessels, lately constructed by Mr John Laird, of Birkenhead. The effect of the iron on the compass appeared at one time to be an insurmountable obstacle, to the employment of these vessels, by Mr. Airy, the Astronomer Royal, who made his first experiments on this subject in the Rainbow, that he has entirely overcome it. This vessel, as our readers are aware, has already made several trips to Antwerp, and on one occasion is reported to have made the passage (a distance of 190 nautical miles) in 14 hours' actual steaming. She has invariably made good passages in all weathers, and is said to be the fastest steamer afloat.

Iron as a material for building vessels, may be considered as gaining ground every day. Those which have been constructed by Mr. Laird, have done much towards establishing it; and it is worthy of remark, that the Garryowen, which was launched by him more than four years ago, and driven on shore at Kilrush, near the mouth of the Shannon, with several other vessels in the hurricane of the 6th of January, was the only vessel got off without more or less damage.

The Rainbow, after being afloat about twelve months, was docked lately, and on examining her it was found she was in perfect order. The following are her dimensions:—length, 190 feet; beam, 28 feet; depth, 12 feet 8 inches; tonnage, 322; draft of water with coals and stores, 5 feet 6 inches. Her engines which were made by Forrester & Co., Liverpool, are—diameter of cylinder, 30 inches; length of stroke, 4 feet 6 inches; diameter of paddle wheel, 21 feet 6 inches; length of float, 10 feet. We understand, that among others, Mr. Laird is now building one of 1300 tons for the British and American Steam Navigation Company, to run in conjunction with the President and British Queen, between London and New York.—*Nautical Magaz*

On the afternoon of the 13th January, a splendid steam ship was launched from the building yard of Messrs. John Scott and Sons. This vessel, which belongs to the India Steam Company, is the largest ever built in Greenock, measures 1206 tons, and is intended for the first of a line of powerful steamships, which are to maintain a constant communication with our possessions in the East by way of the Cape of Good Hope. As the vessel moved off her slips, Mrs. Kendall, the lady of Lieutenant E. N. Kendall, R. N., who is to command her, saluted her bows with a bottle of wine, and named her the India, in compliment to the inhabitants of that portion of the British empire to which she is intended to trade. Her length on deck is 200 feet 6 inches over all. She measures inside the paddle boxes 50 feet 9 inches, and outside of them 49 feet. Every thing which art or skill could devise has been resorted to in order to render her a model of strength and speed, and of safety and comfort to her passengers. In order to take the most ample advantage of the great opportunity for sailing, which is always afforded by any fair wind in a passage to or from India, Her Majesty's steam frigate Medea has been chosen as the model for her sails and masting. Her engines, which are fitted up with Hall's condensers, and all the recent improvements in marine engineering, are the workmanship of Messrs. Scott, Sinclair, and Co., of this town. They are 320 horses' powers, and from the well earned reputation of their makers, we have no doubt but they will do their work to the satisfaction of all concerned; and that both the vessel and the machinery will sustain the high character of the builders and engineers of the Clyde. Of her commander we have only to say, that he is well known in the scientific world as one of the companions of Franklin in his and others of the Polar expeditions. We are also given to understand, that the India Steam Company, who owns this vessel, are about to build six steam vessels, of 1500 tons each, which are to form a regular chain of communication between this country and Hindostan. Two of these are already contracted for in Greenock, a fact upon which we congratulate our fellow townsmen. Arrangements have been have been entered into, by which stations of depots for coal and water will be procured along the route, so that supplies of both may be had at the end of every ten days steaming; and it is confidently expected that the voyage to Calcutta will be performed under sixty days.—*Greenock Advertiser.*

CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 28th Sept. 1839.

This being the last number of the fourth year of the existence of this paper, and it being possible that the circumstances under which the foreign intercourse with China is at present placed, may compel us, for a while, to cease its regular publication, we may be allowed to return to the foreign community in China our heartfelt thanks for the support the paper has met with, a support which we have been anxious to deserve, by procuring whatever information was obtainable, nor has any publication in China published for the time being a greater number of original and important Chinese documents. Little as the credit belongs to us individually, we may yet point with pleasure to the many and masterly translations from this difficult language, which must give a lasting value to this paper, and which we owe to the generous and friendly contributions of several of our friends, whose kind offices in our behalf we shall ever gratefully remember.

We have also striven to procure what information we could upon the manners of this singular people, which, though in contact for upwards of 300 years with nations from Europe and of European extraction, has yet so jealously watched that intercourse, that strangers have all the while, if we except the catholic missionaries, been limited to a small spot on the outskirts of this immense empire, and it may be said with much truth, that we are hardly better acquainted now with this nation than we were a century ago.

It is well known that so far back as the Ming Dynasty the Catholic missionaries had made such great progress as even to convert several members of the Imperial family; it is not a matter of surprise that their descriptions of the country should appear to us at the present moment exaggerated; they had been successful, and it is but natural that they should have represented, as more virtuous and happy than they actually were, a people by whom they had been so well received. But, if we look at the then condition of Europe and its inhabitants, we shall find that China really by comparison deserved the encomiums lavished upon it by these catholic teachers. We must remember that civilization in Europe is but of recent growth; that, though the discovery of the passage round the Cape of Good Hope and that of America had given a new direction to the energies of the enterprising; that, though the reformation had taught men to throw off the fetters of superstition which had so long kept the human race in thraldom; and that, though Bacon had written; yet, these missionaries might exult over, or lament, as recent events, the massacre of St Bartholomew, that in Ireland, and the persecutions in England, for which religion served as a pretext; they saw all Europe in convulsion during the thirty years war; they found the Spanish conquerors exterminating millions of the unoffending natives of America; in fine, wherever they turned their eye in the old and new world they saw nothing but injustice, oppression, and bloodshed, and the sword the arbiter of all human affairs; they left Europe, bearing with them all these images of horror, and arriving in a country as large or at least as populous as all Europe, they found there none but the useful arts of peace cultivated; they found the man of letters by law and usage honored above the soldier, and civilization to have attained to a much higher grade there than at that time in Europe. Can we wonder then, that these teachers of the Christian religion finding all this, and, moreover, a ready acceptance of their tenets, should have spoken in perhaps overstrained praise of a people which at that time must, to the eye of every unprejudiced person, have appeared, in worldly condition and welfare at least, superior to any known on earth?

The folly and dissensions among themselves soon lost to the missionaries the footing they had obtained, and though Christianity had made great progress, and enjoyed the favor and protection of the greatest prince of the present dynasty, Kanghe, yet the ambition and turbulence of the priests soon caused their downfall. They were ignominiously driven from the Empire by his successors, and though Christianity is still professed by some hundred thousands of the natives of the Empire, it solemnizes its rites in secret only, ever exposed to the persecution of governments, which aware of the apprehensions caused by the existence of this sect in former times, [illegible] and ever ready to discover and [illegible] upon any attempt to revive it

Had the teachers of the Christian faith enjoyed their good fortune with moderation, and had it been possible for Jesuits to act in concert with Franciscans, Capuchins, and other religious orders it is probable that Europeans would long ere this, have freely mixed with the inhabitants of this immense empire. But this was not to be, nor has commerce as yet accomplished what religious zeal has made and marred. The slow progress, if such it can be called, the different nations have made in the confidence of the Chinese, is owing chiefly, probably to the dislike that this people conceived towards the foreigners, who, ostensibly with a view to trade, first visited these shores. They were, for the most part, not much better than freebooters who elated with their success over the yielding Hindoos and the powerless Malays, began with ill-treating the Chinese as they had done the others. Not content with this, they even fought their nations' quarrels on Chinese soil, and one nation, jealous of the admission to trade of the other, hastened to injure the character of its opponent in the opinion of the Chinese. No wonder then that, having the power, the Chinese prevented all more intimate intercourse.

To the Portuguese alone it was permitted to settle on a barren spot at the southern end of the Island of Heang-shan, and this settlement, now nearly 300 years old, continued flourishing as long as the ports of Japan were open to the Portuguese, and during the short period of the naval glories of that nation. Their privileges, however, of trading with several ports of the Empire and even with Canton were little by little restricted. The English made several attempts to trade with China with but partial success until the latter end of the 17th century, when the ships of the E. I. Company had permission to trade at Canton, and when they were allowed to establish a factory at Tsiuy, which latter was however soon relinquished on account of the extortions, to which they were subjected by the conquerors of the country, and because the Chinese government ordered all the ports of the empire, with the exception of Canton, to be closed against the foreign trade. Since then all attempts to carry on a legal trade at other ports than Canton have proved abortive, and the foreign trade at this emporium soon became of immense importance. But the different nations who had factories at Canton, each traded through chartered companies, of which the English was the most important as transacting business to a greater extent than all the others together. But the monopoly of this profitable trade was guarded with the greatest jealousy, the laws of his country not permitting any Englishman to go to or live in, China without the permission of the company. The more intimate intercourse therefore between Europeans and Chinese was jealously watched against on both sides, the one nation afraid of innovation in their usages, and the others of competition in their monopoly. To these causes of separation may be added the contempt in which the higher classes of Chinese hold the occupation of the merchant, and the obstacles which opposed the latter in acquiring the, to a European, very difficult language; as great an obstacle was this latter, that the handful of foreign traders taught the Chinese to speak English; consequently all the Chinese whom their business brings in contact with foreigners speak a language peculiar to Canton, but of which English is the chief ingredient; this language is taught in schools, and even the government's linguists or interpreters know no other than this *patois*. It is true that of the Company's supercargoes there have been several who distinguished themselves as Chinese scholars, but not many acquired a familiarity with the language, without a knowledge of which it is impossible we should ever make much progress in our intimacy with the Chinese, except it be with such with whom trade brings us in daily contact. Of late however, and even before the cessation of the Company's monopoly, some protestant missionaries have applied themselves to the study of this language, and with much success, as the publications of the Rev. Dr. Morrison, and later those of the Rev. Mr. Medhurst show. Since the opening of the trade to all, many have applied themselves to this study, and though not many years have elapsed, we find among the foreign merchant community, several who have made great progress in, and have even mastered, the language.* Besides these there are at the present day many protestant missionaries in China preparing themselves for the work of conversion by the study of the language, and we are gratified to see that a book has just issued from the Press in Macao which promises to lighten considerably the labors of the Chinese student.† The encreasing desire for the study of the Chinese, cannot but improve our knowledge of Chinese affairs, and it is to be hoped that the efforts made by some philanthropical individuals and societies, to improve their moral and physical condition will teach the Chinese to have more confidence in the intentions of foreigners.‡

But it must be confessed that all these exertions prove the wish rather of better intercourse on the part of foreigners, than their success. The Chinese with whom business does not bring us into contact are as inaccessible as before, and the same jealousy on the part of the government still shuts up foreigners in this Empire into a space of a few hundred yards square.

An attempt was made by the Company in 1792 as well as by some private individuals, to open the trade on the east coast of China, but although in most places the people appeared friendly to the views of the visitors, the mandarins opposed them, and the vessels returned without having effected their object. Since that period however, the East coast trade, though limited to the one article of Opium, has increased so as at one time to have employed no less than between 15 to 20 vessels, sailing between the different ports of the coast and Lintin, nor have all the thundering edicts against them had the slightest effect in deterring them from prosecuting that trade until the beginning of this year. But this trade brought the foreigners in contact only with the most desperate and most despised part of the population, the fishermen, smugglers, and low government officers, nor have they ever had a settlement on shore. Some attempts to distribute religious tracts, have been successful so far as the distribution among a number of the idle and curious went, who seeing that people had arrived with the purpose of distributing books gratuitously, thronged to be possessed of a thing obtainable for the asking. We will hope that they have been read and understood by some at least.

It will be seen from the foregoing that hitherto only some progress has been made in the preparations to become one day better acquainted with the country of the Chinese, and that, should no violent quarrels hasten the period, long time may possibly elapse before the merchant or the philanthropist will be able to break down the barriers which laws and customs now oppose to greater intimacy between foreigners and Chinese.

Many, however, are the probabilities that the Chinese will be forced into better manners before these two can quietly have obtained it. All our readers are familiar with the measures taken, since about this time last year, against the Opium-trade, and that the Chinese government, in its eagerness to suppress it, have not only heaped insults upon unoffending foreigners, but even confined them for upwards of six weeks in Canton, threatening H. M. Chief Superintendent of trade with death, and finally, as under such circumstances the English refused to allow their ships to proceed in Whampoa, driving them away from Macao. Not only have the Chinese by imprisoning foreigners at Canton possessed themselves of British property to the amount of two Millions Sterling, but they have also made them incur very heavy expenses for demurrage &c., for all of which probably payment will be demanded besides satisfaction for the insults. Without such reparation being made, and without by treaty fixing the rules by which the foreign trade is in future to be carried on, it is impossible, after what has happened, that it should be continued with any degree of safety. Should the Chinese be allowed to carry through their measures of annoyance and insult without fitting remonstrance be made, they will resort to the same again whenever they wish to extort money either from Hong-merchants or foreigners, and a pretext for such stoppage will be found in the detection of a Chest of Opium, in the accidental death of a native or foreigner, and in twenty other occurrences, from which the Chinese would not fail to draw advantage.

We have had several arrivals during the week. The *Tyrconnel* from Bombay brings European news to the 13th of June we understand, but not a paper have we been able to obtain, the intercourse between this and Hongkong being so very irregular. We hear however that the Queen was about going to visit Scotland; the approaching crop threatened again to be short; money was very scarce, discount having risen to five per Cent; and the market for teas was very unfavorable. The last advices in England from Canton were to the middle of February. The arrivals from the United States the *Athens* from New York the 10th, and *Lion* from Providence the 23th May, bring nothing new, that we have heard of.

We published last week a notice from Captain Elliot, informing the public that negotiations with the Chinese authorities had been set on foot. Capt. Elliot has since arrived in Macao, and he and Capt. Smith of H. M. S. *Volage* had on the 26th an interview with the Kwang-tsiu-foo in presence and at the residence of the Governor of Macao. Many rumours are current as to the nature of these negotiations, but we believe nothing is with any degree of certainty known about them. We may merely mention that it is generally said that the demands of the Chinese are as follows: 1st. That no ship having Opium on board is to come near the coasts of China; 2nd. That the vessels that delivered their Opium to the Chinese at Chuenpee, as well as the 16 prescribed indictments shall leave the Chinese waters without loss of time; 3rd. That the man who killed a Chinese at Kowloon be given up 4th. That the other vessels with Cargo now at; Hongkong, immediately proceed to Whampoa to discharge their Cargo; according to which proposals the Commissioner promises that the trade is to be continued unmolested. Though we heartily wish a temporary agreement may be come to, we much doubt that this will be the case. A proclamation from the Admiral of the station has been published, we hear, at Hongkong, of which we have not yet seen the translation, but which we believe says, that the Admiral having received orders to destroy the fleet, he being a decse dent of Confucius whose greatest attribute was mercy, hesitated to give effect to such orders, hoping that foreigners would repent; and saying maybe that this best action on his part had been rendered more commendable by the contrition lately shewn by Capt. Elliot.

We understand that even H. E the Imperial Commissioner countenances the lie of the authorities of Casa Branca that the Brig *Bittoine* was an English Opium smuggler and not a Spanish vessel. As may be supposed the evidence as to what nation the vessel was of is of the clearest nature, but "there are none so blind as those that won't see". The mate and four seamen continue in the hands of the Chinese.

Six Chophouts from Canton arrived the day before yesterday; they are to take up Cargo from Macao; none is yet allowed to come from Canton. Thus the trade between this and Provincial City, interrupted during is no less than seven months, has only partially, as yet, been reopened.

DIED.

In Macao, on the morning of the 23d instant, at the residence of the Rev. J. Lewis Shuck, Miss M. R. J. Hayes, of relapsed Dysentery. Aged 28 years.

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* See *Astop's fables* translated into Chinese, in four parts, published in Canton in 1838 and 1839.

† The *Chrestomathy*, edited by the Rev. Mr. Bridgman. There are besides, under the auspices of the Society for the diffusion of useful knowledge in China, several works now in progress, for the use of the Chinese exclusively, one of which is a monthly magazine of which many numbers have already been published and distributed, edited by the Rev. Mr. Gutzlaff.

‡ Doctor Pearson introduced vaccination into China, which has widely spread; Doctor Colledge cured numbers of Ophthalmia, and Doctor Parker, in the Hospital at Canton, has treated the diseases of many thousands of Chinese.

GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Statement of the Quantities of Teas and Raw Silk Exported to the United Kingdom, Season 1838-39 to this date.

Date	Ships	Destination	Tonnage	Tea Black. Pecuis. Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Congou	Caper.	Souchong	Pow-chong	Pekoe	Orange Pekoe	Hyson	Young Hyson	Hyson Skin	Twankay	Gunpowder	Imperial	Tea Green. Pecuis.	Raw Silk Pc.
1839 Jany. 18	William Jardine	London	693	..	..	..	..	..	..	2521	21	67	30	..	11	483	774	..	..	7	7	..	..
21	Alexander Baring	..	505	..	..	..	..	..	..	3976	77	167	..	..	23	90	213	..	..	1016	..	..	..
26	Westminster	..	513	..	..	..	..	..	..	3012	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	90	..	1969	67	..	64
26	Imogen	..	331	..	..	..	..	..	..	2626	..	33	..	..	93	..	63	..	124	..	..	..	7
23	John O'Gaunt	Liverpool	449	..	..	..	..	..	..	2799	77	96	..	..	60	10	204	..	74	..	19	7	..
26	Euphrates	London	617	..	..	..	..	..	..	4845	64	147	..	..	..	469	96	..	..	..	..	..	..
Feby. 1	Mary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5553	..	147	..	..	..	218	221	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	Orestes	Bristol	529	..	..	..	..	..	..	5427	67	103	..	..	..	60	130	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	Patriot Queen	Liverpool	547	..	..	..	..	..	..	4288	103	70	..	..	..	..	127	6	..	..	..	..	..
1	Bengal	London	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7134	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	John Bull	..	398	..	..	..	..	..	..	6391	130	149	..	..	..	..	130	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	Pensane	Liverpool	347	..	..	..	..	..	..	3403	..	..	..	..	..	..	75	..	..	..	26	..	..
3	La Belle Alliance	London	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5003	..	114	..	41	..	162	179	..	..	20	..	..	..
3	Duke of Lancaster	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4245	13	198	..	..	19	64	161	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Oriental	Cowes for Order	867	..	..	..	..	..	..	3053	..	458	234	..	..	194	..	5	112	715	22	114	..
8	Moffat	London	822	..	..	..	..	..	..	8074	..	..	..	..	..	25	38	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Inglis	..	1328	..	..	..	..	..	..	10169	75	633	..	99	70	306	306	..	..	..	..	..	100
8	Charlotte	Bristol	449	..	..	..	..	..	..	2974	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Jamaica	Glasgow	369	369	..	..	..	..	..	3015	100	..	..	31	..	29	34	45	..	13	49	22	13
9	Jane Brown	..	280	..	..	..	..	..	..	2599	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	3	..	..
11	Eliza Stewart	London	423	..	..	..	..	..	..	4202	..	136	..	..	..	196	254	..	..	..	..	..	40
12	Crescent	..	574	..	..	..	..	..	..	5241	..	61	..	..	..	..	35	..	..	..	49	11	92
March 10	Hindostan	..	501	..	..	..	..	..	..	832	384	296	..	..	478	346	179	16	..	797	..	..	473
18	Viscount Melbourne	..	650	..	..	..	..	..	..	5827	42	167	..	..	150	206	29	..	..	221	..	..	161
May	Isabella	Leith	422	..	..	..	..	..	..	4355	..	202	29	..	..	10	203	..	21	31	8	8	..
	Parrock Hall	London	420	..	..	..	..	..	..	2303	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	916	..	..	17
	Rosalind	..	271	..	..	..	..	..	..	2079	102	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	577	..	..	..
	Inglesborough	..	401	..	..	..	..	..	..	3561	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	152	..	346	71	6	..
	Premier	..	420	..	..	..	..	..	..	3759	..	240	..	..	..	55	69	..	15	491	77	60	190
	Tigris	Liverpool	422	..	..	..	..	..	..	3764	..	63	..	..	..	145	29	90	..	1084	48	31	..
	Orizaba	Cork for Orders	365	..	..	..	..	..	..	2173	..	3	..	..	..	97	..	48	98	1366	31	..	..
	Orwell	London	1436	..	..	..	..	..	..	7331	33	295	..	..	..	..	139	896	100	92	454	327	184
	Lord Wm. Bentinck	..	568	..	..	..	..	..	..	4602	..	..	..	..	..	83	..	54	..	..	1026	160	112	26
	St. Vincent	..	410	..	..	..	..	..	..	2775	..	..	..	..	..	54	..	204	..	..	..	18	18	13
	Eliza	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3512	..	22	..	70	..	..	..	62	27	26	1609	13	10	..
	George IV.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7123	..	13	..	..	79	..	33	11	269	978	38	5878	50	12	74
	David Scott	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4218	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	218	321	762	120	1464	612	236	238
	Reliance	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7120	140	..	..	..	23	..	136	86	706	27	..	4140	481	331	..
	Anne Jane	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1406	..	..	..	..	..	335	3	..	109	..	..	1049	62	75	160
	Rasbourg	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2263	..	26	8	..	..	..	4	..	946	162	..	587	101	80	267
	Emily Jane	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69	79	117	..	43	343	120	84	356
				369		166713	1481	4441	306	271	1789	4028	4175	4925	1575	631	28700	4408	1490	2456
Shipped from 1st July to end of December 1838.				135	355	52964	797	2056	122	523	1158	540	25 2 5778	3373	962	4-62	5221	1647	1090
				504	355	219672	2278	6497	428	795	2947	4568	6687	9753	2537	893	33362	5677		3546

Black Teas Lbs. 24,118 Lbs 3,549,066
Green Teas ,, 60,972 ,, 8,129,600

Total Pecuis 305,090 Lbs. 40 678,666

Macao, 6th July, 1839.

GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Statement of Tea exported to the United States, Season 1838-39.

Despatch			Ships	Destination	Tea Black. Pecuis. Congou	Souchong	Pow-chong	Pekoe	Orange Pekoe	Hyson	Young Hyson	Hyson Skin	Twankay	Gunpowder	Imperial	Tea Green. Pecuis.
1838	July	4	Mandarin	New York		315				428	1912	115		466	648	
	..	24	Splendid	do.		288	237			50	899	54		258	167	
	..	24	Baptiste Mezick	do.		250	210			141	2010	205		287	169	
	..	6	Hindoo	New York via Manila						119	187			119	82	
	August	8	Philippe 1st	New York			194			49	1951	174		385	248	
	..	12	Levant	New York via Manila		1689				77	1156	45		81	131	
	September	20	Commerce	Philadelphia		901	280	6		326	1704	497		144	153	
	November	19	Albion	New York		196	220	40	727	165	1465	96		58	309	
	..	20	Mary Chilton	do.							197			248	168	
1839	January	12	York	do.		30	46			160	969	835		417	282	
	..	21	Ceylon	Manila and New York										215	87	
	..	30	Trenton	New York		155				610	2186	150		93	140	
	February	1	Asia	Manila and New York		497					2174			239	125	
	..	8	J. N. Gosler	New York		208	278			502	1135	380		888	826	
	March	7	London	do.		561					3491	297		117	117	
	..	20	Omega	do.			23				371	137	38	18	42	
			Francis Stanton	New York		640	296		63		2516	234	21	328	222	
			Vancouver	Boston	1000	227				300	892					
			Niantic	New York		344	194			230	2069		165	103	58	
			Girard	do.		184	304		6	397	2401	116	6	45	432	
	May	9	Roman	do.		640	360	25		60	1060	125	35	90	60	
		14	Canada	do.		235	417			34	3532			286	215	
		23	Covington	do.			136			191	2540			251	208	
		30	Panama	do.		108	163			437	2310	372	169	393	178	
				Pecuis	1000	6170	5301	71	193	4139	41567	4093	476	6278	4708	
				Chests	4000	11153	7014	149	487	8314	61178	7857	778	7564	6631	

Black Teas Pecuis 11,949 Chests 21,634
Green ,, ,, 61,189 ,, 94,986

Total Pecuis 73,138 Chests 115,810

Canton, 1st June, 1839.

4 JA 59

NOTICE.—The undersigned intending to leave China for Europe in the course of next month, requests any one having claims against him to send in such to him on board the 'PLANTER' without delay.

JAMES STARKEY.

PLANTER, HONGKONG, 4th September, 1839.

NOTICE.—WILLIAM HENRY SHERLOCK, residing at Manila, and RICHARD BRENNAND, residing at Singapore, are partners in our firms of PITCAIRNS, STUBB & Co. at Batavia, STUBB & Co. at Singapore, and KER, MURRAY & Co. at Manila, from and since the 1st October, 1838.

Manila, 22d July, 1839.

KER, MURRAY & Co.

NOTICE.—All persons who have claims against the late WILLIAM AMERAON, sailmaker of this place, will please to present them to the Subscriber for adjustment; and all who are indebted to the said deceased, are requested to make payment of said debts to

JAMES P. STURGIS.

Macao, 30th July 1839.

NOTICE.—MR. MARDWANJEE JEEJEEBHOY, is admitted a partner in our establishment, and the business will be conducted in future under the firm of DADABHOY and MANACKJEE RUSTOMJEE & Co.

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.

Macao, 28th June, 1839.

NOTICE.—MR. HENRY CORMACK is admitted a partner in our establishment, and the business will be conducted in future under the firm of DADABHOY and MANACKJEE RUSTOMJEE & Co.

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.

Macao, 28th June, 1839.

NOTICE.—As the British now residing at Macao, may be desirous of availing themselves of their leisure hours to acquire the Portuguese language, a Portuguese gentleman proposes to give lessons therein, either at his own house or at any gentleman's residence, either morning or evening, as it may best suit the parties. For reference apply at the Canton Press Office.

Macao, 5th July, 1839.

NOTICE.—Translations made at the Canton Press Office from and into the English, German, French, and Spanish languages at twelve cents a line or where under seventeen lines at two Dollars for each translation.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are authorized to grant Policies payable in Calcutta, London, Batavia and Canton. A cash payment of 8m per cent on the amount of premium per each risk will be made to all parties giving risks to this office, and Policies are made payable at 30 days when the premium is paid in cash at a pro rata exchange, and at two months and longer periods when paid by a Bill on the same terms at which the Policy is payable.

DANIELL & Co.

Agents in China, Asiatic Marine Ins. Office.

Secretaries in Calcutta Messrs. Fergusson Brothers & Co.
Agents in London Messrs. Forbes Forbes & Co.
,, in Batavia Messrs. Wilson Buddes & Co.

Canton, 9th November, 1838.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Subscribers are duly constituted [illegible] Agents for this Company, and can grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta, Canton, Bombay, Madras, [illegible] of premium actually paid in.

Canton, January 6th 1838.

WETMORE & Co.

Bombay, 1st April, 1839.

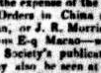
LECKIE & Co.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The undersigned has been appointed Agent in Singapore for the sale of the works published by the "SOCIETY FOR THE DIFFUSION OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE" as also Agent for the sale of Chamber's Edinburgh Journal, and the other publications of Messrs W. and R. Chambers, Edinburgh. He has lately received copies of most of the above works, including *Penny Magazine, Penny Cyclopedia, Chambers Journal* etc. which are for sale at the London publishing prices, exchange at 4s 2d. per dollar, or 2 cents per penny. He will also be happy to receive orders for and undertakes to procure at the London publishing prices at the above exchange, *without any charge*, any of the publications of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge and of Messrs W. and R. Chambers, even any other works parties may wish to have, provided the price be paid at the time of order or guarantee be given that the work or works will be received and paid for on delivery. On the arrival at Singapore of the works ordered, they will be handed over to such agents as the parties may appoint to receive them—or be forwarded direct by earliest opportunity at the expense of the parties.

Orders in China may be left with Rev. R. C. Morrison, or J. R. Morrison Esq. Canton—and S. W. Williams Esq. Macao—with whom Catalogues of the Useful K. Society's publications may be seen. Catalogues may also be seen at the Morrison Education Society's Library, Canton—and at Macao.

Singapore 29th October 1838. J. H. MOORE.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.



THE CHARLOTTE, Captain SCHWAGER, will have early despatch. For Freight apply to.

COWASJEE SAPOORJEE TAB

WANTS A SITUATION.—An Indi who has been in the trade at Canton seven years; and understands book-keeping. For particulars apply to the Editor of the Canton P

FOR SALE.

UNITED STATES BANK Bills on London, 60 Days Sight @ 4s. 11d. per dollar. Apply to JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

10th September, 1839.

FOR SALE.

A handsome BRITISH Ship built of Teak Bombay, apply to JARDINE MATHESON & Co.—Hong or B. BARRETTO, Esq.—Macao.

10th September, 1839.

FOR SALE.

A BATCH of fine fresh Manila 4 and 5th Sorts SEGARS in half and whole BOXES, Beautiful TEA TRAY BOXES; LAMPS, CANVAS and LINEN and Apply to

A. A. DE MELLO

FOR SALE.

A Small lot of first quality SALTED Provisions a quantity of WHISKEY in casks, by

JAMES P. STURGIS

Macao, 6th August, 1839.

FOR SALE.

SOME Superior FRENCH CLARET of Salvador Co as St. Julien, Chateau Lafitte &c. & & dozen also superior DUTCH CORDIALS. Apply to

C. LLOYD

No. 4 Imperial

ON SALE.

At the CANTON PRESS OFFICE

THE second and third volumes of the CANTON NEWSPAPER AND PRICE CURRENT, at 12 6/6

BILLS OF LADING, BLANK POWERS OF ATTORNEY BLANK RESPONDENTIA BONDS, all neatly printed on Europe paper.

also

DIRECTIONS for using the LOGARITHMIC TOOTH R-D, as invented by Mr. STANSBURY.

At the price of 10 cents each, Statement AN ACCURATE IMPORTS & EXPORTS for 1837 & 38 at 15 cents each, these together with BRITISH IMPORTS & EXPORTS on one sheet of Postpaper.

LANGUAGE REPORTS.

NOTICE.—JUST PUBLISHED and for Sale at the Canton Press Office, "The lasting regret of Miss Keaou Lwan Wan:" A Chinese tale, founded on fact; translated from the Original by SAMUEL WELLS WILLIAMS, one volume, on fool's cap paper, price One Dollar.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—Brit. *Teraate*, ——, from Bombay and Singapore Port. *Tres-qullidde*, from Singapore Amer. *Albion* Putnam, from New York; *Lion*, ——, from Providence, *Levant*, ——, from U. States.

SAILED on DESPATCHED.—None that we have heard of.

Our shipping reports are at present necessarily incomplete, the communication between this and Hong-kong being very irregular.

The *Eustes* is under dispatch for England.

VESSELS AT HONGKONG etc., Brit. *Lord Amherst, Hoorier, Psyche, Hercules, Jardine, Mermaid, Isabella, Anna, Atholone, Governor Findlay, Maria, Pearl, Thistle, Hayes, Syed Khan, Hannah, Cornelia, Copeland, Tory, Edmonstone, John Horsh, Horton, Lama, Fort William, Cornwallis, Cambridge, General Wood, Charlotte, Charles Hotharen, Hannah, Nalee Castle, Sir. C. Mc Fauntleroi, Sultana, Peter, Scaleby Castle, Harlequin, Mysoran Dynaan, Caledonia, Packet, Planter, Lambton, Sash Allum, Manly, Cordelia, H. M. S. Volage, Good Hope Castle Huntly, Earl Balcarras, Charles Grant, August, Frederick Huth, Black John, Teraate.* Amer. *Albion, Lion, Levant*

LATEST DATES, from ENGLAND, 13th June Bombay UNITED STATES, 25th May. From CALCUTTA, 15th July. Poppy. BOMBAY, July. *Balcarras* SINGAPORE 9th August, *Poppy*. JAVA, 4th August, *Conloe Pelt* MANILA. *Manly*.

SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

Vessel's Name.	Flag.	Commander.	Tons	Where from.	Consignees.
Cynthia	Ameri.	Johnson		United States	Gordon & Talbot.
Osage	..	Pitts		..	J. D. Sword.
L'Esperance	Danish			..	Gordon & Talbot.
Uwinla	Ameri.	Burrell		United States	G. Nye jr.
Providence	..	Pitres		..	J. M. Bull.
Canton Packet	..			..	Russell & Co.
Lintin	..	Endicott			
Osage	..	Carter			Wetmore & Co.
Apthorpe	..	Gay		United States	Russell & Co.
Morea	..	Wasson		..	Wetmore & Co.
Talbot	..	Storey		..	Olyphant & Co.
Wilhelm Ludwig	Brem.	Rohrs		Singapore	Russell & Co.
Geo Washington	..			Soerabaya	..
Rose	Ameri.				

THE

CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 5, No. 1.] Macao, Saturday, 5th October, 1839. [No. 209.

NOTICE.—The undersigned intending to leave China for Europe in the course of next month, requests any one having claims against him to send in such to him on board the 'PLANTER' without delay.

JAMES STARKEY.

PLANTER, HONGKONG, 4th September, 1839.

NOTICE.—WILLIAM HENRY SHERLOCK, residing at Manila, and RICHARD BRENNAND, residing at Singapore, are partners in our firms of

FITCAIRNS, SYME & Co. at Batavia,
SYME & Co. at Singapore, and
KER, MURRAY & Co. at Manila,

from and since the 1st October, 1838.

Manila, 2nd July, 1839.

KER, MURRAY & Co.

NOTICE.—All persons who have claims against the late WILLIAM AMERAGE, sadmaker of this place, will please to present them to the Subscriber for adjustment; and all who are indebted to the said deceased, are requested to make payment of said debts to

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Macao, 30th July 1839.

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Macao, 5th July, 1839.

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DANIELL & Co.
Agents to China, Asiatic Marine Ins. Office.

Secretaries in Calcutta Messrs. Fergusson Brothers & Co.
Agents in London Messrs. Forbes Forbes & Co.
" in Batavia Messrs. Wilson Smithe & Co.

Canton, 9th November, 1838.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Subscribers are duly constituted and appointed Agents for this Company, and can grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta, Canton, Bombay, Madras, and elsewhere.—parties contributing business to the office, will be entitled to a return of five per cent on the amount of premium actually paid in.

Canton, January 4th 1838. WETMORE & Co.

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ART. V. *Description of the tea plant; its natural cultivation; mode of curing the leaves; transportation to Canton; sale and foreign consumption; endeavors to raise the shrub in other countries. From the Chinese Repository for July.* [Continued from last week's.]

The principal part of the supplies to the inhabitants of the countries on the west of China is raised in the contemptuous provinces, as Yunnan, Szechuen, and Kweichow. Little or none of it ever reaches Canton, but the delicacy of flavor and correctness of preparation, it is said not to be inferior to that grown further east. It finds its way throughout the steppes of Chinese Tartary, and into Tibet; and from these regions passes over into Ahsam, Nipal, Butan, and Somarcund. It is related in the *Che King*, that the tea raised in the west of China was once exchanged to the Tartars for horses for the use of government. Russia consumes large quantities, which is stated to be of a superior flavor when it arrives at St. Petersburg, owing to the greater ease with which it can be preserved from dampness during the land-journey, compared with the voyage westward by sea. It is all carried from the northwest of China to Kiakhta, from whence it is distributed over that empire. Tea is a common beverage among the Tartars. To accommodate their nomadic habits, and make it easy of carriage, the tea is frequently cured by pressing the leaves, after a partial drying, into cakes, about 16 inches long by 12 wide, and about 1½ thick, which are thoroughly dried in this shape. We believe it is boiled a little when used, but our information does not extend to the minutiæ of the preparation of this *brick tea*, as it has been called.

There are other modes of curing tea adopted by the tribes resident on the west of China. "The Europeans have known and drunk tea for many years," says Sir Bruce, "but they cure it in a very different way from the Chinese. They pinch the tender leaves, and dry them a little in the sun; some put them into the dew, and then again into the sun for three successive days; others, after a partial drying, put them into hot pans, turn them about until quite hot, and then pour them into a hollow bamboo, driving the same down with a stick until it is full, holding and turning the bamboo over the fire all the time. The end is then closed with leaves, and the bamboo hung up: tea thus prepared will keep for years." Tea also forms part of the merchandise carried by the caravans between China and Burmah, from whence it gradually finds its way south to the Lau people, the Shanzze, and Cambojans. Moreover, we think it very improbable, if a part so universally diffused over the empire of China, restricts itself wholly to her borders; it is probably cultivated to some extent in these countries, as it is in Cochinchina, and has lately been found to be in Assam, and the borders of Tibet. By some of the tribes on the southwest, tea is used as a pickle, and the leaves are eaten, though the exhilirating properties of the infusion are well known. Specimens of tea have been brought to Canton from those regions called lohn hoih, about the size of a pearch, and then curated in leaves, two or three together.

Few nations use tea more universally than the Japanese, and some have it of a more delicate flavor, or take more pains in curing it. It is cultivated in most parts of the country; and as in China, the spots usually selected for it are on the sterivities of hills; it is sometimes planted in hedgerows, but the care taken of it in some the less. The most celebrated is the *Isshi* tea, so called from the hills where it is cultivated; it is the property of the dairi, and is cured with extraordinary care. The Japanese sometimes triturate the cured leaves to a powder, and pour hot water upon them when lying on a sieve-like dish, and drink the infusion as it runs off; but this is not a common mode of using it, being, we understand, chiefly confined to marriage ceremonies.

Our mode of drinking tea with the addition of milk and sugar, while it may sometimes conceal the inferior taste of bad tea, in a measure destroys the fine aroma and delicate flavor of the finest teas, and renders them comparatively insipid. It would probably better the taste of our tea to imitate the Chinese mode of steeping the cup until the liquid is drank. The Chinese in all cases drink the simple infusion, and so common is a beverage as it, that in the poorest houses, a pot is usually kept standing to quench thirst; and if a guest is not presented with a cup of tea, it is, tea to one, a designed omission, as it is in Turkey not to offer a dish of coffee.

When we consider the great demand for this beverage, it will not be thought strange if the Chinese sometimes tried to adulterate it with the dried leaves of other

plants; or if they should simulate the finer kinds by chemical agents; or if unfair attempts to increase the weight should be resorted to. When, however, we estimate the enormous amount manufactured for domestic and foreign use, we think it will be conceded that, (judging from the data in our possession,) there is proportionably but little garbling or deception practiced in this article. Attempts are made at Canton to deceive the purchaser, sometimes in one way, and sometimes in another. Young hyson is now and then made, in order to supply a sudden demand, by cutting up and gilling other kinds of green tea; and even when hard pressed taking black tea, and coloring it with a preparation of gypsum and Prussian blue, after cutting it up to a proper fineness. Mr. Davis describes the various processes which he witnessed in one of the pack-houses, in manufacturing a lot of young hyson in this manner. The variety of bohea, called *Canton bohea*, is sometimes adulterated, so as to resemble the very refuse of a firing-house. It was formerly customary, whenever a deception was detected in a lot on opening it in England, for the hongist who sold the tea, to return two chests as an equivalent; but this somewhat excessive demand is now exchanged for a fair bill of damages, which the hongs pay. The adulteration of teas is prohibited by the English laws under severe penalties. When one hears so much of the frauds practiced by the Chinese in adulterating teas, he would think the business was, of course, confined to them; but these restrictions indicate either, a great fear lest tea will be vitiated by the traders in that country, or a determination on the part of the lawgiver that it shall not be.

The Chinese themselves occasionally employ the leaves of other plants to eke out the genuine leaf, or wholly as a succedaneum for it; and this appears to be practiced to a much greater extent, especially in those quarters where tea is not cultivated, than one would suppose. A species of moss is sold in Shantung for this purpose; and we have been informed that a species of the family of Rhamneæ is employed by the poor peasantry in this region. Dr. Abel saw a kind of fern for sale in Nanchang foo, that was employed as a substitute for it. It is highly probable that the leaves of some species of the Camellia are also taken instead of the true tea; in many points they resemble each other, in appearance as well as in their qualities; they are cultivated in the same regions, and both are called *cha* by the Chinese. While passing up and down the streets of this city, trays containing the refuse of tea are seen on shop-boards set out for sale; the coarse leaves are called *cha kuh* or 'tea bones; the fine dust-like powder, *cha mo* or 'tea-leavings.' We have once or twice seen other leaves than those from the tea plant among the 'tea bones;' and attempts of this sort are not unfrequently detected by the tea-inspectors.

The history of the origin and progress of the tea trade is one of the most interesting in the annals of commerce. Its gradual extension in Britain and America has also had almost as much to do with improving the social system in those favored countries—as well in softening the asperities, and cementing the bonds of the intercourse between all ranks of society—as it has in developing the enterprise of their merchants. The exhibition of all the happy effects which have resulted from the use of

"——the cups
That cheer but not inebriate;——"

the many associations that cluster around the tea-board, and the full meaning of the simple invitation, "Come and take tea with us this evening," belong to other pens; and we at present must content ourselves with a sketch of the commercial growth of this commodity.

The curious D'Israeli has collected various notices of its introduction into England. He thinks that it was used in Cromwell's time, from the fact that one of the Protector's tea-pots was subsequently in the possession of a virtuoso; but it is quite as likely that the latter owner called it a tea-pot from its resemblance to that article in his day, as that Oliver used it to boil water in for his tea. According to common accounts, the Dutch first carried tea to Europe, from whence, in 1666, it reached England; but there are authentic notices of its being known in London in 1660. However, its consumption was so limited for many years, that the whole of the importations were obtained from Bantam in Java, where the English had a factory; but from its first introduction, the use of it surely, and in a short time, rapidly extended. In 1670, the importations amounted to 79 pounds, but in fifteen years, they rose to 12.070 lbs. The rate of increase in its use in England is shown by the following table; which for the year 1839—supposing none to be exported to the continent—is nearly an average of two pounds avoirdupois for each individual.

1711	141.995	1780	5.598.315	1830	30.047.078
1735	1.380.199	1790	14 693.999	1834	28.347.300
1750	2.114.922	1800	20.358.702	1837	36.515 000
1760	2.293.613	1810	19.093.244	1838	36.416.366
1770	7.723.538	1820	22.452.050	1839	40.678.666

Turkish and Egyptian Armies.

(From the Bombay Times of 3rd August.)

Owing to an accident, the following letters from our Cairo Correspondent did not reach us before our last number went to press. The first letter contains the latest news from Egypt, and was dispatched from Cairo by a dromedary to overtake the Steamer at Suez. The letters sent to the Consulates were written in French, and our Correspondent has transmitted to us copies of the originals. We present our readers with translations of them.

Cairo, *7th July*, 1839.

I had scarcely finished my last communication when I heard the report of the guns at the citadel, and, upon enquiry, learned that Ibrahim Pacha had gained a complete victory over the Sultan's troops. The particulars, however, were then not known, but as the *feu de joie* was to take place three times a day, and continue for three days, it was naturally presumed something very extraordinary had taken place, and that the whole Turkish army had been swept away. Next day, (2d July,) a copy of following letter was sent to the Consulates—and ordered to be printed in Turkish, for general circulation.

Letter of H H Ibrahim Pacha to Abbas Pacha.

Rigekh, 1st Rabialakrr 1255 or *25th, June*, 1839.

The armies encountered to-day at Reserib beyond Aleppo. The Infantry and Artillery were alone engaged. After a conflict of two hours, the Egyptian army remained victorious by the assistance of God. The army of Constantinople, not being able to resist the Egyptian soldiers, was obliged to abandon its camp, its guns, its baggage, and its stores, which have fallen into the power of the conquerors. The army of the enemy is completely broken, and it, as well as its Commander in Chief, Hafiz, is flying. Ibrahim Pacha has taken possession of the most elevated tent of the Turkish General, in which he writes this letter.

(Signed) Ibrahim Pacha.

The following is a copy of a letter circulated on the same day.

Cairo, Palace of Ibrahim Pacha,
10th Rabialakrr 1255.

Sir,—Glory to the triumphant arms of Ibrahim Pacha! That illustrious warrior cannot cease to conquer. A few years ago, Konih saw the numerous battalions of the Sultan fly before him. Well! that lesson was not sufficiently strong. Mahmoud has thought proper to renew the war. He covers the frontiers of Syria with innumerable legions. Ibrahim has reappeared, and two hours have sufficed for his valour to annihilate them. The army of the Sultan no longer exists. Part of it has been destroyed, and those who have escaped the carnage have either been made prisoners, or have fled. The Turkish General gave the first example of cowardice, by flying shamefully.

I am, Sir, your very humble servant,
Serat or H. H. Ibrahim Pacha.

The details of this battle Ibrahim Pacha had not received. He is waiting for the reports of Achmed and Sullyman Pachas. As yet he has only heard of the death of Ibrahim Bey, Colonel of the 2d Regiment of Guards. You may readily imagine we are anxiously waiting for other accounts, as it seems hardly possible so serious an action could have been terminated in two hours, and with such loss to the vanquished. However, if true, it is not quite such a wonderful affair as would at first appear, as only 6,000 of the Turkish troops had passed the Euphrates, the waters having run with such rapidity as to destroy the bridge of boats—and they must have been engaged with the whole of Ibrahim Pacha's force, not less than 60,000 strong. The Sultan can better bear a defeat than the Pacha, who, when defeated, (and defeated he must be, the Sultan having two armies of 40 and 50,000 men yet in reserve) will have the whole of Syria upon him—and if the worst should happen to the Sultan, he will be assisted by the European powers. The Russian Consul General, in conjunction with the Austrian Consul General, proposed to the Pacha that he should withdraw his troops from Syria, and that the Sultan's should recross the frontiers:—that Egypt should be guaranteed to him and his, upon paying regularly the tribute. This proposition His Highness would not listen to—but it shows clearly with whom the powers side. The English fleet left Malta on the 1st instant for Alexandria—*to protect the English—on dit*—it certainly is time we had some vessel of war there—it is more than two years since the British pendant, excepting on board a coal ship, and the packets, has been seen off Egypt. Arabs are getting very insolent and imagine themselves invincible:—only two days ago, a cavalry soldier drew his sword upon an Englishman in a frank shop, in the mosque of frank street.—Such occurrences are somewhat too common now, and the presence of a British fleet off Alexandria, will make the native authorities more attentive to our complaints.

Z.

Loss of the Manchester.

The following account of the loss of the barque *Manchester*, free-trader, on her voyage from Bombay to China, has been handed us by a friend. Mr. Hutton, the 2nd Mate of that vessel by whom the narrative is signed, arrived here in the *Thomas Coutts*, by which vessel it will be seen that the boat containing himself and a part of the *Manchester's* crew, had been picked up:—

July 15th, 1839.—The barque *Manchester*, F. Wilson, Commander, sailed from Bombay with a cargo of cotton, gums, ebony, &c. and a crew of twenty seven persons, and one passenger, bound for China, and for several days encountered hard, squally, unsettled weather, on the Malabar coast. About the 21th the ship began to make so much more water than usual that the pumps could not be left. On the 29th the leak increasing, it became necessary to call all hands to the pumps and relieve every hour, the ship's head was got to the N. W. for Ceylon, until the first of August, when at 10 A. M. sounded the well and found 9 feet of water in it. A consultation was held by the Captain his Officers &c., and it was agreed to abandon the ship under the impression that she would not float more than 12 hours longer, as she had already settled considerably in the water. The long-boat was hoisted out, and two casks of water, one of bread, and a few tins of preserved meats, two barrels of salt pork &c. put on board, Capt. Wilson, Mr. Phillips, passenger, and 15 men and boys in her, cast off and left the ship; when the pinnace was lowered, the 2nd mate and 5 hands and necessaries were in and ready, cast off. When the gig was lowered and ready to leave, the pumps were sounded, and found 15½ feet of water. The ship being very uneasy, left her and joined the long-boat and pinnace, and immediately made sail for Ceylon. The gig being unfit to carry sail, towed her astern of the long-boat.

August 2nd. At 6 A. M. found the gig useless, cast off and let her go adrift, this day the sea running high, and the boats shipping a deal of water, and considering it dangerous to continue our course to Ceylon, bore away for Acheen-head.

August 4th. The sea running high, nailed a cloth of canvas round the boat, which prevented them from swamping. August 5th, the latitude by observation was 2° 22' North, moderate weather throughout the night.

August 6th. Same weather, latitude observed 2° 32' North, longitude by chronometer 88° 06 East.

August 7th. Commenced with strong breezes and squally with heavy showers of rain. At noon latitude observed 2° 57' North. Longitude 90° 05' East. August 8th, squally unsettled weather, latitude observed 3° 51' N. longitude 92° 53' East. August 9th, more moderate, but the sea running high, latitude observed 5° 05' North, longitude 94 East. At 3 P. M. saw the land bearing about E. N. E midnight squally with a high sea running.

August 10th. At day light rounded Acheen, head with a strong breeze and a high sea. At noon saw a sail to windward steering to the N. W; midnight moderate breeze with a long ground swell. 11th Light airs and variable, the land in sight, distance from 15 to 20 miles. At 4 P. M. lost sight of the land. At 10 P. M. a hard squall from the N. W. with heavy rain and thick weather, lost sight of the long-boat's light, lay to until about 8 o'clock A. M. on the 11th when the light was seen, made sail and stood towards it, but in about 10 minutes lost it again, lowered the sail and lay to until day-light, when not seeing anything, made sail and stood to the southward by the sun, as there was no compass in the boat. About 8 A. M. examined our stock of provisions and found about 14 lbs. of salt pork, about 2 lbs. of bread, wet and sour, and ½ a gallon of water—served out to each man about 2 ozs. of pork, ½ lb. of bread. The wind falling light, got the oars out and rowed to the southward. At noon calm and clear hot weather, latitude by observation 6° 09' North. At 6 P. M. saw the land bearing about south; calm; and continued rowing until 9 P. M. when being fatigued, set the watch and lay down to rest.

August 13th. Dark, cloudy weather with squalls, and heavy rain, caught about 3 gallons of rain water, served out the same quantity of provisions to each man as yesterday and commenced rowing to the southward, in hopes of gaining the land. At noon a light breeze from the Eastward, sailing and rowing, latitude observed 5° 57' North. At about 2 P M. Wm. Parry rowing the after oar descried a sail on the lee-quarter, hoisted the union jack and steered towards her, at 4 P. M. got alongside the btrque *Thomas Coutts*, Capt. Robert Warner, from Bombay bound to Singapore and China, where we were most hospitably received, and for which we cannot be too grateful. At 8 P. M. a blue-light was burned and a light hoisted at the misen peak in hopes of picking up the long-boat. At midnight a

blue-light was burned, but no appearance of the long-boat, and I sincerely hope that she is safe in Pulo Penang.

WM. HUTTON.

Singapore Free Press, Aug. 29. *2nd Mate.*

SIAM. — By the arrival of the *Gutnare* since our last from Siam, we have received accounts from Bankok of the 24 ultimo, at which date the market still continued in a very depressed state. A new measure was also in contemplation by the government which, if carried into effect, was likely to prove a material impediment to a continuance of commercial intercourse with Siam to the same extent as of late years. This was, to levy upon all square rigged vessels arriving at Bankok the full tonnage duty of 1 700 ticals per fathom, no matter how often the vessel might go there in the course of a year. The practice had formerly been to charge this duty only once in the year, the vessel paying it having the privilege of returning, subject to a duty of only 600 or 700 ticals, and never exceeding the latter. On this footing the ships from Bombay have traded for more than the last 10 years, and were thus frequently enabled, after discharging their original cargo at Bankok, to return to this port and make three or four trips back and forward in the course of the year. The shipping that plied exclusively between this port and Siam, also enjoyed the same privilege, to which it is principally owing that this intercourse has become so active; but as the imposition of such an exorbitant tax every voyage would absorb all the profits of the adventure, this branch of the trade must receive a considerable check, unless the authorities at Bankok abandon the measure, which is in all respects a most impolitic one—as the state of their revenues accruing from foreign trade will very soon discover to them, should they in their folly attempt any such experiment.

A small Cochin-Chinese junk from *Turon*, or some other port of Cochin-China, with which country the Siamese are not on the most friendly terms bound for Singapore, having set sail rather late in the season, had drifted into the gulf of Siam and put into *Chantiboon*. The Nakhoda and crew were there seized by the governor, and sent up to Bankok as *spies*; and it was supposed the vessel and cargo would be confiscated and her people bastinadoed.

The 24 Chinese seized in the *Sampan Pukat* with Opium from this, were suffering a cruel incarceration, chained together three by three loaded with irons, and each party confined in a separate prison.

Letters had been received from Dr. RICHARDSON on his way to Maulmain, dated 15th June from *Jahong near Zemmay*. His treatment, similar to what he had experienced at Bankok, had been confined throughout to mere empty professions.—*Ibidem*

A CHINESE CHRESTOMATHY, *in the Canton Dialect*: CHINA, *printed for the Society for the diffusion of Useful Knowledge. Price to subscribers, Eight Spanish Dollars per Copy.* Since by the unrestricted opening of the trade to China, a much greater number of foreigners have come in contact with the Chinese than was formerly the case, the acquisition of their language, if only for the common purposes of every day life, has become a matter of greater necessity than heretofore; but the real difficulties of the language no less than imaginary ones, have hitherto deterred many from attempting its study. These difficulties consist partly in the written characters of the language, which to be well known require a good memory and much and constant practice; in the spoken language itself which, consisting of monosillables only, requires from the speaker a great many inflections of the voice, to express different objects with sounds so slightly differing, that our alphabet is incapable of marking them; practice and a good ear will however master these; in the paucity and dearness of elementary books to teach foreigners; and lastly in the circumstance that, with but trifling exceptions, all the attention of the sinologues has been hitherto bestowed on the Peking or Mandarin dialect, which, though the language of literature, is not that spoken here, and its acquisition is consequently of little use to the merchant who wishes to make himself acquainted with the language of those he is in immediate contact with.

The first and the two last of the difficulties here enumerated it is intended to obviate by the publication now before us, the fruit of the labors of the Rev. MR. BRIDGMAN, to whom the Chinese student is beholden for placing the acquisition of the Canton dialect more easily within his reach. Hitherto only the first volume of the *Chrestomathy* has issued from the press; it is a quarto volume of 276 closely printed pages; two more of equal size are to follow, and its price to subscribers is only eight dollars. The work is exceeding well got up and would do credit to any printing establishment else where

We shall close our remarks with part of the Preface which will give our readers a more complete insight into the objects proposed to be attained by this publication.

"I. OBJECT OF THE CHRESTOMATHY.

"The Chrestomathy is designed to furnish a series of easy lessons—comprising, as its title indicates, *simple instruction*, or that which is plain and useful. Its object is threefold: to aid foreigners in learning the Chinese, to assist native youth in acquiring the English tongue, and to ascertain how far this language can be expressed and acquired through the medium of the Roman letters. Throughout the work, the English, the Chinese characters, and their sounds, occupy three distinct and parallel columns, on each page. The Chinese, in the middle column, is written in the local dialect excepting only the extracts from the classics and other standard works, with form of edicts, &c The English, in the column on the left, is a translation of the Chinese; and the sounds or the Romanized Chinese, fill the column on the right. A few notes and explanations designed to illustrate the text, are supplied at the bottom of each page.

"Used from time immemorial, often by clans having but little intercourse with each other, perhaps in some instances extending to tribes once distinct from the Chinese, this language gradually branched into dialects, some more and some less removed from the original tongue. These dialects are not less different from each other, than the cognate languages of Europe; and the principal ones, like the Italian and its many kindred branches, require separate elementary treatises to facilitate their acquisition. Of such works the Chinese have but few; and those few are of little value; and none of them have yet been translated. For acquiring a knowledge of *the Chinese language*, appropriately so styled—or that form of it generally used by the literati, and by officers of government, and hence sometimes, and perhaps erroneously, called the mandarin or court dialect—the works of Prémare, Marshman, Morrison, and Rémusat, are well-known and highly approved. For studying one of the principal dialects of Fukhin, Mr. Medhurst's Dictionary is a valuable acquisition. But, excepting a small Vocabulary, published by Dr. Morrison in 1828, no work of any note has yet been provided for the student in this dialect spoken by all the inhabitants of this metropolis and by great numbers in adjacent cities and villages. Such neglect of this language, after more than two centuries of intercourse with the people of Canton, ought not to be continued. And is it hoped that the Chrestomathy will be regarded as neither unseasonable nor unnecessary, appearing under circumstances, and in a time like the present.

"II. CHARACTER OF THIS DIALECT.

"Varieties in the modes of speech and deviations from the most approved usages exist in every tongue; and it is often difficulty to determined which should be regarded as the standard. The usage now most prevalent in Peking, among the people about the court, differs considerable from that once dominant, and still extensively used, known as the Nanking dialect, or the language of the southern court With their present knowledge, foreigners are unable to ascertain even the number of dialects spoken within the empire. However, with reference to all that are known, a few particulars ought to be here noticed. In the first place, the differences, between the colloquial style and that generally used in books, *seem* to be greater among the Chinese than they are among the people who speak other languages; but these differences are not everywhere the same. For example, in that dialect given in Mr. Medhurst's Dictionary, the differences between the colloquial and the written idioms are very much greater than they are in the dialect of Canton. In the second place, the standard works, which form the great body of national literature, are read and understood with nearly equal ease by the Chinese in every part of the empire, however much their local dialects may differ from the style of those works. In the third place, the system of intonation, except in a few instances, remains uniform and unchanged in all the dialects. And, in the fourth place, the characters preserve an unvarying form in all parts of the empire. A partial exception to this, however, is occasioned by the use of well-known characters to express local phrases; in all these cases, regard is had only to the *sound* of the characters; the addition is usually that of *han* (a mouth) to the left side.

"The characteristics of the Canton dialect are limited to the pronunciation, choice, and collocation of words. In these three particulars, the deviations from the standard language are less than in many of the other dialects; still they are too numerous to be here specified. A reference to Morrison's Dictionary or Grammar, will show the principal differences in pronunciation. And a careful comparison, throughout the following pages of the extracts from standard works with the sections written in the local dialect, will sufficiently illustrate its peculiarities in the choice and collocation of words. The books written in this dialect are but few, and they are sometimes accompanied with glossaries, containing explanations of the dialectical works and phrases

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CANTON PRESS.

Macao, 5th Oct. 1839.

We stated in our last that the circumstances in which the foreign community of Canton finds itself at present, might probably oblige us for a while to discontinue the publication of our paper. We have since determined on carrying it on, but the size of the present paper will inform our readers that we have shortened sail till the storm shall have blown over. Our reasons for thus reducing its dimensions are several: the difficulty of filling so large a paper with interesting matter, now that our intercourse both with foreign parts and the Chinese is irregular and interrupted, in one of the principal; greater economy has also its share in the change, but we hope our subscribers will find the usefulness of the paper not lessened, since they will meet with nearly as much printed matter as it contained when issued at Canton, without the Prices Current and the statements of Exports of Teas to England and America, the former of these is useless at present, and the latter not obtainable. As soon as the revival of trade shall render their publication again useful we will return to the broad sheet as before.

There have been several arrivals during the week: the *Lucanio* Am., and the *John O'Gaunt* Brit., from Liverpool, the former the 11th, the latter the 13th June. The *John O'Gaunt* made a passage of only 84 days to Batavia, where she staid 10 days, inclusive of which she performed the whole passage to China in 102 days. Her English packets were forwarded from Batavia, we are told, by the *Paris Queen* not yet arrived. On the day before yesterday a ship of war was seen in the roads; she proceeded immediately eastward, and is supposed to be the *Herald* frigate, known to have arrived lately at Singapore from New South Wales. Another ship of war is since reported to have proceeded to Hongkong. For other arrivals we refer to our shipping report.

A Portuguese sullingwater of a Chinese junk reports to have seen in Lat. 10 North, a ship dismasted and waterlogged; we know not why he did not go near to see if assistance could be given; the same junk afterwards fell in with the wreck of masts, supposed to be from the same ship. Fears are entertained for the safety of the Thames Castle which vessel left Singapore for China on the 29th August, and is not yet arrived.

We informed our readers last week that negotiations were being carried on by intervention of the Macao authorities between the Chinese and English with a view to a temporary settlement of the existing differences. On Saturday, last however, Capt. Elliot, at ten o'clock in the morning, suddenly left Macao, and the Frigate sailed away for Hongkong. This sudden departure, so ill corresponding with Capt. Elliot's expressed intention of remaining at Macao some days longer, to terminate the negotiations then pending, led us to suppose that Capt. Elliot must have received information that the Chinese actually intended to commence hostilities at Hongkong, and that on this account Capt. Smith hastened back thither, to afford protection. From all we can learn on the subject of warlike preparations of the Chinese, it really seems to be the case that a great many warjunks have collected at Lintin, near Kowlun, and other places close to Hong-

kong, and that rafts have been constructed, and fire-ships got ready. An easterly gale which blew from Saturday to Wednesday, prevented the Frigate from reaching Hongkong, the weather obliging her to anchor off Lantao; she arrived at Hongkong the day before yesterday, where the fleet was quite safe, nor had the Chinese made any attempts to molest it. Meanwhile on Sunday last the Portuguese authorities received a communication from the Commissioner, containing another for Capt. Elliot, which was to have been forwarded to him on the following day by the *Psyche*, which vessel did however, owing to the gale, not leave finally till Tuesday last. This communication from the Commissioner is said to be to the following effect, viz: That the English may return and live at Macao, provided such of the 16 proscribed, who have not yet left, come to Macao, whence, after having arranged their affairs, they must embark, and leave the country; provided also all the ships that delivered Opium at Chumpee leave the China seas forthwith; the other ships containing Cargo to be allowed to discharge it outside, at Chumpee or such other place as shall be agreed on with the Hong-merchants; The demand for the delivery of an expiatory victim for the death of Lin Weihe at Hongkong, is for the present not to be mooted. There is also another clause in this proposal of adjustment which requires of Capt. Elliot to pledge himself that no more Opium is to be brought into the China Seas.

Though we have reason to confide in the source whence we obtained this abstract of the Commissioner's Chop to Capt. Elliot, we do not pledge ourselves to its perfect truth, and though one great difficulty to a temporary arrangement has been removed, by the Chinese not for the present pressing the delivery of an Englishman, yet we do not see that the objections to others of the demands of the Yum-chae can be easily removed. The demand that Capt. Elliot should pledge himself that no more Opium be brought into the Chinese waters, is perfectly extravagant, for, supposing that English vessels are not in future to bring it, and how to prevent even this, must, we suppose, exceed Capt. Elliot's powers, it being by no means against the English law to trade in Opium, then the demand would be supplied under every other flag that now trades to China, for so long as the taste for the drug continues, and so long as the Chinese find means to introduce it into the country, so long will foreigners supply it. Let us suppose, for instance, that the Indian Government prohibits its cultivation in Bengal, the Malwarries will grow it in greater quantities than they have hitherto done; should the influence of the Indian Government be exerted against its production in Malwa and other independent states, then we have no doubt that we shall see it grown in America, in Java, in Luconia, in fine, wherever climate and soil are favorable to its production. It is only vigorous measures of the Chinese Government itself that may possibly prevent the importation, or a moral influence which may restrain the people themselves from the indulgence in the drug.

The first of these means, powerful as we have seen their government to be over its own people, will be rendered unattainable, partly by the immense extent of coast which would require an enormously expensive preventive service, and, secondly by the known venality of Chinese government officers, whose zeal in their country's service would soon, we fear, be undermined by bribery. Moral influence may become so powerful among the people themselves, as to prevail on them to leave off the use of Opium; we think it not improbable that such influence has already been exercised, in a great degree, by the many writings, partly from the pens of the highest officers of the state, even of the Emperor himself, partly from those of private individuals, condemning the use of Opium in the severest terms, threatening if indulged in to excess, not only with the contempt of friends and acquaintance, but also with the severity of the law; respect for morality, or fear of punishment may therefore deter many; yet by far the greater number of a people so essentially sensual as the Chinese, and habitually but little restrained by religious or moral considerations, will continue to gratify their appetite at whatever expense or pains.

We now come to the consideration of the commissioner's proposal that the ships now with cargoes at Hongkong are to discharge them at Chumpee or elsewhere outside the Bogue, and that the Hong merchants are to settle where such discharge is to take place. We believe that Macao has been thought of as the fittest place, but that the Hong merchants oppose themselves to this. But supposing that the offer of discharging the immense quantity of British property, now collected in seventy ships at Hongkong, be accepted, in what manner will the Chinese pay for it, or is it intended to give all this property into the keeping of the Chinese, and trust to their honesty for the returns? We know that the Hong merchants, with few exceptions, are men of no substance; we are aware of the unceasing exactions made upon them by the Chinese authorities, which will be greater now than ever, as they are expected to pay for the extra-fortifications on the river and for the warlike preparations lately made at Hongkong; and every one of our readers must be sufficiently convinced that the consequences of the treatment the British have suffered, may be such as to render it very undesirable to leave any British property in the power of the Chinese, before the differences now pending shall have been settled. As to the Chinese making immediate payment for the goods, either by barter or in Cash; the former they are incapable of doing whilst the trade is in the hands of the Co-hong, and the latter, besides their incapacity, would not be permitted by their government.

Thus we apprehend almost insuperable obstacles to a settlement such as at present proposed; however, the next arrival from Hongkong will probably bring Capt. Elliot's answer, or an account at least of what is likely to be the result of the negotiations.

No satisfactory answer has yet been received from the Chinese authorities, respecting the burning of the Spanish Brig *Bilbaino*. Allapplications on the subject have remained unanswered, and the mate and 4 sailors still remain in the custody of the Chinese.

(Communicated.)

Siam. Private letters from Bankok inform us that inoculation has been greatly extended there during the last session; some ten thousand or more persons principally in the palace and in the families of the nobles, have been inoculated by Dr. Bradley; for which his "magnificant majesty," has been pleased to present him 240 ticals as a token of his royal regards. From one of the letters, we quote the following on the subject of opium.

"His majesty has lately issued a new edict against the introduction and use of opium in this kingdom, and requested the use of our press to print it. We have printed at his expense, and according to his request, 10,000 copies. The immediate cause of this new edict was the following. Three large boats or proas loaded with opium from Singapore, armed and containing about 30 Chinamen each, were heard to be selling it at out places on the Gulf. The Siamese hearing this sent to take them; the smugglers fired upon the Siamese, who returned the fire and killed 7 men, and took one of the boats. On investigating the matter, the king found a great number of his subjects were connected in purchasing opium. About the same time a number of junks recently from China had full cargoes of opium. Officers were sent into every town and village in the kingdom to investigate the subject. His majesty issued his edict, in which he offered pardon to who had opium, on condition they would deliver it up to be burned, and threatened death to all who should hereafter either buy or use it. For nearly two months, his officers have been scouring the country of this drug, at all hazards. We pity the poor creatures who have been accustomed to use it, but cannot but rejoice at the prospect of the removal of so great an evil. His majesty, however, has permitted a very small quantity to be restored to those who cannot break off the use of it immediately, but gives them to understand, that when it is gone they are to have no more for ever. Two or 3 ships from Singapore, &c., happening to come up at the time having, as was said, opium, were obliged to secrete it and take it back. The opium business is not yet completed; new discoveries are daily made, and for a number of days past, it is said the burning of the precious drug has gone on at a great rate."

"P. S. A severe shock of an earthquake was felt at Bankok last March. It took place about 4 o'clock in the morning, and aroused all the inhabitants from their slumbers. Those in the floating houses thought they were floating down the river, while those on land, thought thieves were breaking into their houses, and the cry of "thief! thief!" was heard in every direction. No great damage, however, was done. The day following, one or two slight shocks were felt."

Advices from Manila of 16th September state that the coming Crop of Rice was again expected to be very short, and that in consequence the importation of that grain would probably be permitted. We find it quoted in the "Precios Corrientes de Manila" at $2. @ 2.12½ per Cahan of 133 lbs for fine white, and at $1.87½ @ 2 per Cahan of 129 @ 130 lbs for Cargo.

BIRTH.

On the 26th August, on board the *Scaleby Castle* at Hongkong, the Lady of A. C. MACLEAN, esq., of a SON.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—Brit. *Abercrombie Robinson*, Scott, from Calcutta and Singapore; *Ann*, ——, from Bombay and Singapore; *John O'Gaunt*, ——, from Liverpool 19th June, and Batavia 17th September; *General Kyd*, ——, from Madras and Singapore. Amer. *Luconia*, ——, from Liverpool, 11th June; *Navigator*, ——, from Batavia; *Valparaiso*, ——, New York, 30th May Port. *Providencia*, Xavier, from Java. Span. *Legaspi*, Barrera, from Manila.

PASSENGER.—Per *Luconia*, Mr. Hubbell.

SAILED or DESPATCHED.—We have heard of none.

The Brit. *Triumph* from Bombay, left Singapore on the 3d September, and the *Thomas Coutts* on the 28th August both for China.

PASSED ANJER, on the 14th September, from Cadiz, bound for Manila, Span. ship *Colon*, with 134 passengers.

Our shipping reports are at present necessarily incomplete, the communication between this and Hongkong being very irregular.

The *Eurles* is under dispatch for England.

VESSELS AT HONGKONG etc., Brit. *Jane, Lord Amherst, Harrier, Psyche, Hercules, Austen, Jardine, Mermaid, Isabella, Anna, Mithras, Rona, Governor Findlay, Mavis, Pearl, Thistle, Lady Hayes, Syed Khan, Hannah, Carnatic, Mangalore, Copeland, Tory, Edmonstone, John Marsh, John Horton, Lama, Fort William, Cornwallis, Eurles, Cambridge, General Wood, Charlotte, Charles Forbes, Belhaven, Hannah, Stains Castle, Sir. C. Malcolm, Vansittart, Sultana, Pekoe, Scaleby Castle, Heroine, Harlequin, Myaram Dyaram, Caledonia, Singapore Packet, Planter, Lambton, Shah Allum, Attalavie, Manly, Cordelia, H. M. S. Volage, Good Success, Castle Huntly, Earl Balcarras, Charles Grant, Lady Nugent, Frederick Huth, Black Joke, Ternate, Myram Dyram, Asia Felix, Aliet Rahaman, Earl of Clare, Col. Burney, General Kyd, Aber. Robinson, Ann, John O'Gaunt.*

Amer. *Albion, Lion, Levant, Valparaiso, Luconia, Navigator.*

LATEST DATES, from ENGLAND, 19th June, ✈ *John O'Gaunt*. UNITED STATES, 30th May, ✈ *Valparaiso*. CALCUTTA, 6th August, ✈ *Abercrombie Robinson*. BOMBAY, 7th August, ✈ *Ann*. SINGAPORE, 4th September, ✈ *Ann*. JAVA, 17th September, ✈ *John O'Gaunt*. MANILA, 17th September, ✈ *Legaspi*.

SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

Gordon & Talbot.	*Russell & Co.*
Am. Cynthia, Johnson,	*Am.* Canton Packet, ——
Dan. L'Esperance, ——	,, Lintin, Endicott,
J. D Sword.	,, Apthorpe, Gay,
Am. Osage, Perit,	,, Rose, ——
G. Nye jr.	*Dan.* Mithras, ——
,, Oneida, Barrell,	*Brem.* Wm. Ludwig, Kobne,
J. M. Bull.	,, G. Washington ——
,, Providence, Peirce,	*Wetmore & Co.*
Olyphant & Co.	*Am.* Oscar, Carter,
,, Talbot, Storey,	,, Morea, Watson,

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